IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is _The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984)._ It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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No. 21. 1794

Reply of the Six Nations of Indians, assembled at Buffaloe Creek on the 21st of April 1794, to a Speech from Genl. Knox Secretary of War to the United States, delivered by Genl. Chapin on the 10th February, as Interpreted by Jasper Parish, one of the Interpreters for the United States

Clear Sky (an Onondaga Chief) spoke as follows

Genl. Chapin We are happy to see that you are arrived safe at our Council fire & that you have been preserved by the Great Spirit in good health.

Colonel Butler
We are also very happy to see you at our Council fire as representing the King

Capt. Brant then spoke as follows —

Brothers
You of the United States listen to what we are going to say to you — You likewise the King

Brothers We are very happy to see you Col. Butler & Genl. Chapin sitting side by side, with the intent of hearing what we have to say — We wish to do no business but what is done open and above board —

Brother You of the United States make your mind easy on account of the long time your Presidents Speech has been under our consideration — when we received it, we told you — it was a business of importance, & required some time to be considered of

er has

Brother. The answer you have brought us is not accordi to what we expected, which was the reason of our long delay. — the business would have been done with expedition had the United States agreed to our proposals. We would then have collected our associates and repaired to Venango. the place you proposed for meeting us. —

Brother

It is not now in our power to accept your invitation, — Provided we were to go you would conduct the business as you might thi proper, this has been the case at all the Treaties held from time to time by your Commission

Brother.

At the first Treaty held after the conclusion of the War (between you & Great Britain) at Fort Stanwix — your Commissioners conducted the business, as it to them seemed best, — they pointed out a line of division, & they confirmed it. after this they held out that our Country was ceded to them by the King — this confused the Chiefs who attended there. & prevented them from making any reply to the contrary — still holding out, if we do not consent to it. their Warriors were at their back and that we would get no further protection from Great Britain. This has ever been held out to us by the Commissioners from Congress at all the Treaties held with us since the Peace. at Fort Macintosh, at Rocky River and every other meeting held. the idea was still the same

Brother This has been the case from time to time. Peace has not taken place. because you hav held up these ideas, owing to which much mischief has been done to the southward, —

Brother We the Six Nations have been exerting ourselves to keep Peace since the conclusion of the War— we think it would be best for both Parties, We advised the Confederate Nations to request a meeting about half way between us & the United States, in Order that such steps might be taken as would bring about a Peace — this request was made, and Congress appointed Commissioners to meet us at Muskingum which we agreed to, a Boundary line was then proposed by us, and refused by Governor St. Clair one of your Commissioners — — The Wyandotts. a few Delawares and some others. met the Commissioners though not authorised. and confirmed the lines of what was not their property, but a Common to all Nations

Brothers. This idea we all held out at our Council at Lower Sanduskie. held for the purpose of forming our Confederacy. and to adopt measures that would be for the general welfare of our Indian Nations or people of our own colour. — Owing to these steps taken by us. the United states held out. that when we went to the Westward to transact our private business. that we went with an intention of taking an active part in the troubles. subsisting between them & our Western Brethren — this never has been the caſe. We have ever wiſhed for the friendſhips of the United States.

Brother We think you muſt be fully convinced from our perſeverance laſt Summer. as your Commiſsioners saw. that we were anxious for a Peace betw-een us — the exertions that we the Six Nations have made towards accompliſhing this deſireable end, is thee cauſe of the Western Nations. being somewhat dubious as to our sincerity — after we ever knew their doubts we stile perſevered, and laſt fall we pointed out methods to be taken and sent them by you to Congreſs — this we certainly expected would have proved satisfactory to the United States — in that caſe we should have more than ever exerted ourſelves. in order that the offers we made should be confirmed by our Confederacy & by them strictly to be adhered to —

Brothers Our Propoſals has not met with the succeſs from Congreſs. that we expected, this stile leaves us in a similar situation to what we were when we first entered on the buſineſs.

Brother You muſt recollect the number of Chiefs who have at divers times waited on Congreſs, they have pointed out the means to be taken & held out the same language uniformly at one time as at another — that was if you would withdraw your claim to the Boundary line and lands. within the line as offered by us had this been done Peace would have taken place and unless this should still be done, we see no other method of accomplishing it —

Brother.

We have bore every thing patiently for this long time past, we have done every thing we could consistently do with the welfare of our nations in general — Notwithstanding the many advantages that has been taken of us by individuals making purchases from us the Six Nations, whose fraudulent conduct, towards us Congress never has taken notice of nor in any wise seen us rectified nor made our minds easy — this is the case to this present day — Our patience is now entirely worn out — you see the difficulties we labour under — so that we cannot at present Rise from our Seats & attend your Council at Venango. agreeable to your invitation — the Boundary line we pointed out we think is a just one although the United States claim lands west of that line — the trifle that has been paid by the United States can be no object in comparison to what a Peace would be

Brother.

We are of the same opinion with the People of the United States you consider yourselves as Independent People — We as the Original inhabitants of this Country & Sovereigns of the Soil look upon ourselves as equally independent & fre as any other Nation or Nations — This Country w gave to us by the Great Spirit above, we wish to enjoy it — and have an open passage along the lake within [illegible] line we have pointed out.

Brother

The great exertions we have made for this number of years to accomplish a Peace & have not able to obtain it — our Patience as we have already said is exhausted and we are discouraged from persevering any longer We therefore throw ourselves under the protection of the great Spirit above who we hope will order all things for the best —— We have told you our Patience is wore out — but not so far, but that we wish for Peace and whenever Persons comes here so that we here that pleasing sound (Peace) we shall pay attention to it —

Here the Belt was returned that was delivered with the Speech from Genl. Knox —

Proceedings of a Council
held at Buffaloe Creek
April 21. 1794 —

FROM THE SIX NATIONS TO GEN. KNOX.

Reply of the Six Nations assembled in Council at Buffaloe Creek the 21st April, 1794, to a Speech from General Knox, Secretary of War for the United States, delivered by General Chapin on the 10th of February last, as Interpreted by Jasper Parish, one of the Interpreters for the United States.

21st April, 1794.

Clear Sky, an Onondaga Sachem, spoke as follows.

General Chapin:

We are happy to see that you are arrived safe at our Council fire, and that it has pleased the Great Spirit above to preserve you in good health.

We are also happy in seeing you Colonel Butler, as the Representative of the English.

Captain Brant then arose and spoke.

Brothers:

You of the United States listen to what we are now going to say to you, likewise you the representative of the English.

Brothers: We are happy to see you Colonel Butler and you General Chapin setting side by side, with the intention of hearing what we have to say, we wish that no business should be transacted by us the Six Nations unless it be done openly and above board.

Brother: You of the United States make your mind easy on account of the long time your President's word has been under our Consideration, when we received them we observed to you as it was a business of the utmost importance, of course would require a serious reflection and length of time to be considered of which we have done.

Brother: The answer you brought us from Congress is not agreeable to our expectation, this is the reason we have so long delayed answering it, the business would have been done with expedition, had the United States in any wise approved of our proposals, we should then have been able to have accepted your invitation and would have collected our associates, and repaired to the Venango, the place proposed by Congress for meeting us.

Brother: We are sorry that it is out of our power now to attend, were we even to go, your Commissioners would conduct all business as they should think proper, this has been too much the case at every Treaty held with you.

Brother: At the first meeting you had with us (after the conclusion of the war between you and Great Britain) at Fort Stanwix, your Commissioners settled every thing as they thought would best suit them and be most conducive to their own interest, they pointed out a division line and at once confirmed the same, without waiting to have our opinion of it, and whether it would be approved by us or not, holding out that our Country was ceded to them by the King of England, this language confused the minds of our Chiefs and deterred them from making any reply. They still saying if we did not consent to their proposals that their Warriors were at their back and that they well knew we should receive no protection whatever from the King of England, such has been the Language held out by your Commissioners at every Treaty held with us at Fort McIntosh at Rocky River, and in short at every place we have ever met you to transact business.

Brother: Such has been your proceedings with us from time to time, such the ideas held out to us, owing to which Peace has not been established, but much mischief been done to the southward as you well know.

Brother: Ever since the conclusion of your war with the English, we the Six Nations have exerted ourselves to keep Peace, we look'd upon it that it would be for the interest of you the United States, as well as for ours. The confederate Nations were advised by us to request a conference with you, in order that steps might be taken to bring about a peace, between the States and the Western Brethren. This request was made and congress appointed Muskingum, as the place, which from its central situation we agreed to, we there proposed a Boundary line, but your Governor St. Clair did not think proper to approve of it. The Wyandots, some Delawares and a few others, not authorized by our Confederacy to transact any business, went at this time and confirmed a line as claimed by you, although no part of those lands was their property, nor the property of any individuals but common to all Indian Nations.

Brother: This was fully explained at our council held at Lower Sanduskie, (long previous to the last recited transaction) for the purposes of forming our confederacy and adopting such rules as would be beneficial to all Indian Nations, our attendance to the Westward therefore has been frequent, to arrange matters for the mutual welfare of all the Nations of our own Colour umbrage has been taken at this (attendance) by the United States who supposed we went thither to take an active part in the war, with our Brethren against them but this has never been the case.

Brother: You must be fully convinced from our steady perseverance, that we were truly desirous of a Peace being established, this your Commissioners must have seen during the last Summer, the exertions we the Six Nations have made towards accomplishing this desirable object, has made the Western nations rather dubious, as to our sincerity, after we even knew their Sentiments on this head we were still not discouraged but proceeded as we before had done, in what to us appeared reasonable and right, last fall we pointed out steps to be taken by Congress and sent them forward by you, which we expected would have proven satisfactory, but to our great disappointment did not, had our advice taken place we should then have more than ever exerted ourselves, in order that our offers should be confirmed by our confederacy, and strictly adhered to, from our offers being rejected we are again placed in a similar situation to what we were when we first entered on the business.

Brother: You must recollect the number of Chiefs who have waited on Congress at divers times, they have pointed out means to be taken, and held out the same Language uniformly at one time as another which was, that you should in part withdraw your Boundary line and claims to our Land, had you done this Peace would have taken place.

Brother: We have bore every thing patiently for a long time past, we have done every thing we consistently could, with the welfare of our Nations in General notwithstanding the many advantages that has been taken of us by individuals making purchases of our Lands, whose fraudulent conduct towards us, Congress has never thought proper to enquire into, that we might be rectified and our minds made easy, our patience is now worn out, you see the difficulty we labour under and that it is impossible for us to rise from our seats, to attend your Council agreeable to the invitation we have received, the boundary line pointed out we think is a just one, and with which you might be well satisfied, without claiming any of our Lands west of that line. The Trifle that has been paid by Congress, can be no object in comparison to what Peace would be.

Brother: We are of the same opinion with the People of the United States, you call yourselves free and independant, we as the Ancient inhabitants of this

Country and sovereigns of the soil, say that we are equally as free as you, or any other nation, or nations under the sun, this Country was gave to us by the Great Spirit above, we wish to enjoy in peace and that we may have an open passage along the Lake within the line we pointed out.

Brother: The great exertions we have made for this number of years in endeavouring to accomplish Peace between you and our Western Nations which we have unfortunately not been able to bring about, our patience is now exhausted and we are discouraged from persevering any longer. Therefore throw ourselves under the protection of the Great Spirit above who we hope will order all things for the best. We tell you our patience is exhausted still we wish for Peace, and whenever persons duly authorized, come here with full powers to proclaim the pleasing sound we shall be ready to pay attention.

(Here a large Belt was returned which accompanied the message from General Knox.)

Endorsed:—Reply of the Six Nations to a speech from General Knox, 21st. April 1794.

FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO JAMES MONROE.

MONTICELLO, Apr. 24. 94.

. . . .

. . . . The spirit of war has grown much stronger in this part of the country, as I can judge of myself, and in other parts along the mountains from N.E. to S.W. as I have had opportunities of learning by enquiry. Some few very quiet people, not suffering themselves to be inflamed by the kicks & cuffs Gt. Britain has been giving us, express a wish to remain at peace. But the mass of thinking men seem to be of opinion that we have borne as much as to invite eternal insults in future should not a very spirited conduct be now assumed. For myself, I wish for peace, if it can be preserved, *salve fide et honore.* I learn by your letters and Mr. Madison's that a special mission to England is meditated and H. [amilton] the missionary. A more degrading measure could not have been proposed; and why is Pinckney to be recalled? For it is impossible he should remain there after such a testimony that he is not confided in. I suppose they think him not thorough fraud enough: I suspect too the mission, besides the object of placing the aristocracy of this country under the patronage of that Government, has in view that of withdrawing H. from the disgrace & the public execrations which sooner or later must fall on the man who partly by erecting fictitious debt, partly by volunteering in the payment of the debts of others, who could have paid them so much more conveniently themselves, has alienated for ever all our ordinary & easy resources, & will oblige us hereafter to extraordinary ones for every little contingency out of the common line: and who has lately brought the P. [resident] forward with manifestations that the business of the treasury had got beyond the limits of his comprehension:—Let us turn to more pleasing themes.

(The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, Edited by P. L. Ford, Vol. VI. pp. 503-4.)

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO JOSEPH CHEW.

NIAGARA, 24 Apr. 1794.

Dear Sir:

I wrote you some days ago that we were going to Buffaloe Creek to answer a Speech from Genl. Knox inviting us to attend a treaty at Venango—my letter was in my Opinion not Sufficiently Explanatory—I therefore enclose you the Copy of what we gave in Answer to that Speech—and am happy to say that there never was greater Unanimity prevailed amongst the Six Nations than appeared at this Council being to a man determined in One Opinion—this is some what Pleasing to me to relate, and I dare say not less to you to hear—it is intended that those who live toward the frontiers Shall be Called in from their Present different Habitations in order that we may be more Compact and Connected, this we mean to do as Privately as Possible to Prevent the Americans suspecting our designs untill such time as the Business be Effected.

I wrote you that I was indebted to Mr. Kinsey at Roche de Bout for Mockasons, &c. I shall be Glad to hear whether what I requested can be Granted.

We have no intelligence from the Westward as no Vessells have arrived from Detroit. I cannot Conclude my letter without remarking on What I always held out that it would be more for the Interest of the Indians to remove to this side the Water than to remain where they are, this we will soon see as I have no doubt if there should be any disturbance a great many will.

I am &c.

Joseph Chew, Esqr. JOSEPH BRANT.

FROM WILLIAM MACKAY TO GEORGE BECKWITH.

KINGSTON, 25th Apr., 1794.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the Honor to transmitt the returns of Ships, clearances &c. of the vessels navigating Lake Ontario for the year 1793. At the same time I would wish through you to submit to His Excellency the Commander in Chief a report relative to a new vessel called the *Simcoe* registered at this Place the 28th of March last, The Property of the Firms Todd, Magill—Richardson & Forsyth Montreal, Hamilton & Cartwright Joseph Forsyth & Co. Kingston. She measures one hundred and Thirty Seven Tons, which Measurement is Forty Seven Tons *more* than is allowed to Private Vessels Navigating on this Lake. "As regulated by an ordinance of the Province bearing date the 19 July, 1788"—As the Preventing the New vessel from navigating till such Matter Might be regulated by a Superior Order—Might prove detrimental not only to the Commercial Interest of Private Individuals as well as to the Qwners, I did not take upon myself any Such Step but nevertheless as compatable with the duties of my office—I think it necessary to make this report, there is only at Present the vessel on Question, (Private Property sailling), the *Lady Dorchester* Tonage 120 or thereabouts is now in repair & two Small vessels building—the one about fifty Tons and another at Niagara 60 Tons—will probably be ready to navigate in June next.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM MACKAY.[1]

Lt. Col. Beckwith. Adjt. General.

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[1] Naval officer for Lake Ontario, formerly a lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Regiment of New York; died, 1801.

who may be appointed to succeed in your command, or who may be authorized to receive the same, where the purposes of the post shall be attained. You will be pleased to strengthen the detachment of artillery by a party of the infantry, under your command, whenever they advance from Pittsburg; and this party should consist, I think, of not less than a sergeant and fifteen men, or, if circumstances will admit, of an officer and twenty men.

2d. As the object of the detachment under your command is to carry the act for establishing a town at Presqu' Isle into effect, you shall deem it your duty to comply with every lawful request of the commissioners, in stationing the men in such numbers, and at such places, as they shall, from time to time, think requisite to ensure their safety and defence, and generally, in aiding and facilitating their measures by all the means in your power.

3d. The Legislature having made provision for surveying and opening the roads, one from Reading, and the other from French Creek, to Presqu' Isle, it is obvious that the establishment of the town is intimately connected with those objects; and therefore, you shall deem it your duty to grant all the aid and protection to the respective commissioners and contractors employed in surveying and opening those roads, that is compatible with a due attention to the particular charge which is confided to you.

4th. In the present state of our Northern frontier, you will deem it a duty peculiarly incumbent on you, to avoid giving any occasion of offence to the peaceable Indians, or to the British garrisons which are in that quarter. You will endeavor, in case any intercourse should necessarily or accidentally take place with them, to conciliate and cultivate a good and friendly understanding, and you are, above all things, to remember, that the objects of your appointment are strictly those of protection and defence, and that any act of agression or hostility, committed against any person or persons, in amity with the United States, or committed against any person or persons whomsoever, out of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, wil be unauthorized, and punished according to law.

5th. For the purposes of information, you will keep a journal of your proceedings, and maintain a regular correspondence, as well with the commissioners appointed to lay out the town at Presqu' Isle, as with the Brigade Inspector of Alleghany county; and when any matter of public importance shall occur, you will, with all possible despatch, communicate the same to me.

To these regulations, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, that it is expected that you will give the strictest attention to the health, order, and discipline, of the detachment under your command; and in all things so act, as to justify the confidence which your country has reposed in you.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To Ebenezer Denny, Esq. *Captain of the Alleghany Company, &c.*

True Copy: A. J. Dallas, *Secretary.*

Copy of a letter from Mr. Dallas to the Secretary of War.

Sir:

In the absence of the Governor, permit me to communicate to you, for the information of the President, copies of letters which have been received this day from General Wilkins and Captain Denny, relatively to the arrangements that are made for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, agreeably to a law of the State of Pennsylvania, and the possible opposition which the Indians may give to the accomplishment of that object.

A. J. DALLAS.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, *9th May*, 1794.

Copy of a letter from General Wilkins to Clement Biddle, Esquire, Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania.

Fort Franklin, *25th April*, 1794.

Dear Sir:

I arrived at this place yesterday evening. There came a party along, consisting of about forty men, from Captain Denny's command, and thirty volunteers, from the county of Alleghany. We proceed to-morrow to Cassawago. The news at this place is not favorable towards our establishment at Presqu' Isle. All the persons most conversant with the Indians at this place, as well as the commanding officer of this fort, agree, that the Indians, irritated by the British, are meditating an opposition to the designs of Government respecting that place. Cornplanter, and the other Indians on the Alleghany river, have been invited to a council at Buffalo creek, to which place he and they immediately went; and, on the result of that council, seems to hang peace or war, between us and the Six Nations. There have been a great deal of pains used lately, by the English, to sour their minds; and they seem, in some measure, to have effected it. The claims of the Six Nations seem to rise as the Western Indians are successful against the army of the United States, and as the British promise to afford them assistance. This council, to which the English has summoned, and the readiness with which the Indians obeyed the summons, promises no good towards this part of the country.

My intention is to proceed to Cassawago, and wait for further intelligence a day or two; and should a serious opposition seem to be meditating by the Indians, to proceed no farther with the stores, until reinforced by more men, to enable the effecting an establishment at Le Bœuf. The water is very low; it is with the utmost difficulty we will be able to go on with small canoes at present, but live in hopes that we shall have a rise in the waters.

JOHN WILKINS, Jun.

True Copy: A. J. Dallas, *Secretary.*

Copy of a letter from Captain Denny to Governor Mifflin.

Pittsburg, *April 25th*, 1794.

Sir:

I had the honor of writing to you by the last post, mentioning the necessity we were under of calling out a few militia, in order to take advantage of the rivers, while up. I then could not calculate, with any certainty, what time the detachments from the other counties would arrive; however, the greatest part of them came in time to join the volunteers. They marched on Monday last, and encamped, the first night, twenty one miles from here, on the route to fort Franklin, and in all probability would reach that place yesterday. Ensign Mehaffy, from Westmoreland, had the direction of the State troops, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty three privates; the volunteers consisted of a captain, lieutenant, thirty men; total, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, and seventy-seven men. They will go no further than Le Bœuf.

I have not such confidence in the Six Nations as to think they will favor the establishment; and a small party, subject to the power of a few ill disposed Indians, would be more liable to be stopped by them; not that I think they will offer any violence immediately, but I think they will throw some objections in the way; perhaps desire the business postponed for a while. We have certain information, that the chiefs were lately assembled in council at the mouth of Buffalo; their meetings there have always been influenced by British agents, and I should not be surprised to find them return with a wish to prevent the settlement at Presqu' Isle. I have received letters from the Inspectors of Washington and Westmoreland counties, informing me of the orders they had from you, telling me that, whatever reinforcements we required, might be depended on. Doctor Wilkins is gone in company with the party to Le Bœuf. I have requested him, and directed Mehaffy, to write to me by every opportunity; and should any thing material be discovered, to send off an express.

I am, with respect, &c.

EBENEZER DENNY *Captain.*

True Copy: A. J. Dallas, *Secretary.*

Copy of a letter from Captain Denny to Governor Mifflin.

Pittsburg, *May 2d*, 1794.

Sir:

I had the honor to address you on the 25th ultimo, since which nothing material has happened. The party sent forward to establish a post of protection and defence at Le Bœuf, consisted of a captain, lieutenant, and thirty volunteers, and an ensign and forty-seven of the State troops; they were at fort Franklin the 24th, as expected. A very seasonable rain, which fell while they were on their march to that post, will (provided the way is open) enable the contractor to push all the provisions and stores up the creek, without loss of time. We are not without apprehensions that this council-holding between the chiefs of the Six Nations and the British, at the mouth of Buffalo creek, may terminate unfavorably to our establishment. The Cornplanter is not with them; but I am told he has ordered away the traders, who had stores in his town.

Before our detachment proceeds farther than Mead's settlement, the disposition of those Indians will be known; and, in case any opposition is offered, the party will halt, and secure themselves and the stores until a sufficient reinforcement joins them. I depend upon Doctor Wilkins and Ensign Mehaffy's earliest notice.

Lieutenant Murphy and Ensign Patterson have been about three weeks away, endeavoring to find men for the Alleghany company. Patterson has been tolerably successful; Murphy, I have not heard from; he is in Fayette county. They must both be here in a few days, now. No doubt but you have been informed of the death of Lieutenant Hazlewood; his men will reach this, perhaps, in six days.

I acknowledge the honor of your letter of the 25th April. The delays which took place in sending on the men from the other counties, the inspector took pains to account for, and I am in hopes there will be no ill consequences. The inspectors are all desirous to promote the establishment at Presqu' Isle, and have informed me of their orders from the Governor.

E. DENNY, *Captain.*

True Copy: A. J. Dallas.

Copy of a letter from Governor Mifflin to the Secretary of War.

Philadelphia, *May 23*, 1794.

Sir:

As I am desirous to furnish the President with every article of useful intelligence which I receive, I have thought it proper to communicate to you, for that purpose, a copy of a letter from Brigadier General Wilkins, dated the eleventh current, relatively to the murder of a friendly Indian at fort Franklin, and the prospect of opposition from the British troops, in laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, agreeably to the directions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. On the first of these subjects, I have received the copy of Lieutenant Polhemus' letter, enclosed in yours of this day, but the depositions mentioned by General Wilkins, as well as by Lieutenant Polhemus, have not been transmitted to me; I shall, however, refer the case to the attorney general of this State, with instructions for proceeding, in the most expeditious manner, to bring the murderer to justice.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Copy of a letter from General Wilkins to Governor Mifflin.

Fort Franklin, *11th May*, 1794.

Sir:

On the 1st of this month a very disagreeable affair happened at this place. A white man by the name of Robertson killed a friendly Indian. The man was taken into custody immediately, by the commanding officer, and still remains in confinement. Robertson is a young man, and perhaps was a little intoxicated, but his character is not good. It is thought best not to remove him from this place, until the Indians are satisfied. If he is removed before, some innocent person may suffer, as the Indians say the white people always tell them they will punish crimes of this kind, but never yet have done it, and they are determined not to let this instance pass without having justice. The father of the young man, who is a decent old man, living at Pittsburg, has sent Joseph Nicholson to endeavor to satisfy the friends of the deceased. Yesterday, Nicholson had a council with the Indians that were here, at which we all assisted, and offered about one hundred dollars to replace, in the Indian way, the man that is dead. The Indians were all well satisfied with the offer. The property is to be deposited in the hands of the commanding officer, until the relations come for it, if they are satisfied with it, and the young man is to remain in confinement at this place, until the opinion of the relations is taken. Too much cannot be done at present, by the State of Pennsylvania, to keep the Six Nation Indians friendly, and, perhaps, on this occasion, some person might be authorized to make them some presents. I enclose the depositions I took of some white men who were present.

The troops of the State took possession of the forks of French creek, about two miles below the old post of Le Bœuf, and had a small block-house built, to which place I accompanied them. I was with them two days, but a runner from the Indians occasioned my return to this place, on account of the man being killed. The troops would move forward to Le Bœuf in two or three days; only waited the cutting of logs out of the creek, which obstructed the navigation, and until the fatigue parties had finished getting materials, so that the whole might go forward at once, and cover themselves. This part of the business has been accomplished by about seventy men, consisting of forty men, raised by Captain Denny's command, and thirty volunteers from Alleghany county. The greater part of the military stores have been forwarded as far as Cassawago, but, owing to the low waters, from the advanced season of the year, they now remain, and I am waiting the first rise in French creek, to convey them completely to Le Bœuf.

No doubt but you have been officially informed of the result of the council at Buffalo creek, held by the Six Nations. They refuse attending a treaty they were invited to, at this place, by the agent of the United States.

All the friendly Indians I have talked with here and at other places, say, the British are determined to oppose the progress of the State troops from Le Bœuf to Presqu' Isle. An Indian, this day, a very honest intelligent fellow, told me, that the English were fixed in making an opposition to the first party that should attempt opening the road from Le Bœuf to Presqu' Isle, by sending a number of Indians and English to cut them off. Cornplanter writes to the commanding officer of this post nearly to the same effect. I mention these circumstances, and I mean to know more, as it is probable he will have to be strengthened by a party of militia.

I am, &c.

JOHN WILKINS, Jun.

True copy: A. J. Dallas, *Secretary.*

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States, dated

PHILADELPHIA, *25th May*, 1794.

SIR:

I have occasion to regret that your opinion on the expediency of suspending, for the present, the establishment at Presqu' Isle, was not communicated to me previously to the receipt of the letter from the Secretary of War, dated yesterday, in which that opinion is, for the first time, explicitly expressed. I am apprehensive, indeed, that it is too late to prevent the execution of the measures, which, under the authority of the law of Pennsylvania, were concerted relatively to that object, and of which, I had the honor, regularly, to apprise you. But, ever anxious to promote the views of the General Government, and to avoid increasing the dissatisfaction of the Six Nations, or, in any other manner, extending the sphere of Indian hostilities, I shall consider your interposition and request as a sufficient justification for attempting, even at this late period, to arrest the progress of the commissioners in laying out the town at Presqu' Isle, conformably to those directions of the Legislature, which, I could not, on any less authority, venture to supersede. Copies of my letters to the commissioners, to the captain of the detachment, and to the brigade inspectors of the western counties, for that purpose, are now enclosed.

It may not, at the same time, be improper, sir, to remark, in vindication of the measure projected by the Legislature, that the territory, within which the town is directed to be laid out, has not only been purchased from the United States by Pennsylvania, but has likewise been ceded to her, for a valuable consideration, by the Six Nations. It could not, therefore, be in the contemplation of her government, that any hostile opposition would be made to her settling upon a property thus fairly acquired, or, that the advancement of her peculiar interests in that respect, would be deemed incompatible with the general interests of the Union. In regard to my agency upon the occasion, permit me also to trouble you with a short recapitulation. On the 8th of April, 1793, the act for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, was passed, in which I was empowered to obtain a survey of the reserved tract in that quarter, and directed to cause a certain number of acres to be surveyed and laid out in town lots and out lots. It was obviously the intention of the Legislature, that this trust should be speedily executed, as the bounty offered to settlers, was limited to those who should actually inhabit and reside in the town, before the 1st of January, 1794. But the dangerous state of the frontiers, at that time, induced the commissioners, appointed for making the survey, to protract their departure till the meeting of the Legislature, in December last, when I represented the necessity of providing adequate means for the protection and safety of those gentlemen, if the accomplishment of the plan confided to them was deemed of immediate importance. Accordingly, during the same session, two laws were passed; by one of which, I was authorized to make a detachment for that particular service, from the four defensible companies raised by Pennsylvania, and the other, the period for allowing bounties to settlers, was extended to the 1st day of May, 1795. The language and spirit of these Legislative provisions left me no alternative, but as to a choice of means for carrying them into effect; and lest, even in that respect, any interferenee with the Federal arrangements should occur, I have punctually communicated to you, information of every step that was taken, as you will perceive by a reference to my several letters of the 28th of March, the 9th, 23d, and 24th of May, 1794.

Under these circumstances, sir, I trust it will appear, that I could not, with justice to my official station, act upon the bare intimation given on the 10th current, by the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and, that I sufficiently manifest my confidence in your advice, by pursuing it, when it is expressly stated.

[ENCLOSURES.]

No. 1.

Governor Mifflin to the Commissioners for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, dated

PHILADELPHIA, *May* —, 1794.

GENTLEMEN:

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, which was transmitted to me, subsequently to the departure of the post on the 24th current, will show you, that it is the particular request of the President of the United States, that the survey and establishment of the town at Presqu' Isle should, for the present, be suspended. Though I have reason to lament that this interposition was not made at an earlier period, a sincere desire to promote the views of the General Government, and to avoid the imputation of extending the sphere of Indian hostilities, commands, on my part, a prompt and willing acquiescence. You will therefore be pleased to suspend all proceedings for executing the law directing a town to be laid out at Presqu' Isle, until further orders, and, in the mean time, I shall direct Captain Denny's detachment to remain at Le Bœuf.

No. 2.

From the Governor to Captain Denny, dated Philadelphia.

SIR:

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, which was transmitted to me, subsequently to the departure of the post, on the 24th current, will show you, that it is the particular request of the President of the United States, that the survey and establishment of the town at Presqu' Isle should, for the present, be suspended. Though I have reason to lament that this interposition did not take place at an earlier period, a sincere desire to promote the views of the General Government, and to avoid the imputation of extending the sphere of Indian hostilities, commands, on my part, a prompt and willing acquiescence. I have, consequently, instructed the commissioners to suspend all proceedings for executing the law directing a town to be laid out at Presqu' Isle; and, as the only object of your detachment, was to protect them in discharging that trust, your further progress has of course become unnecessary. You will, therefore, remain at Le Bœuf, until further orders, taking every lawful precaution for the safety of your detachment, and the general protection of the neighboring frontier.

No. 3.

From the Governor to the Brigade Inspectors of the Western counties, dated

PHILADELPHIA, *24th May*, 1794.

SIR:

At the particular instance and request of the President of the United States, (communicated to me subsequently to the departure of the post, with my letter of the 23d current) I have been induced to suspend, for the present, the execution of the act of the General Assembly for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle. You will therefore consider my orders for draughting from your brigade —— men, being your quota of one thousand militia, intended to support the detachment under Captain Denny's command, as rescinded by this letter.

I do not mean, however, to withdraw, or to impair the general authority, which I have heretofore given, for embodying, in cases of emergency, a force of the militia, competent to repel any threatened or actual invasion, and hostility: for the existing circumstances of the Indian war seem, on the contrary, to require the utmost vigilance and spirit, in providing for the safety and defence of our frontiers.

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States, dated

PHILADELPHIA, 24*th May*, 1794.

SIR:

The information contained in the letter from General Wilkins, which I communicated to you yesterday, and the general aspect of our affairs on the frontiers, enforcing the necessity of an immediate exertion, to support the detachment which the Legislature of Pennsylvania directed to be formed, for the purpose of protecting the commissioners, who were authorized to lay out a town at Presqu' Isle, I have issued orders for draughting one thousand militia from the Western brigades, for that particular service. I have the honor to enclose a copy of my orders.

[CIRCULAR.]

From the Governor to the Brigade Inspectors of Westmoreland, Washington, Alleghany, and Fayette counties, dated

PHILADELPHIA, 23*d May*, 1794.

SIR:

The information that I have received, relatively to the hostile disposition of the Indians, as well as of the British, upon our Northern frontier, convinces me of the necessity of immediately taking effectual measures, to ensure the execution of the law, which directs a town to be laid out at Presqu' Isle. Notwithstanding, therefore, the general discretionary authority which I have formerly given, I have determined to direct a draught of one thousand militia, officers included, from the brigades of Westmoreland, Washington, Alleghany, and Fayette, expressly to co-operate under the command of General Wilkins, with Captain Denny's detachment. The quota of the ——— brigade, amounts to ———, which you will muster with all possible despatch, and march them to such place of rendezvous as General Wilkins and the Brigade Inspectors of the other counties, above mentioned, shall agree upon. In this and every other arrangement, however, relatively to the Presqu' Isle object, I wish particular attention to be paid to the opinion and advice of General Irvine, who will, I hope, be at Pittsburg before the receipt of this letter.

Should the establishment of block-houses, on the route to Presqu' Isle, be deemed indispensable to the safety of the detachment, and the execution of the law, a judicious and an economical plan, of that kind, will also meet my approbation.

I rely essentially upon your zeal and prudence, in the execution of these orders, which, owing to my distance from the scene of action, and the nature of the service, must be in a great measure discretionary; but I am persuaded you will proceed with such circumspection as to preclude every idea of reproach, either with respect to your own conduct, or the confidence I have reposed in you. I shall therefore only add a wish to hear from you, by every regular opportunity, and if any extraordinary event occurs, you will communicate it by express.

From Governor Mifflin to the Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, *June*, 1794.

SIR:

For the information of the President, I have enclosed a copy of a letter from Brigadier General Wilkins, dated the 23d of May, in which he represents some circumstances relatively to the disposition of the British and Indians, on our Northern frontier.

I am, &c.

From Brigadier General Wilkins to General Mifflin, enclosed in the foregoing.

PITTSBURG, 23*d May*, 1794.

DEAR SIR:

I this moment received yours of the 17th instant. I arrived about fifteen minutes ago from Le Bœuf. I have left the small detachment there well covered, and in good spirits. They have built, under my directions, two small block-houses, picketted, which, I think, will render them sufficiently strong, until the reinforcement goes under Captain Denny. The Indians I have conversed with, still continue of opinion, that the British will make an opposition to the establishment at Presqu' Isle. There arrived at Cassawago, while I was there, an Indian from Sandusky, where he had been left by the Senecas last fall, sick. He says, McKee, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and Elliot, the Indian agent, both refugees from this country, were visiting all the Indian towns in that quarter, and exciting them then to continue their opposition to the Americans, and assuring them of support from their *father*, the British monarch. He further adds, that they were prepared for fighting General Wayne, the moment he moved, and that the British were erecting garrisons at the Miami river. He confirms the accounts of the other Indians, that they were determined to oppose the establishment at Presqu' Isle. I cannot say more, as the post is just going.

I am, &c.

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, 13*th June*, 1794.

SIR:

I think it proper to communicate the letters which I have received from the western counties, representing the hostile proceedings of the Indians in that quarter, and the dissatisfaction of the citizens, at the suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment, in compliance with your request. As I wish to answer these letters by to-morrow's post, I have, for the sake of despatch, transmitted the originals, which you will be pleased to return as soon as you have perused them. I take the liberty to request, likewise, that those parts of this correspondence, which are of a private nature, may be considered as a confidential communication.

I am, &c.

List of original letters referred to in the foregoing:

No. 1. The Presqu' Isle commissioners to the Governor, June 5, 1794.
No. 2. General Gibson to the Governor, 6th June, 1794.
No. 3. Captain Denny to the Governor, 4th June, 1794.
No. 4. Brigade inspector of Alleghany to same, 6th June, 1794.
No. 5. Brigade inspector of Westmoreland to same, 5th June, 1794.
No. 6. Andrew Ellicott to the Secretary.
No. 7. From Mr. Jack to the Governor, 6th June, 1794.
No. 8. From General Irvine to the same, 3d June, 1794.

NOTE.—In this last letter, are sent a part of General Wilkins' narrative to General Irvine, and a copy of a letter from John O'Bail to Lieutenant John Polhemus.

[Originals returned; copies of which have not been furnished the War Office.]

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, 14*th June*, 1794.

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge your answer, communicated in a letter from the Secretary of War, (dated this day) to my letter of the 13th instant, stating that the reasons, which induced your opinion relatively to the suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment, continue to operate, and have not been weakened by any information since received.

The nature of the trust reposed in me, by the act of the General Assembly, the dissatisfaction which the suspension of the proceedings of the commissioners has excited, and the ambiguity of some of the expressions contained in the Secretary's letter, seem to demand an early explanation of the principles that have regulated my conduct upon this occasion.

As it is the peculiar province of the Legislature to judge of the policy of the laws, it would be thought, perhaps, an act of supererogation on my part, were I to attempt to enumerate the various motives, which suggested, and justify, the act for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle; but I may be indulged in observing, generally, that the maintenance of a system (for the sale and settlement of the public lands, by which a sufficient revenue had been produced to exonerate the State from the pressure of her debts) and the obligation of the Government to strengthen the means of protecting our distant frontiers, might fairly be considered by the representatives of Pennsylvania, as very cogent inducements to the measure which they contemplated. With a right acquired by honest purchase, either to advance, or to decline, the establishment of a town at Presqu' Isle, the expediency of exercising that right must have formed the principal subject of consideration; and, when we reflect, that the consequences of a rupture with the Six Nations, would, in a peculiar manner, be injurious to the citizens of this State, we must presume, that the Legislature either thought that the improvement of our territory in that quarter could not be obnoxious to the Indians, or, that the projected establishment would afford the most effectual defence against that hostile disposition, which even the Northern tribes had previously manifested, for reasons certainly unconnected with our plan of settlement. Nor could a collision of the State and Federal institutions have been anticipated, as naturally flowing from the measure, since it was rather to be expected by the Legislature, that, independently of the constitutional obligation of the Union, to protect all its members in the enjoyment of their respective territorial rights, the General Government was, in this instance, peculiarly bound to maintain the title and occupancy of the State, as vendor, for a valuable consideration, of the property in question.

But, whatever may be the policy of the Legislature, however erroneous in its principle, or pernicious in its consequence, the province of an executive magistrate is certainly circumscribed to inquire what the law is, not what it ought to be; to perform the task prescribed, not to arraign the wisdom that prescribed it. Hence, sir, you will perceive, from the documents (which have been regularly communicated to you) that the prosecution of the preparatory steps for forming a settlement at Presqu' Isle, was imposed upon me as a duty; and, consequently, that the most cogent reasons will be necessary, on my part, to justify a neglect or suspension of the work. By the act of the 18th April, 1793, it is declared, in mandatory terms, that, in the most eligible spot within the reserved tract on lake Erie, "*the Governor shall cause to be laid out and surveyed*, one thousand six hundred acres of land, in town lots, not more than one third of an acre each; and also, three thousand four hundred acres adjoining the same, in out lots, not less than five acres, nor more than ten acres." And, that every obstacle arising from an apprehension of hostile opposition might be removed, an act of the 28th February, 1794, after providing for the security of the port of Philadelphia, and the defence of our Western frontiers, authorizes "the Governor to detach from the several companies of artillery and infantry, raised by the State, as many men as can be conveniently spared from the specific objects of protection and defence, for which the companies were particulary destined; and to station the detachment, so made, at such place, or places, at, or near, Presqu' Isle, on Lake Erie, as shall, in his judgment, be best calculated to carry into effect, the act, entitled "An act for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, to protect the infant settlements beyond the river Alleghany, and to promote the general defence of the frontiers." By the language of these acts, it is obvious, (as I have remarked on a former occasion) that nothing was expressly left to my discretion but the mode of carrying them into effect; and conclusively to demonstrate the legislative expectation of a speedy execution of that trust, it can only be necessary to consider, that, by the first regulation, the time for allowing a bounty to persons who "shall actually inhabit and reside within the town," was limited to the first of January, 1794; that, by the second regulation, it is only protracted to the first of May, 1795; and that, by the third regulation, the very existence of the companies, from which the detachment is formed, to carry into effect the act for laying out the town, is limited, in its utmost extent, to the meeting of the General Assembly in the ensuing month of December.

Acting under these peremptory injunctions, to perform a specific duty, I have not, sir, been regardless, either of the respect that is due to the General Government, or of the precautions, which a movement of so deliberate a nature required. The laws, and my instructions founded on those laws, for forming the detachment and laying out the town, were communicated to you during the session of the General Assembly; and, although any attempt to interrupt the proceedings of the commissioners, must have been accompanied with a deliberate and hostile invasion of the territory of Pennsylvania, for it never has been intimated that the station at Presqu' Isle is actually pre-occupied by any other power, whether British or Indian; I admonished the officers and commissioners to observe a friendly and conciliatory conduct towards every description of persons whom they should meet; and, even in the event of an attack or menace, from any quarter, to confine their resistance strictly to defensive operations within the acknowledged boundaries of the State.

The machinating efforts of the agents of a foreign nation, in the neighborhood of the United States, and not the inimical disposition of the Indians, produced in my mind the apprehension of a design to oppose the settlement at Presqu' Isle, soon after the detachment for effecting this object was formed at Pittsburg: and the intelligence which was brought by successive posts, and punctually communicated to you, sir, rendered it, at last, expedient, in my judgment, to resort to the general authority of the militia law, for calling into actual service a competent force to repel the threatened invasion; to support the party destined for Presqu' Isle; and, generally, to prevent a failure of the measures which the Legislature had directed to be pursued, and which, without father authority, I did not conceive it would be warrantable to abandon. On your receipt of a copy of my orders for making this draught, it was, for the first time, directly stated to me, that you deemed it advisable to suspend, for the present, the establishment at Presqu' Isle; and "it will, indeed, be happy, that the circumstances which have already occurred should not be found to have matured the evil beyond the possibility of a remedy." I derive some consolation in recollecting, that you were possessed of the law while the Legislature (whose power was alone competent to repeal it) was in session; that you were seasonably apprised of every step that was taken to carry it into effect; and that, if, from information unknown to me, an earlier discontinuance of the Executive proceedings was deemed salutary, my conduct will evince the readiness with which I should have acquiesced in an earlier declaration of that opinion.

But I confess, sir, that, on this ground, I perceive very little cause for disquietude or reproach. If the Legislature has prescribed a task to the Executive magistrate, which cannot be performed without endangering the public tranquillity, the Legislature, and not the Executive magistrate, must be responsible for the consequences. But there is, indeed, another reflection, which weighs heavily on my mind at the present moment, and which claims, perhaps, an interest in your consideration of the subject. Can the requisition or advice of the Executive authority of the United States justify the act which suspends the operation of a positive law of Pennsylvania? The constitutional supremacy of the laws of the Union will not be disputed: but may it not be asked, what law of the Union does, nay, what power is there to pass a law which could control the Commonwealth in the legitimate exercise of her territorial jurisdiction? Where there is no law, there can be no obligation; nor, consistently with the principles of a republican government, can reasons of State, or the admonition of circumstances, (upon which the Secretary of War relies) furnish an Executive Magistrate with an authority to substitute his opinions for legislative institutions. While, then, I was impressed with these sentiments, the prompt compliance which followed the communication of your wishes for the suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment, must, at least, be regarded as an incontrovertible evidence of an official disposition to promote the views of the General Government; of an ardent desire to cultivate every possible means of peace; and of a personal confidence in your judgment and patriotism. But, however consolatory such considerations may be to my private feelings, as my public trust may require other instruments of vindication, I receive with peculiar satisfaction "an assurance, that nothing will be omitted to obviate the temporary obstacles which exist."

The bare suspension of our measures, will, probably, indeed, increase the difficulty of accomplishing them; and any great delay might eventually introduce a controversy upon the right of doing so. The evil would become irremediable by any peaceable process, if, taking advantage of the circumstances which have already occurred, either the Six Nations, or any other ill-disposed neighbor, should seize on the station which has been designated for our establishment.

For these contingencies, however, and for the expense which the State has already incurred, I have no doubt the justice of the General Government will satisfactorily provide. It only remains, therefore, sir, to repeat, that (notwithstanding the remark made by the Secretary of War in his letter of the 24th ultimo) I am not sensible of having failed in duly appreciating every consideration of delicacy and moment, connected with the subject; and that, whatever may be the result, the establishment at Presqu' Isle will be suspended until you shall vary the opinion which you have delivered.

I am, &c.

Letter from Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 16th*, 1794.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a copy of the despatches which I have received this morning from General Gibson, relatively to the hostile disposition of the Six Nations, instigated and supported, as it is alleged, by the British, and to be, &c. &c.

List of the documents above referred to.

1. A letter from General Gibson to the Governor, dated 11th June, 1794.
2. The deposition of D. Ransom, taken the 9th June, 1794.
3. The deposition of H. Verts, taken the 9th June, 1794.
4. A letter from Ellicot & Denny to General Gibson, dated 8th June, 1794.
5. A letter from Denny to General Gibson, dated June, 1794.
6. A letter from Presley Neville, Brigade Inspector, of Alleghany, to the Governor, dated 10th June, 1794.

No. 1.

From General Gibson to Governor Mifflin.

PITTSBURG, *June* 11, 1794.

DEAR SIR:

Enclosed are two depositions, taken by me, by which you will be informed of what has happened since my last to you, per post; also of the disposition of the Indians. From every account, I have reason to believe the Six Nations mean to be hostile.

The detatchment under Captain Denny, with whom went Mr. Ellicot and General Wilkins, marched from this place on Saturday last, and, on Sunday evening, I received from them the enclosed letters. I immediately transmitted to them a copy of Vert's deposition, and gave it as my opinion that they ought to remain where they were, until Ransom and the Broken Twig came here, as we then might be better able to judge what was best to be done; since which I have not heard from them. I have wrote to the different inspectors of my division, pressing them to have the men ready, agreeable to the requisiton of the Adjutant General, and you may rely on my using every means in my power for the protection of the Western frontiers. The bearer, Mr. Sloops, intended setting out on Monday, but I detained him until Ransom came in: he has promised to go express with those letters. I hope you will please to allow him for his trouble.

I shall esteem myself happy on hearing from you, and am, &c.

No. 2.

Deposition of D. Ransom.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY, *ss.*

Personally appeared before me John Gibson, one of the associate judges of the above county, Daniel Ransom, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he, this deponent, has, for sometime past, traded at Fort Franklin with the Senecas and other Indians, and that a chief of the Senecas, named Tiawancas, or the Broken Twig, came there and informed him the times would soon be bad, and advised him to move off his family and effects. On this he, this deponent, asked him how he knew the times would soon be bad. The Indian then informed him that the British and Indians had sent a belt of wampum to him, inviting him to council at Buffalo creek; that he had declined going, and that the messengers then informed him of the intended plans of the Indians: they said that the Cornplanter had been bought by the British, and had joined them; that he, the Cornplanter, intended soon to come to fort Franklin, on pretence of holding a council respecting the Indian who was killed by Robertson; that there the British and Indians were to land at Presqu' Isle, and then form a junction with Cornplanter on French Creek, and were then to clear it by killing all the people, and taking all the posts on it; that he was so much affected as to shed tears, and said, what shall I do? I have been at war against the Western Indians, in company with Captain Jeffers, and killed and scalped one of them. If I now go back to the Indians, after having discovered this, they will kill me. He also informed this deponent, that a number of cannon had been purchased by the British, and collected at Junisadagoe, the town where Cornplanter lives, for the purpose of conveying the Indians down the river.

He, this deponent, further saith, and the Standing Stone, a chief of the Onondagoes, also informed him, at fort Franklin, that he thought the times would soon be bad, and pressed him very much to leave fort Franklin, and assisted him in packing up his goods, &c.; that, from what he heard, and seen, from other Indians, he has every reason to believe the above account to be true.

That seven white men came down the Alleghany, a few days ago, to fort Franklin, who informed him they saw the abovementioned cannons at Junisadagoe, and that the Indians appeared very surly, and had not planted any corn on the river, at their towns.

Sworn and subscribed at Pittsburg, this 11th June, 1794.

D. RANSOM.

Before me, JOHN GIBSON.

A true copy: attested. JOHN GIBSON.

No. 3.

Deposition of Henry Verts.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY, ss.

Personally appeared before me, John Gibson, one of the associate judges for the above county, Henry Verts, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That he, this deponent, left fort Franklin, at the mouth of French creek, on Thursday, the fifth instant, in company with three other men, at three o'clock, P. M.; that they came along the road leading to this place, about ten miles, and encamped; that, in the night, one of the cattle, which had been sent off the day before, by a certain Ransom, in order to be driven to this place, passed them in the night; that the next morning, they started by break of day, and came along the road, about four miles, when they met the remainder of the cattle, turning back to fort Franklin; that, on their proceeding about a mile further, he, this deponent, heard a noise like a man groaning, and immediately discovered a man lying on the ground, dead, or dying, as he appeared bloody about the shoulders and body; that the party being very much alarmed, they left one of their horses, and luggage, and immediately took into the woods, came to the mouth of Pine creek, on the Alleghany river, and from thence to this place. He further saith, that the commanding officer and inhabitants, at fort Franklin, told them they were expecting an attack from the Indians, daily, and were much alarmed.

Sworn and subscribed, this 9th of June, 1794.

his
HENRY + VERTS.
mark.

At Pittsburg, before me, JOHN GIBSON.

A true copy: JOHN GIBSON.

No. 4.

From A. Ellicot and E. Denny to General Gibson.

CAMP, *three miles from Pitt, June 8*, 1794.

SIR:

From the information received last evening, by two men from fort Franklin, we have some reason to apprehend, that the Six Nations have determined upon joining our enemies. The account is, that D. Ransom was told, by the Standing Stone, that it was, or would be the case; and it seems Ransom must believe it, from his breaking up his store at French creek, and bringing off all his effects, cattle, and every part of his property; and it appears, that Tiawancas, an old friendly Indian, has also taken the alarm (from some cause, no doubt) and is on his way down, with all his family. The bearer is sent back to bring forward to us the facts upon which these apprehensions are founded. We wish you, sir, to take Ransom's deposition, and to get every thing possible from the Indian. You will be able to judge whether we ought to proceed, or not, until reinforced by volunteers, or by a draught of militia. If it is true, that the Six Nations are at war, it would be no difficult matter for them to send a party to meet us. The bearer will wait your orders, and remain until Ransom gets down, which will be to day, we suppose. We intend halting at Ewault's Cabins until he joins us, and will be governed by your opinion.

We are, &c.

No. 5.

From Captain Denny to General Gibson.

EWAULT'S CABINS, 2 *o'clock, June* 8, 1794.

DEAR SIR:

Since we have been on this ground, Mr. Woods, one of the spies, came to us, and informed us, that four men had made their way good to the mouth of Pine creek, where Woods left this morning. That the said four men were just from fort Franklin; that they came ten miles only, upon the common road, and there met with Ransom's cattle, turned back; that the people who were drawing them down to Pitt, were killed by the Senecas; however, you will have an opportunity of getting more particular information, and we trust you will take such measures as will be best.

No. 6.

From Presly Neville to Governor Mifflin.

PITTSBURG, *June* 10, 1794.

SIR:

On Friday last, General Wilkins, Mr. Ellicot, and some volunteers, with Captain Denny, and his detachment, left this place for Le Bœuf, since which, alarming accounts have arrived from Venango, by one *Ransom*, a trader, and an Indian, called *Broken Twig*, of the Senecas. The statement of the former, on oath, is forwarded to you by General Gibson. The substance of the whole is, that the Six Nations, at the instance of the British, had joined the other Indians against us, and that a large body assisted by them (the British) some in crossing the lake, and others in descending the Alleghany, were to take fort Franklin, destroy the settlements at Cassawago, and make an establishment at Presqu' Isle. What credit is to be given to these reports, I will not pretend to say; but this trader, well acquainted with Indian affairs, believes them. He moved his family and goods to this place by water, and sent his cattle with three white men, who were killed near fort Franklin. For my own part, I have no doubt of the hostile disposition of the Senecas, and that they actually committed the late murder on the Alleghany river.

I think we shall have interesting news shortly from Venango, which I shall communicate without delay.

I have the honor to be, &c.

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20, 1794.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copies of two letters, both dated the 15th instant, and received by yesterday's post, from Pittsburg; one from General Gibson (enclosing a letter from Lieutenant Polhemus) and the other from Mr. Neville. I am, &c.

From General Gibson to Governor Mifflin.

PITTSBURG, *June* 13, 1794.

DEAR SIR:

Since my last, per Mr. Sloops, I received the enclosed from Lieutenant Polhemus, commanding at Venango. The messenger who brought it says, that the Senecas disavow the relation of the Broken Twig, as mentioned in my last, and threaten to kill him. Captain Denny, and his party, have proceeded on to Venango. I have wrote him, that on his arrival there, in case he found the reports to be well founded, to inform me, and I would endeavor to support him.

I have also wrote to the different brigadiers and brigade inspectors to have their quotas ready, and shall think myself justifiable in ordering them out, should these accounts prove to be true.

Captain Powers, in a letter from Cassago to General Wilkins, writes, that on the people who live there, hearing of the murder of the two men, as mentioned in the letter of Lieutenant Polhemus, they were going away, and that he would, if possible, try and move the artillery to fort Franklin.

I have ordered one hundred and fifty of the militia of Westmoreland to range on the frontiers of that county, in order to protect the inhabitants. Should the present alarm subside, they shall immediately be discharged.

I have appointed James Bryson, Esquire, one of my aids. You will please to order a commision to be sent for him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

From Lieutenant Polhemus to General Gibson.

Fort Franklin, *9th June*, 1794.

Sir:

From my letter, which I expect you have received from Mr. Wolf, who left this place the 2d instant, you may have reason to suppose, I consider those under my command exposed to the intentions of the hostile Indians; since which time, on the 5th day of this month, three men, named Wallace, Power, and Richard Van Sickler, on their way to Pittsburg, were overpowered by Indians. The two former were killed; the latter returned, who gave me this information. The day following, I ordered five Seneca Indians, and five white men, not belonging to the garrison, to go in search of the deceased. They found Wallace and Power, shot, scalped, and tomahawked.*

You will please to judge, whether the application which I have already made, be rational; I will endeavor not to be deficient in doing that which may be most for the benefit of my country. I am, &c.

From Presley Neville to Governor Mifflin.

Pittsburg, *June 13th*, 1794.

Dear Sir:

Since I had the honor of addressing you last, we learn that one man of the party, said to be all killed near fort Franklin, had escaped. We have, also, reason to believe, that the Indians who did the mischief were from the West, and not of the Six Nations; nay, by the accounts from the officer commanding fort Franklin, so far from being hostile, a party of Senecas, joined to a detachment of that garrison, went in pursuit of the perpetrators of that last murder. The fluctuation and inconsistency of our news is such, that it is difficult to form a proper opinion; Captain Denny has continued his march, and, I suppose, is now at Venango. I shall continue the company of militia, about thirty-five in number, on the frontier of this county.

We have only twelve of Denny's men; should you think proper to order a completion of the Presqu' Isle business, and a draught be necessary for that purpose, I flatter myself this county will be excused, on account of having spared her whole protection already to that object; for the twelve men left as above mentioned, are the refuse of the earth, some of them cannot walk.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Governor Mifflin to the Secretary of War.

Philadelphia, *24th June*, 1794.

Sir:

The cultivation of a good understanding between the officers of the Federal and State Governments, has been among the favorite objects of the administration, which my fellow-citizens have entrusted to my care, and I am persuaded that the President of the United States will not perceive any thing, in the recent explanation, which I have given of my conduct, relatively to the Presqu' Isle establishment, that would warrant a deviation from that cordial and harmonizing spirit, by which he has been reciprocally actuated.

That the Northern Indians, previously to the passing of the act, by which I was enabled to carry into effect the law for laying out the town at Presqu' Isle, had manifested a hostile disposition, for reasons unconnected with our plan of settlement, is a fact of such notoriety, that I did not think the evidence of official documents would be necessary to establish it. But it may be proper, in answering your letter of the 21st instant, to refer you to the reply which the Six Nations made to a speech, delivered by General Chapin, on the 10th of February last, a copy of which you transmitted to me on the 24th day of May. By this document, furnished from the records of your office, independently of all other evidence, it will, I think, appear, that some old grievances, alleged to have been suffered from the Union, the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester, the constant machinations of British agents, and the corruption of British bribes, had, in truth, previously excited that hostile disposition, which you seem to consider as the effect of the measures pursued by Pennsylvania, for establishing a town at Presqu' Isle.

I am not inclined, sir, to enter into a discussion of the extent or operation of those principles of society, or of that practice of political communities "which," you observe, "will frequently concur in postponing the enjoyment of a particular right, or interest, of a part of a nation, to considerations respecting the safety or welfare of the whole nation;" but it is obvious, that a doctrine of this nature must depend essentially upon the terms of the social or political compact to which it is applied, and that, of all the modifications of which it is susceptible, the least adapted to our system of Government, (a Federal Republic) would, perhaps, be the acknowledgment of a discretionary power in the Executive magistrate of a particular State, to suspend, under any circumstances, the execution of a law, enacted by the only competent authority, and directed by legitimate means, to a legitimate end. The question on the propriety of consulting the welfare and interest of the whole nation, at the expense of a part of it, might, indeed, be justly proposed to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and would, I am persuaded, receive, from that department of our Government, a liberal consideration; but you will recollect, sir, that my difficulty occurred, because the question was proposed to the Executive magistrate, who, if he had not originally the authority to interpose, could not, I was apprehensive, acquire it, merely from the consideration of "the weight of the reasons" which might be suggested on the subject.

It may be proper here to remark, that my determination to continue the suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment, till the President shall vary the opinion which he has delivered, is founded principally on the assurances I have received, that the obstacles are of a temporary nature; and, consequently, that the success of the attempts, which you inform me are put in train to remove them, may be so seasonably attained, as to admit, not only of an accommodation of the views of the General Government, but, also, of the execution of the law of Pennsylvania, within the period contemplated by the Legislature. For, although no arguments can be necessary to convince me of the patriotic attention of the President to the interests of the Union, it would be contrary to the ideas which I entertain of his justice, candor, and wisdom, to suppose, that, in order to facilitate the duties of his station, he would advise me to pursue a measure, inconsistent with the duties of mine, or that he would deliver an opinion to the Executive of any State, which it might be thought indelicate to disregard, and illegal to adopt.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

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* You will please to have the above inserted in the Pittsburg Gazette.

Copy of a letter from Governor Mifflin to the Secretary of War.

Philadelphia, *30th June*, 1794.

Sir:

On the receipt of your letter of the 24th, covering an extract from General Chapin's letter, dated the 12th current, in which that gentleman states, "That the Indians do not acknowledge the validity of the Cornplanter's sale to Pennsylvania," referring, I presume, to the triangular tract on lake Erie, I have thought it proper to prepare and communicate the enclosed copies of the deeds of cession, for the information of the President.

I take this opportunity likewise to transmit a copy of a letter, dated the 20th inst. and the accompanying documents, which I received from General Gibson by the last post.

I am, &c.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Copy of the articles between the Chiefs, &c. of the Six Nations of Indians and the Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

Be it remembered, by all whom it may concern:

That, on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1789, in open and public council, we, the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and others, representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations, to wit: the Ondawagas. or Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Oneidas, for, and in behalf of ourselves, our tribes, our and their heirs and successors, on the one part, and Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esqrs. commissioners for, and on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, (Onas) on the other part, did make, and conclude upon the following articles, viz:

Article 1. That, as soon as these articles are signed, interchangeably, by the aforesaid chiefs and commissioners, the said chiefs will execute a deed of conveyance to the State of Pennsylvania, for a tract of country, as shall hereafter be described.

Article 2. The signing chiefs do acknowledge the right of the soil, and jurisdiction to, in, and over, that tract of country, bounded on the south, by the north line of the State of Pennsylvania; on the east, by the west boundary of the State of New York, agreeable to the cession of that State, and the State of Massachusetts, to the United States; and on the north, by the margin of lake Erie, including Presqu' Isle, and all the bays and harbors along the margin of said lake Erie, from the west boundary of Pennsylvania to where the west boundary of the State of New York may cross, or intersect, the south margin of the said lake Erie; to be vested in the said State of Pennsylvania, agreeably to an act of Congress, dated the 6th day of June last, 1788.

Article 3. The said chiefs do agree that the said State of Pennsylvania shall, and may, at any time they may think proper, survey, dispose of, and settle, all that part of the aforesaid country, lying, and being west of a line running along the middle of the Conowago river, from its confluence with the Alleghany river into the Chadochque lake, thence along the middle of said lake, to the north end of the same, thence a meridian line from the north end of the said lake, to the margin, or shore, of lake Erie.

Article 4. The said chiefs do agree, that the navigation, or water communication, of the said Conowago river, and the Chadochque lake, shall be free to the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, in common with themselves; but that neither party shall build, or erect dams, over or across the Conowago river, so as to obstruct the passage of boats or canoes, up and down the same to the Alleghany river.

Article 5. That, as several villages, belonging to the signing chiefs and their people, are now living on the said Conowago creek, and in other parts of the country, supposed to be within the tract of country west of the west line of the State of New York, and east of the line through the waters, as described in the third article: and as they have no country to remove to, from where they now live, the said chiefs do reserve for their own and their people's residence, hunting and fishing, all that part of the tract of country described in the second article, passing from the Alleghany river, along the middle of the Conowago creek, the Chadochque lake, and a meridian line from the north end of said lake to lake Erie.

Article 6. The said chiefs do engage for, and in behalf of themselves and their tribes, to give protection to the citizens of the said State of Pennsylvania, and others who may come to trade or transact business, under proper authority, among them, and to live peaceably with all the citizens of the United States.

Article 7. The said Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esqrs. commissioners, for, and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, *do agree* to the aforesaid articles, in their true intent and meaning; and they do further engage, on the faith of the State of Pennsylvania, that the aforesaid chiefs, and the people of their tribes, shall have full and peaceable liberty to hunt and fish within any part of the country first above described, they demeaning themselves peaceably towards the inhabitants. But the said chiefs, or their successors, shall not, at any time hereafter, directly, or indirectly, lease, rent, or make sale of, any part, or parcel, of the tract here reserved, for their use and residence, to any other State, person, or persons.

In testimony of the above articles being duly, openly, and fairly agreed and concluded upon, the chiefs and commissioners aforesaid, have interchangeably set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

Senecas	Gyantwachia, or the Corn-planter,	+	L. S.
	Gyashota, or the Big Cross,	+	L. S.
	Kanassee, or the New Arrow,	+	L. S.
	Achiout, or the Half Town,	+	L. S.
	Anachkout, or the Wasp,	+	L. S.
	Chishekoa, or the Wood Bug,	+	L. S.
	Sessewa, or the Big Bale of a Kettle,	+	L. S.
	Sciawhowa, or the Council Keeper,	+	L. S.
	Tewanias, or the Broken Twig,	+	L. S.
	Souachshowa, or the Full Moon,	+	L. S.
	Cachunevasse, or Twenty Canoes,	+	L. S.
Tuscarora Chief .	Hichonquash, or Tearing Asunder,	+	L. S.
Senecas	Cageahgea, or Dogs about the Fire,	+	L. S.
	Sawedowa, or the Blast,	+	L. S.
	Kiondashowa, or Swimming Fish,	+	L. S.
Onandago Chief .	Onçahye, or the Dancing Feather,	+	L. S.
Cayugas	Soahaes, or Falling Mountain,	+	L. S.
	Otachsaka, or Broken Tomahawk,	+	L. S.
Oneida Chief . . .	Tekahiefs, or the Long Tree,	+	L. S.
Seneca Chief . . .	Onesechter, or the Leaded Man,	+	L. S.
Munsey Chiefs . .	Kiatulahoh, or the Snake,	+	L. S.
	Aqueia, or the Bandy Legs,	+	L. S.
Senecas	Kiandoch-gowa, or Big Tree,	+	L. S.
	Owenewah, or Thrown-in-the-water,	+	L. S.

N. B. The two Munseys signed as being residenters on the land, but not owners.

R. BUTLER.

In the presence of
Ar. St. Clair.
James Harmar, *Lt. Col. Com. 1st U. S. Regt. and Brig. Gen. by brevet.*
David Zeigler, *Captain 1st U. S. Regt.*
Winthrop Sargent.
John Tracey.
N. McDowell, *Ensign.*
Jacob Melcher, *Cadet in 1st U. S. Regiment.*
Joseph Nicholson.

Be it remembered, that, on the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1792, and in the 16th year of the independence of the United States of America, came, personally, Joseph Nicholson, one of the witnesses within named, before me, James Biddle, Esq. president of the courts of common pleas, in the district consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present, and saw the twenty-four grantors, and two commissioners, in the within deed named, make the signatures, or marks, to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same, as their act and deed, voluntarily and freely; and that the said deponent subscribed his name as a witness to the execution thereof; and that he also saw the other seven witnesses subscribe their names within written, respectively, to the same deed, and that the name, Joseph Nicholson, thereunto subscribed, is of his own proper hand-writing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid.

JAMES BIDDLE.
JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Enrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book, No. 1, page 309.
Witness my hand and seal of office, the 19th of June, 1794.

MATHEW IRWIN, *M. R.*

A true copy from the original. JAMES TRIMBLE, *Deputy Secretary.*
Secretary's Office, *Philadelphia, June 30th, 1794.*

Copy of the Deed from the Six Nations of Indians to the State of Pennsylvania.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and others, representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations, to wit: the Ondawagas, or Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Oneidas, for, and in consideration, of the sum of two thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, by Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, commissioners for, and in behalf of, the State of Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, and we, for ourselves, our tribes, our and their heirs and successors, are therewith fully paid and satisfied: have granted, bargained, sold, and assigned over, and, by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, quit claim, and assign over, unto the said State of Pennsylvania, all our and their right, title, claim, and interest of, in, and to, all that tract of country situate, lying, and being, within the territory of the United States, bounded on the south by the north line or boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by the western line or boundary of the State of New York, agreeably to an act of cession of the said State of New York and the State of Massachusetts, to the United States; and on the north, by the southern shore, or margin of lake Erie, including Presqu' Isle, and all the bays and harbors along the shore or margin of the said lake Erie, from the west boundary of the said State of Pennsylvania, to where the west line, or boundary, of the State of New York, may cross or intersect the southern shore, or margin, of the said lake Erie: to have and to hold the said tract, as above described, with all its appurtenances and advantages, to the only proper use and behoof of the said State of Pennsylvania, forever, under, and subject to the provisos and reservations made and agreed upon in behalf of ourselves and our tribes, their heirs and successors, mentioned in certain articles of agreement, made and concluded with the aforesaid Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, commissioners for, and in behalf of, the said State of Pennsylvania; which articles were signed by the aforesaid chiefs and commissioners interchangeably, before the executing and signing of this deed.

In testimony whereof, we, the said chiefs, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this —— day of January, in the year of our Lord 1789.

Senecas	Gyantwachia, or the Corn-planter,	+	L. S.
	Gyashota, or the Big Cross,	+	L. S.
	Kanassee, or the New Arrow,	+	L. S.
	Achiout, or the Half Town,	+	L. S.
	Anachkout, or the Wasp,	+	L. S.
	Chishekoa, or the Wood Bug,	+	L. S.
	Sessewa, or Big Bale of a Kettle,	+	L. S.
	Sciawhowa, or the Council Keeper,	+	L. S.
	Tewanias, or the Broken Twig,	+	L. S.
	Souachshowa, or the Full Moon,	+	L. S.
	Cachunevasse, or Twenty Canoes,	+	L. S.
Tuscarora Chief .	Hichonquash, or Tearing Asunder,	+	L. S.
Senecas	Cageahgea, or Dogs about the Fire,	+	L. S.
	Sawedowa, or the Blast,	+	L. S.
	Kiondashowa, or Swimming Fish,	+	L. S.
Onadago Chief . .	Oncahye, or the Dancing Feather,	+	L. S.
Cayuga Chiefs , .	Soahaes, or Falling Mountain,	+	L. S.
	Otachsaka, or Broken Tomahawk,	+	L. S.
Oneida Chief . . .	Tekahiefs, or the Long Tree,	+	L. S.
Seneca Chief . . .	Onesechter, or the Leaded Man,	+	L. S.
Munsey Chiefs . .	Kiatulahoh, or the Snake,	+	L. S.
	Aqueia, or Bandy Legs,	+	L. S.
Senecas	Kiandoch-gowa, or Big Tree,	+	L. S.
	Owenewah, or Thrown-into-the-water,	+	L. S.

N. B. The two Munseys signed as being residenters on the land, but not owners. R. BUTLER.

In the presence of
Ar. St. Clair.
Jos. Harmar, *Lieut. Col. Com. 1st U. S. Regt. and Brig. General by brevet.*
David Zeigler, *Captain 1st U. S. Regiment.*
Winthrop Sargent.
John Tracey.
N. McDowell, *Ensign.*
Jacob Melcher, *Cadet 1st U. S. Regiment.*
Joseph Nicholson.

Be it remembered, that, on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, came personally, Joseph Nicholson, one of the witnesses within named, before the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq. Doctor of Laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present, and saw the twenty-four grantors, in the within deed named, make the signatures or marks to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same, as their act and deed, voluntarily, and freely; and that the said deponent subscribed his name as a witness to the execution thereof; and that he also saw the other seven witnesses subscribe their names within written, respectively, to the same deed; and that the name, Joseph Nicholson, thereto subscribed, is of his own proper hand-writing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid,

THOMAS McKEAN.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds, &c. for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book, No. 31, page 184.

Witness my hand, and seal of office, the 5th day of May, 1792.

MATHEW IRWIN, *Rec.*

A true copy from the original.

JAMES TRIMBLE, *Deputy Secretary.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, June 30, 1794.*

Copy of a letter from General Gibson to Governor Mifflin.

PITTSBURG, *June 20, 1794.*

Sir:

I had the honor of receiving yours per this day's post: in my last, I informed you that I had ordered one hundred and fifty militia, for the protection of the frontiers of Westmoreland, and have wrote to the different brigade inspectors to have their quotas complete.

The enclosed letters have since come to hand, and from their contents, and the information received by a man, who left Cornplanter's town about twelve days ago, we have every reason to conclude that the Six Nations will be obliged to join the Western Indians. This man declares, that an attempt had been made to take his life, by an Indian, but that the Cornplanter prevented it, by telling the Indian the time was not yet come for them to strike: that the Indians, at the towns, appeared very surly and ill-natured, and that a person of the name of Jennings, who lives at the Cornplanter's town, informed him, that he thought the Cornplanter must join the Western Indians.

I am in great hopes Captain Denny, with his detachment, will get safe to Le Bœuf, and will be able to make a stand, until he can be supported. I shall use every means for the protection of the frontiers, and shall afford Captain Denny every assistance in my power, if necessary.

It is more than probable, that, in a few days, the result of the council at Buffalo creek will be known; if favorable, the Indians will send in messengers to palliate their conduct; if the reverse, they will strike on our frontiers. I shall, at any rate, give you the earliest information.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Captain Denny, dated fort Franklin, June 14th, 1794.

SIR:

I have the honor of acknowledging your two letters, dated the 9th and 11th instant: after receiving the first, we concluded it would be best to proceed upon our march. We arrived here the day before yesterday, all well. The account of Ransom's people being killed was too true, but by what nation of Indians, is yet doubtful. Mr. Ellicot and Mr. Wilkins have written, and sent two runners for the Cornplanter, and they have requested me to wait the return of the express: when they arrive you shall be informed of the success of the message. I am suspicious the old fellow will not show himself. The fact is, that the Indians, about here, from twenty downwards, for some time past, have been exceedingly insolent, treated the officer, the fort, and every person about it, with the utmost contempt; but, since our arrival, they have altered their tune, so say Lieutenant Polhemus and Doctor McCray. We have written to Le Bœuff, and gave the officer there a caution: the day after to-morrow the runner is to be back. Van Horn and Bales, the two men who brought your last letter, saw one Indian at the plain, about twenty miles this side of Pittsburg, and the trace of six or seven.

June 16th. Yours, enclosing a copy of Polhemus', came yesterday. The Cornplanter's nephew arrived from the towns about the same time. He delivered a long speech from his uncle to Lieutenant Polhemus. Upon summing up the whole, we have not a shadow of doubt, but that a plan was formed to destroy all the posts and settlements in this quarter. It was all done upon the strength or prospect of a war between the British and ———; *that* subsiding, the other, I am in hopes, has also. There is no doubt but the English will urge them to join the Westen Indians, and have done every thing possible, and perhaps a few may; but I rather think that, unless we have a war with them, we'll have none with the Six Nations generally.

The Cornplanter has gone to another council at Buffalo; he set out the same time the nephew started for this place, and will return in about ten days. He says he is very sorry for the mischief done lately, and is extremely concerned at the account given of their going to take up the hatchet; says they are bad men that reported it; that it's a lie, and insists upon knowing who the information came from, as it is evident that a stroke was meditated, but now, perhaps, dropped. Every apology, which he can possibly make, won't be sufficient to clear him of the imputation of a traitor.

Some of the nation say the English have bought O'Beal. We shall spend two days to come, in helping Mr. Polhemus to put his garrison in some state of defence: for, should any thing happen it, we should fare the worse above.

Copy of a letter from Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, 15*th July*, 1794.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, copies of the various documents which I have received, by express, from General Gibson, stating, among other things, the proceedings of a council held at fort Le Bœuf, on the 26th ultimo, between Captain Denny and Mr. Ellicot, and a deputation from the Six Nations, in the presence of General Chapin.

The requisition which has been made on this occasion, for the abandonment of a great portion of the territory of the State, is so extravagant, that we must suppose it to proceed from the instigation of a policy more hostile to the United States than can reasonably be ascribed to the natural arrogance or enmity of the Indians themselves. It is a circumstance, indeed, additionally mortifying, that no attempt was made even to conceal the source from which the insult came. Mr. Johnson, the British agent, attended the council.

It will be obvious to you, sir, that it is not in my power to authorize a compliance with the requisition, or to treat upon the subjects. My duty calls upon me to execute the laws; and, in doing so, it will be incumbent on me to maintain, not only the public claim of jurisdiction, but the private rights and property throughout the State, against invasion and outrage. For that important purpose, I shall exert all the legal authority of my office; and I take this opportunity to request the co-operation of the General Government, as far as its Federal obligations extend. The suspension of the Presqu' Isle establishment has probably increased the difficulty; but, after the information which has been just received, I conceive the essential interests of the State, the safety of its citizens, and the preservation of its property, are involved in the immediate prosecution of our object, and I trust that you will now find reason to concur in that opinion.

I am, with respect, &c.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Copy of a letter from General Gibson to Governor Mifflin.

Pittsburg, *July 7th*, 1794.

Sir:

The enclosed papers, from Captain Denny, came to hand yesterday, which, with two other letters directed to your Excellency, and one to General Knox, I now send to you, by express, as they contain matter of the utmost importance to the State.

The British have, at length, succeeded in accomplishing their long wished for object, in getting the Six Nations to join the Western Indians against the United States, and I am afraid our frontiers will feel the effects. Your Excellency may rest assured, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to afford them and Captain Denny every assistance in my power. I was under the necessity of promising forty dollars to the express for his service, as none could be got to engage lower; you will please to order him to be paid.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN GIBSON.

A true copy.

James Trimble, *Deputy Secretary.*

Copy of a letter from Israel Chapin to the Commanding Officer at Le Bœuf.

Presqu' Isle, *Tuesday, 24th June*, 1794, *at 3 o'clock P. M.*

Dear Sir:

I have just arrived at this place, with a deputation from the Six Nations of Indians, consisting of sixteen chiefs and warriors, with a message we were desired to deliver to some people, whom they supposed were here. I thought it would be consistent to inform you of my arrival, and that I shall be at Le Bœuf to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, with this deputation.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL CHAPIN, *Secretary of the Six Nations.*

A true copy.

James Trimble, *Deputy Secretary.*

Copy of a letter from Captain Ebenezer Denny to Major General Gibson.

Fort Le Bœuf, *June 27th*, 1794.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will receive a copy of a message brought me by a deputation of chiefs and warriors sent for that purpose, from the Six Nations, and also our reply. You will perceive by the message, that the Indians are disposed to have us pushed back; and if we dont leave the country, they are to consider us as no friends. I don't apprehend much danger here, as long as we can keep our men together; but, at present, a number of the people who were on before me, are ill with the flux; and the working parties, which we are necessarily obliged to have at some distance, together with two escorts, one sent to Franklin with pack-horses, the other somewhere between, and Cassewago, with boats, reduces our force very considerably. Doctor Wilkins has made a requisition for ten or twelve men, to be sent to Pitt, to guard a drove of cattle on to this place. From the present appearances, it would be very improper to detach so many men from my command; I am, therefore, here under the necessity of begging a few militia for that purpose; they will be wanted about the first week in the next month. Indeed, at this particular juncture, I don't think a company would be too many to assist us in having the supplies brought forward. The people at Cassewago wished for a guard of my men; I could not spare them yet; the consequences, I am afraid, will be a total evacuation of that settlement. If you should think proper to send on a company, a part posted at Mead's will answer a double purpose; there the contractor has a deposite, and it serves our people as an intermediate post between Franklin and this place, which ought to be by all means supported. You promised you would not neglect us.

I am, with great regard, &c.

EBENEZER DENNY, *Captain Pennsylvania State troops.*

A true copy.

James Trimble, *Deputy Secretary.*

Copy of a letter from Andrew Ellicot to Governor Mifflin, dated

Fort Le Bœuf, *June 29*, 1794.

Sir:

In my last letter to you, from Pittsburg, I mentioned that you might expect to hear from me, both from fort Franklin and Le Bœuf; but, from a variety of circumstances, no opportunity occurred of writing from the first. On my arrival there, the place appeared to be in such a defenceless situation, that, with the concurrence of Captain Denny and the officer commanding at the fort, we remained there some time, and employed the troops in rendering it more tenable. It may now be considered as defensible, provided the number of men is increased. The garrison, at present, consists of twenty-five men, one-half of whom are unfit for duty; and, it is my opinion, that double that number would not be more than sufficient, considering the importance of the safety of the settlements on French creek. At fort Franklin, General Wilkins and myself wrote to the Cornplanter to attend there, that we might have an opportunity of explaining to him the nature of our business, and of obviating any difficulties that might arise in our proceedings. However, he did not come, as was expected, having gone some days before to a council of the Six Nations, at Buffalo.

With this letter, you will receive a copy of their message, presented by General Chapin and Mr. Johnson, to Captain Denny and myself, with our reply to the same. I leave to yourself to consider the propriety of a British agent attending a considerable number of Indians, with a superintendent of Indian affairs of the United States, to order the people of Pennsylvania to remove from those lands which had been ceded to them by treaty, by the King of Great Britain, and since that time regularly purchased from the Six Nations, and punctually paid for. After repairing fort Franklin, we proceeded to this place, and are now beginning to strengthen the works here, so as to render it a safe deposite for military and other stores; and in doing which, agreeably to instructions, economy shall be strictly attended to.

The line described by the Indians, on the map, will take from the State of Pennsylvania the Cassewago settlement, being part of the purchase of 1784, and the whole of the purchase of 1788. But, with respect to this claim, they can be serious only so far as encouraged by the British agents, and the countenance shewn them by the late interference of the United States.

The objection made by Mr. Brandt, to General Chapin, that the establishment at Presqu' Isle would cut off the communication between the Six Nations and the Western hostile Indians, and thereby diminish their joint strength, is the strongest argument that can be urged in favor of that establishment. General Chapin and myself are of opinion that all differences between the State of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations might be accommodated by treaty, which treaty ought not to be held in the neighborhood of any post occupied by the British, the United States, or this State, at present; and that Presqu' Isle is the most eligible place for such a treaty. General Chapin, I presume, has communicated his sentiments to General Knox on this subject.

Standing Stone, a chief residing at Conyat, has informed us, since we arrived at this place, that the late mischief on the Alleghany river and Venango path was done by a party of eight warriors, from Huron river, which falls into Lake Erie, about twenty-six miles above Cuyahoga. One of his brothers saw them on their way to commit those depredations. Those Indians are only to be chastised by the way of the lake; but it is neither the interest of the British, Brandt, nor the other agents, to have them punished; it is the interest of the United States; and yet the United States, by directing a suspension of the business at Presqu' Isle, have taken effectual measures for the security of this nest of murderers, whose cruelties have, for some years past, been severely felt by the citizens of this State.

You must recollect that I always had my doubts respecting the fulfilment of the contract for opening the navigation of French creek, and a road from Le Bœuf to Presqu' Isle, and, agreeably to my expectations, have *hitherto* not been able to discover any thing done in that business. For the further security of the frontiers of this State, it would be necessary to erect two block houses on the Venango path, between fort Pitt and Venango, and a third between Venango and this place. At present, Meade's settlement appears to me to be the most proper situation.

I am, with great respect, your real friend,

ANDREW ELLICOT.

A true copy: James Trimble, *Deputy Secretary.*

Extract of a letter from Captain Ebenezer Denny to Governor Mifflin, dated June 29th, 1794.

The route from Franklin to Le Bœuf, by way of Cassewago, is not less than sixty miles. The first part may be made good, but the other will be very difficult. A straight route from Franklin to Le Bœuf won't exceed 45 miles; but it's yet uncertain what kind of road the country will afford.

We would be much the better of a surgeon. Many of the men who were on here are lying bad with the flux. However, we are doing every thing possible to get them on foot. Constant salt provisions, and not the least attention paid to cleanliness, has caused it to spread. Our fresh meat, with the little knowledge we have of medicine, has already had a good effect.

The evening of our arrival here, I received the enclosed letter from Israel Chapin, superintendent for the Six Nations. The next day, by the time mentioned, he and the Indians arrived. They expected to meet us at Presqu' Isle. They came from the mouth of Buffalo there, in a row boat. Next morning we met and received their message, a copy of which, together with our reply, is also enclosed.

William Johnson, who is mentioned in the message, is a British agent; he acted slyly as prompter to the chiefs. They denied having sold their country; told us that the paper (deed) which they signed at Fort Harmar was thought by them *then* to be nothing but a treaty of peace, and that the goods which was delivered them, they considered as presents. Money, they say, they received none. The line which they had marked upon their map began at O'Beal's town, and in a direct line crossed French creek, just below Mead's, and on the Head of Cuyahoga; from thence to the Muskingum, and down the Ohio, and to its mouth, and up the Mississippi, leaving a small square for a trading house at the mouths of the rivers, and one where Clarkesville now is. The fellows were very inquisitive to know if any surveyors were out, and told us to stop every person going towards the lake. They will expect an answer from our great council.

I would just remark, that, in case of a war, it will be very difficult keeping either horses or cattle about the place, and impossible to get any supplies, being so near their towns, unless we have three times the number of men which we now have, and establish several intermediate posts. I have the honor to enclose a return of the troops, and am, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. DENNY, *Captain.*

A true extract: James Trimble, *Deputy Secretary.*

Copy of the proceedings of a council held with the Six Nations at fort Le Bœuf, 26th June, 1794.

At a council holden at fort Le Bœuf, June 26th, 1794, by Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny, with General Chapin and a deputation from the Six Nations. General Chapin opened the business by reading the proceedings of the council at Buffalo, which were as follows:

At a council holden at Buffalo creek, by the Six Nations of Indians, June 18, 1794, General Chapin was addressed as follows: Captain O'Beal, Speaker.

Brother: When we sent for you it was because we placed great dependence upon you. We expected that you would not fail in doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother: We now hope that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our lands. We know very well what they have come on for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother: We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together and remove those people back over the line which we have marked out upon the map.

Brother: If these people remove off immediately, we shall consider them as our friends; if not, we shall consider them as no friends.

Brother: We wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together upon this business, and we shall send ten warriors to attend you; and we shall expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum.

After the above speech had been read, Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny desired an interval of one hour to prepare an answer; at the expiration of which, Mr. Ellicot delivered the following reply to the message sent by General Chapin and William Johnson:

Brothers of the Six Nations:

Your brethren of Pennsylvania have always been attentive to the interest of the Indians, especially to that of the Six Nations, and happy to meet with them in peace and unity.

Brothers: We have heard your message by General Chapin, and have considered the request.

Brothers: By the peace of 1782, the King of Great Britain ceded to your brethren of Pennsylvania all the lands which they claim, but, from a regard to justice, and considering you as the real owners of the soil, could not consider themselves as entitled to it, until fairly purchased from yourselves.

Brothers: The lands which you have requested us to move off have for several years been purchased by the State of Pennsylvania from the Six Nations, and the lines bounding the same were opened and marked with their consent and approbation. The purchase north of the north boundary of Pennsylvania, west of the Conewango river, lake Chataque, and the path leading from thence to lake Erie, and south of the said lake, was made of your chiefs at fort Harmar, (by General Butler and General Gibson) and the money and goods punctually paid to them.

Brothers: Your brethren of Pennsylvania have fairly and openly made the purchase of all the lands to which they lay claim, and have sold those lands to such people as choose to settle and work them; they think it now their duty to protect such settlers from the depredations of all such persons as may attempt to molest them.

Brothers: The present military preparations of your brethren of Pennsylvania were intended to protect their citizens against the Western hostile Indians only, not supposing any protection necessary against the Six Nations, whom they consider as their friends and allies.

Brothers: The line which you have marked upon the map will take back from your brethren of Pennsylvania a large tract of land, which they have purchased from you. We cannot, therefore, consistently with our duty, remove from those lands, unless directed by the great council of our people, to whom we shall immediately send your message.

Brothers: We are sorry that our continuing on the lands which you have sold to your brethren of Pennsylvania, should be the cause of any uneasiness, or why we should not be considered by you as friends.

Brothers: Your brethren of Pennsylvania are a generous people; they have never wished for more than they were willing to pay for, and have never attempted to take what did not belong to them. They will be glad to meet you at all times, and afford relief to the weak and hungry of your people, who may take the trouble to come and see them at this place. In the mean time, as we are ordered here by the great council of your brothers of Pennsylvania, we cannot, consistently with our duty, remove from hence, until orders come from them for that purpose. Your message, however, shall be immediately forwarded by express to them, for their consideration.

ANDREW ELLICOT.
EBENEZER DENNY,
Captain of the State troops.

Thomas Nesbit, *Secretary.*

Copy. **A. J. Dallas,** *Secretary.*

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States, dated

Philadelphia, *18th July*, 1794.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's answer to my letter of the 15th instant, communicated in a letter from the Secretary of War, dated yesterday; and it is with peculiar regret that I perceive the embarrassment of my situation, relatively to the Presqu' Isle establishment, increasing with every addition to the correspondence which the subject has produced. I certainly, sir, have hitherto proceeded upon the presumption, that, whatever form of words may have been employed, it was your request that the execution of the Presqu' Isle law, should be suspended: and as you possessed all the information upon which that request was founded, I have thought, likewise, that you would readily assume the responsibility attached to a prompt and confidential compliance with it. But, when the Secretary of War remarks, that you never contemplated carrying your opinions upon the subject farther, than to state them as strongly as they were conceived; he leaves it to be inferred, that, for all the consequences of the suspension, without possessing the information, or, perhaps, entertaining the sentiments that led to the measure, I am deemed to be exclusively responsible.

This idea, sir, claims and justifies, on my part, the utmost circumspection; and I am persuaded that, while the Executive of the General Government is solicitous to avoid reproach for inattention, or neglect to make full representations of any danger which is apprehended to the interests of the Union, a similar solicitude in the Executive of a particular Government to avoid reproach, either for transgressing the constitutional boundaries of his authority, or for sacrificing the interests of the State, will be equally approved and indulged. Hence, sir, I have been induced, in order satisfactorily to compare your opinions on this occasion with my constitutional and legal powers, to take the advice of the attorney general of Pennsylvania, and I have the honor to enclose a copy of the letter in which his sentiments are expressed. From this document you will perceive, that, although any delay, consistent with the performance of the duties enjoined upon me, may be permitted, a delay, which will prevent the execution of the law, within the time prescribed, will not be justifiable. It is of importance, therefore, to know how long the temporary obstacles, which induced you to advise the suspension of the establishment at Presque Isle, are expected to continue: for, if they should not be shortly removed, I must either direct the commissioners to proceed in laying out the town, or (resorting to the alternative suggested by the attorney general) convene the Legislature upon the occasion. The latter measure, however, I shall not think it expedient to adopt, unless you expressly request it.

Though the title of the State to the jurisdiction and soil of the territory, on which she proposes to form her settlements, can admit of no just controversy, I would cheerfully, as far as my power extends, co-operate in any amicable proceeding to conciliate the minds of the Six Nations; but I have no authority to appoint a commissioner to treat with them upon the subject; and, indeed, the Secretary of War has misunderstood the purport of my conversation in that respect, since he ascribes to me an opinion, that, under the present circumstances, all differences may be accommodated by treaty. The truth is, that, if a sense of justice influenced the conduct of those Indians, no opposition would have been made to our improving the lands, which we had fairly bought, and the sale of which they have repeatedly acknowledged; and if they act (as I believe they do) under the direction and control of British agents, their opposition must be expected to last as long as the policy by which it is excited. If, however, sir, you should be pleased, on the part of the United States, to authorize a treaty to be held, I shall think it my duty to furnish you with all the documents that relate to the title of Pennsylvania, and its repeated recognitions by Cornplanter, and the other Indians who now presume to deny it.

From A. J. Dallas to Jared Ingersoll, Esq. Attorney General, dated 14th July, 1794.

Dear Sir:

The Governor directs me to submit to your consideration, the various measures which have been pursued to carry into effect the act for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle, and the correspondence that has passed between the President and him, relatively to a suspension of the proceedings of the commissioners. When you have perused these documents, and the laws to which they refer, the Governor requests you will favor him with your opinion on the following proposition:

Can the Executive of Pennsylvania, under all the circumstances of the case, justify, in point of law, a continuance of the suspension of the proceedings of the commissioners, beyond a period that will admit of his carrying into effect the act for the laying out of the town at Presqu' Isle, as directed by the Legislature? It may be proper to remark, that, in order to ascertain the period alluded to, the Governor must eventually take into consideration the limitation of the time for allowing bounties to persons who shall actually settle in the proposed town; the limitation of the time for which the corps is enlisted that furnishes the detachment to protect the commissioners; and the length of time that will probably be consumed in making the necessary surveys.

The Governor is anxious, as far as is consistent with the power and duty of his office, to promote the views of the General Government; and even should it be your opinion, that his authority, as an Executive magistrate, does not extend to the present object, he will propose convening the Legislature, if the President shall declare, in his opinion, the interests of the Union require it.

From the nature of the inquiry, you may readily suppose, that the Governor is anxious to receive an early answer.

From Jared Ingersoll, Esq. to Alexander J. Dallas, Esq. dated

PHILADELPHIA, *July 18th*, 1794.

DEAR SIR:

I have considered the question you state, as arising upon the law for laying out a town at Presqu' Isle. The terms in which you have expressed yourself, as well as the nature of my office, excludes from my view, in giving an opinion, every consideration of policy or expediency.

In point of law, I conceive, even under the circumstances mentioned in the communications enclosed, the Executive of Pennsylvania cannot justify omitting to conform to the directions of the act of the Legislature to which you refer, though the Executive may justify any delay, consistent with the performance of the duties enjoined, within the time prescribed.

The United States are at war with the Indians; a State may, therefore, raise troops; the law is not contrary to the federal constitution; the act is imperative in its language, and obligatory.

The circumstances you recite, the limitation for allowing bounties, &c. determine the period, beyond which, delay could not be justified.

If it shall appear that measures of a general concern will be defeated by pursuing the line of conduct pointed out by the Legislature, as the Governor has no dispensing power, convening the Legislature is the only remedy for the inconvenience.

From Governor Mifflin to the President of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, 22*d July*, 1794.

SIR:

I have received a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st instant, in which he informs me of your intention to appoint a commissioner, for the purpose of holding a treaty with the Six Nations, at Canandaigua, on the 15th of September next; and I shall, with all possible despatch, transmit, for your information, the documents relating to the title of Pennsylvania, so far as it is founded on a purchase of the Indian claims, within the limits particularly designated in the late council at Le Bœuf. But, at the same time, I wish it to be clearly understood, that, on my part, no assent is given to any proposition, that shall bring into doubt or controversy the rights of the State.

With respect to the opinion expressed by the Secretary of War, that, before the lapse of the period, during which, it is thought, the Presqu' Isle settlement may lawfully be suspended, there is sufficient time for holding a treaty with the Six Nations, if begun about the middle of September, I confess, my judgment has not dictated the same conclusion, from a consideration of the circumstances, which the case presents to my view. It is true, as the Secretary of War observes, that the enlistments of the troops do not expire till the 1st of December, and that they may be continued until the meeting of the Legislature, that is, until the 2d December; but, independent of the various casualties, which usually protract, and sometimes defeat, the project of Indian treaties, it must be obvious, that a knowledge of the result of a treaty, held at Canandaigua, on the 15th September, cannot reasonably be expected in this city, till the middle of October; that, after knowing the result, a fortnight or three weeks must necessarily be employed in notifying the commissioners, and in the prosecution of their journey to Presqu' Isle; and that, by a progress of this kind, the surveys must be executed (if any men, indeed, can then be found, so hardy as to undertake the task) in the depth of winter, and at the very moment when the authority for affording protection to the commissioners expires by its own limitation.

Nor is the subject without embarrassment, when we consider it in relation to the bounties offered to the persons who shall actually inhabit and reside in the town, on or before the 1st May, 1795: for, no residence can take place till the surveys are returned; and the surveys cannot be returned, under the circumstances which have been remarked, till the winter and its effects, have, probably, rendered it impracticable to travel to the settlement within the limited period. Not only may the public policy be thus defeated, but the hopes of many adventurous individuals will be totally destroyed.

Under the impression of these sentiments, I might be tempted to express a wish, that an earlier day should be fixed for holding the proposed treaty, but that a sense of duty suggests an impropriety in the slightest interference upon the occasion. I will content myself, therefore, with informing you, that I shall instruct the commissioners to hold themselves in readiness to perform their trust, as soon as the treaty is over; if the issue is favorable to our object, they will be authorized immediately to proceed to Presqu' Isle; but, if the Indians should menace opposition, directions will be given to wait for a further communication from me. In the latter event, I shall rely upon receiving the military aid of the General Government, not only to prevent any inconveniency that may arise from the expiration of the Pennsylvania enlistments, but effectually to subdue that resistance to the execution of the law of Pennsylvania, which its suspension, by giving time and confidence to our ill disposed neighbors, must naturally increase.

I am, &c. &c.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

The Secretary of War to Alexander Dallas, Esq.

SIR: WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 10, 1794.

I had the honor to lay before the President of the United States your letter of yesterday.

I am instructed to say, that, under the actual circumstances of the United States, it becomes a subject of serious consideration, whether any measures ought now to be urged, which are likely to produce disgust to our friends, the Six Nations, and to extend Indian hostilities.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 24, 1794.

SIR:

The President of the United States has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, enclosing a copy of the orders which you have issued, for draughting one thousand militia from the western brigades, to support the detachment which the Legislature of Pennsylvania directed to be formed, for the purpose of protecting the commissioners who were authorized to lay out a town at Presqu' Isle.

It was intimated to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by me, on the 10th instant; that, under the actual circumstances of the United States, it became a subject of serious consideration, whether any measures ought now to be urged, which are likely to produce disgust to our friends, the Six Nations, and to extend Indian hostilities.

Since then, information has been received from Israel Chapin, of which a copy is herein enclosed,* by which it will be perceived, that affairs are critically circumstanced between the United States and the said Six Nations.

The President of the United States, on mature reflection, is of opinion that it is advisable to suspend, for the present, the establishment at Presqu' Isle. That, independent of certain other considerations of delicacy and moment, which, at no distant day, will be better appreciated, the high probability of an immediate rupture with the Six Nations, if the measure be persisted in, countenanced by the late information, and increased by the recent murder of one of their people, appears to him a solid reason for a temporary suspension.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *May* 27, 1794.

Sir:

I have the honor, in confidence, to transmit your Excellency the extract of a letter received from General Chapin, agent to the Six Nations, dated at Canandaigua, the 6th instant.

And I am instructed, by the President of the United States, to acknowledge, that yesterday, he received your favor of the 25th instant, and its enclosures, stating the measures which you have taken to suspend, for the present, the establishment at Presqu' Isle, conformably to his opinion transmitted to you on the 24th instant. This opinion was communicated on the same day your letter was received, announcing your orders for draughting a thousand militia, to support the establishment, and it was the result of a general view of the subject, founded upon the recent information which had been received.

[ENCLOSED.]

Extract of a letter from General Chapin to the Secretary of War.

Since the departure of my son, I have received more direct information of the British having began to erect a fort at Sandusky, than I had when I had the honor of writing to you by him. I therefore, at that time, only verbally directed him to acquaint you therewith.

They feel very much alarmed at the garrisoning of Presqu' Isle, and endeavor to persuade the Indians that it is only to secure the property of that place, which, they contend, was fraudulently purchased of a few individuals, and not of the nation. If the garrison destined for that place is not pretty strong, it is doubtful whether it will not be attacked.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, 14*th June*, 1794.

Sir:

I am instructed by the President, to reply to your letter of the 13th instant, and to inform you, that the reasons which induced the opinion communicated to you on the 24th ultimo, continue to operate, and have not been weakened by any information since received.

It must be obvious to you, sir, and seems even to result from some of the information which you have transmitted, that the proposed movement is an extremely delicate one, as it regards our peace with the Six Nations. To bring on hostilities with those nations, would be, at any time, a serious evil; considered in reference to the operations we are carrying on against the more western tribes, its possible mischiefs assume a still more important aspect. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the inconveniences which might ensue to those operations, by throwing, unexpectedly, in the midst of a campaign, so considerable an additional weight into the adverse scale.

When we take into the calculation, the precarious situation of our affairs with the Creek Indians, hostilities with the Six Nations might co-operate to place us too near the verge of a general Indian war, not to admonish us to particular caution in any step which might lead to those hostilities. It will be happy, indeed, if the circumstances which have already occurred, should be found not to have matured the evil beyond the possibility of a remedy.

A comprehensive view of the subject, cannot but include some considerations relative to the foreign nations in the neighborhood of the United States, in aid of the primary ones which respect the Indian nations. In the present delicate, if not critical, posture of our affairs, viewed in connexion with those of Europe, amidst negotiations, which concern not only our peace, but other great interests of our country, where every moment may be expected to bring some new developments, very cogent and urgent reasons, indeed, ought to be found in support of any measure which may have even a remote tendency further to embarrass or embroil.

If, in the execution of the measures which are in train, there shall be found reason for varying the opinion now delivered, it shall be communicated to you without delay; and you may be assured, that nothing shall be omitted to obviate the temporary obstacles which exist.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *June* 19, 1794.

Sir:

Your Excellency's letter of this date, addressed to the President of the United States, has been opened by me. The appearances up the Alleghany dictate that fort Franklin be reinforced. I have, accordingly, ordered this done, and Captain Crawford is to assume the command, and to have with him an abundant supply of provisions and military stores.

Besides this measure, some recruits, on their march to Pittsburg, amounting to about one hundred, will be detained there for the present, under Major Butler, excepting such a portion of them as shall be necessary to reinforce the garrison of fort Franklin.

In addition to this, I have forwarded five hundred arms and accoutrements, one hundred barrels of powder, and twenty tons of lead, to form a magazine at Pittsburg, to serve in case of an exigency.

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* See letter from General Chapin, dated 29th April, 1794, and proceedings of a council holden at Buffalo creek, 21st April, 1794, transmitted 21st May, 1794.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *June* 21, 1794.

Sir:

Your Excellency's letter to the President of the United States, dated the 14th instant, (which has been opened pursuant to general directions) was only delivered to Mr. Dandridge, the Secretary, on the 17th instant, at three o'clock. The departure of the President for Mount Vernon, on the morning of that day, prevents my being able to reply to it at this time under his immediate direction.

But antecedent communications with the President, on the transaction to which your letter relates, and my immediate agency in the matter, afford me the means of offering some explanatory observations, which I shall do in a spirit that will accord with what I know to be a primary rule of conduct on his part—the steady cultivation of harmony and cordiality between the officers of the general and particular Governments.

With regard to that sentence, in my letter of the 14th instant, which has been particularly adverted to, and which is in these words: "It will be happy, indeed, if the circumstances which have already occurred shall not be found to have matured the evil beyond the possibility of a remedy," it will, I hope, be sufficient to say, that it was a mere general reflection on the probable or possible tendency of the circumstances which had occurred; without intention of passing an opinion on the motives or reasons for the measure which had been pursued by the government of Pennsylvania, either in a legislative or an executive capacity. Among the circumstances alluded to, was the unfortunate coincidence of the murder of one of the Indians of the Six Nations, an ingredient which was mentioned in my letter of the 24th of May.

In order to avoid the inference of having acquiesced in the suggestion, I beg leave to add, that there is no evidence in the possession of this office which establishes the fact of a previously hostile disposition of the Six Nations.

Your Excellency appears to lay stress on the lateness of the communication of the President's opinion as to the expediency of suspending the proposed establishment.

In proportion to the validity of the considerations which support the right of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to project and make the establishment, was the delicacy of the interference of the United States. Whatever may have been the anticipations entertained of the effect of the measure, the situation seemed to require that an opinion should be deferred till the progress of the experiment had produced some indications of probable consequences. When this happened, the opinion was given. Had it been given sooner, it might, perhaps, have been deemed premature.

The rights of Pennsylvania in this case, and the obligations which are urged to exist on the part of the United States in relation to them, would be improperly made a question. But the fundamental principles of society, and the practice of all political communities, frequently concur in postponing the enjoyment of a particular right or interest of a part of a nation, to considerations respecting the safety or welfare of the whole nation; the propriety, then, of a temporary suspension, in the present instance, must depend on the weight of the reasons which dictate it.

The discussion how far the requisition or advice of the Executive of the United States can justify such a suspension, under the circumstances of the laws of Pennsylvania, is rendered more absolutely useless by your Excellency's determination, that, whatever may be the result, the establishment at Presqu' Isle will be suspended, until the President shall have varied the opinion which has been delivered. No arguments, I am persuaded, can be necessary to satisfy you, that, when he saw, or thought he saw, in a measure of a particular State, consequences endangering important interests of the Union, he discharged a duty in declaring to the Executive of that State an opinion that it was advisable to suspend the execution of the measure, leaving that opinion to be appreciated as it deserved.

The President of the United States cannot fail to do justice to the disposition which has produced the determination you have announced, to comply with his opinion.

No time will be lost, after the arrival of the President, in submitting to him your letter, and this reply; and, in the mean time, the attempts for obviating the temporary obstacles, are put in a train of execution.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *June* 24, 1794.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the enclosed extract of a letter from General Israel Chapin, this moment received.

Extract of a letter from General Israel Chapin to the Secretary of War, dated

Canandaigua, *June* 12, 1794.

The council, which was to have been held at Venango, is to meet at Buffalo creek. I have already received three messages from the Indians, requesting my immediate attendance. I was in hopes that I might have been able to put off going until the return of my son, but this last message presses me, in the most earnest manner, to repair thither immediately, and I shall, accordingly, start to-morrow.

I am afraid of the consequences of the attempt to settle Presqu' Isle at present. The Indians do not acknowledge the validity of the Cornplanter's sale to Pennsylvania.

I shall inform you, by express, of the result of the treaty at Buffalo creek, on my return to Canandaigua.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *July* 15, 1794.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, a letter from General Chapin, Agent to the Six Nations, dated at fort Le Bœuf, the 26th of June, last. You informed me that you had had transmitted to you the proceedings of the council at Buffalo creek, and the answer thereto, by Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny, dated at Le Bœuf, the 26th of June.

General Chapin to the Secretary of War, dated

Fort Le Bœuf, *June* 26, 1794.

Hon. Sir:

I left Canandaigua on the 13th of this month, in order to attend a council at Buffalo creek. I waited more than a week, after my first notification, for my son to return, that I might have an answer from you; but the chiefs, growing impatient, kept constantly sending runners. I was obliged to set out at last, to my great disappointment, without having received any information from you. On my arrival I found the minds of the Indians much agitated with regard to the movements made by the State of Pennsylvania. On the 18th I met the Indians in general council, the proceedings of which you find here enclosed. At this council I was requested to go to Presqu' Isle, (as you will see by their speech) to desire those people to move off who had made encroachments on their lands. I found that no excuse would answer, and was finally obliged to comply with their request. On the 19th I left Buffalo creek, accompanied by a deputation from the Six Nations, consisting of sixteen chiefs and warriors. I arrived at Presqu' Isle on the 24th, but, finding no person there, I proceeded to Le Bœuf, where I found Mr. Ellicot, and Captain Denny. After informing those gentlemen the business I came upon, I gave them a copy of the speech which had been delivered to me at Buffalo creek. The answer which they made I send you, enclosed with the other speeches.

Although the minds of the Six Nations are much disturbed at the injuries which they say they have sustained, they are still opposed to war, and wish, if possible, to live in peace with the United States. They are much opposed to the establishing of garrisons in this quarter, as they think it will involve them in a war with the hostile Indians. They are likewise displeased with having those lands surveyed, which they say were not legally purchased. In this critical situation, would it not be best to have commissioners appointed to treat with the Six Nations, that all difficulties may be settled which subsist between them and the United States, especially those that regard the State of Pennsylvania? And it is the wish of the Six Nations, that this treaty should be holden at their council fire at Buffalo creek.

I shall return by the way of Buffalo creek, where I expect to hold another council; the proceedings of which I shall forward to you as speedily as possible.

Proceedings of a Council holden at Buffalo creek, by the Six Nations of Indians, on the 18th of June, 1794.

Present: The principal sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Six Nations. From the United States, General Chapin, with his attendants. From Upper Canada, Mr. Johnson, the Interpreter of the Indian Department; Captain O'Bail, Speaker; Mr. Horatio Jones, Interpreter.

Brother: (addressed to General Chapin.) We are thankful that you have attended to the call of the Six Nations, and that you have been preserved by the Great Spirit, &c.

Brother: (addressed to the President of the United States.) I have for a long time aimed at the good of both parties. I have paid you different compliments, as that of brother, father; and now I call you friend. We were pleased when we heard that you were appointed to have the chief command of the United States.

Brother: The Great Spirit has so ordered, that every nation shall have some one to be at their head. You are to look over your people, and settle all difficulties; and we, the Six Nations, expect that you will not be unmindful of us, but see that we have justice done, as well as your own people.

Brother: We, the Six Nations, now call upon you. We pay no attention to what has heretofore been done by Congress: their proceedings we consider as unjust. We wish for nothing but justice, and hope that it will take place.

Brother: You know our demands; we ask but for a small piece of land; and we trust, as you are a great man, you can easily grant our request.

Brother: You wish to be a free people in this country, who have come from the other side of the water and settled here; and why should not we, whose forefathers have lived and died here, and always had possession of the country?

Brother: We, the Six Nations, have determined on the boundary we want established, and it is the warriors who now speak.

Brother: You have the map on which the boundaries are marked out which we want established.

Brother: We want room for our children. It will be hard for them not to have a country to live in after that we are gone.

Brother: It is not because that we are afraid of dying that we have been so long trying to bring about a peace. We now call upon you for an answer, as Congress and their commissioners have oftentimes deceived us; and, if these difficulties are not removed, the consequences will be bad.

This speech was delivered with eight strings of black and white wampum.

Brother: We have opened this fire upon two different kinds of business; we wish you to listen to them with attention.

Brother: We are in distress. A number of our warriors are missing, and we know not what is become of them, but suppose that they have been killed by the Americans.

Brother: Last fall an Indian chief, by the name of Big Tree, left this country, and went to the American army in a friendly manner, and we have since been informed that he was killed by them.

Brother: The other day a very unfortunate circumstance happened. One of our nephews (of the Delaware nation) was killed at Venango, by a party of warrriors, who were going on to Presqu' Isle, without giving us any notice whatever.

Brother: You are sensible this must be very hard, to have a man killed in time of peace, one who was sitting easy and peaceable on his seat. You certainly would complain if we were to treat you in the same manner.

Brother: It has been customary, when one person has killed another, that those who have done the injury go to the injured party and make satisfaction.

Brother: We told you that we had two pieces of business to attend to; we hope that you will pay attention to both.

Brother: The establishing a garrison at Presqu' Isle may occasion many accidents, as the Southern Indians may do injury, and we may be blamed without a cause.

This speech was delivered with ten strings of black wampum.

Captain O'Bail then addressed himself to General Chapin:

Brother: When we sent for you, it was because we placed great dependence upon you; we hoped that you would not fail of doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother: We now expect that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our lands. We know very well what they are come on for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother: We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together and remove those people back over the line which we have marked out upon the map.

Brother: If those people remove off immediately, we shall consider them as our friends; if not, we shall consider them as no friends.

Brother: We expect that you and Mr. Johnson will go together on this business, and we shall send two warriors to attend you; and we expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum.

General Chapin's answer to the speech delivered by Captain O'Bail.

Brothers: I have heard the speeches which you have delivered, with great attention, and have thought seriously on what you have communicated to me. You have requested me to go to Presqu' Isle. As I wish to do every thing in my power, both for the United States and the Indians, I shall comply with your request.

Brothers: I can do no more to those people than to give them my advice. It is not in my power to drive them off.

Brothers: You must be sensible that I am obliged to look to the interest both of the United States and the Indians, and consider myself as accountable to both for whatever I do, and you may depend that, when I return, I will give you a just account of whatever takes place.

Brothers: This business is of a serious nature, and is really a matter of importance to both parties. You may rest assured that the President is your friend, and that he will pay attention to the business which you laid before him.

Brothers: You observed that you would send ten warriors to attend me. I must also request that you would send two of your chiefs.

Brothers: The business which you desire me to do, is what I had little thought of. I am unprepared for the journey; however, as I informed you that I would go, I shall set out immediately.

Brothers: The speeches which you have delivered for the President, shall be sent on as soon as is convenient, and you may shortly expect to receive an answer.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *July* 17, 1794.

Sir:

The letter which your Excellency addressed to the President of the United States on the 15th instant, while it presents a new aspect of our affairs with the Six Nations, does not remove the suspicion originally entertained. The proceedings at Buffalo creek on the 26th June, 1794, speak in threatening language the dissatisfaction of those tribes with the new settlements proposed. A second interview was had between General Chapin and them, at the same place, on his return from Le Bœuf, on the 4th instant, and a copy of the minutes is now enclosed. The answer of Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny could not move their purpose, as formerly expressed, and General Chapin, on the 29th of the same month, writes to me that, "if he had not proceeded to Le Bœuf, and the party of surveyors, &c. had proceeded, he believes that blood would have been shed." We cannot well doubt, therefore, that the immediate prosecution of the establishment at Presqu' Isle would call that confederacy to arms against the United States.

If, indeed, sir, no hope remained of quieting them, or, at least, of preventing them from joining the hostile nations, forbearance might perhaps be misplaced. But General Chapin, whose duty requires him to attend minutely to those people in particular, and who, by enjoying their confidence, possesses full opportunity to be well informed, has delivered this opinion in his letter of the 26th ultimo: "Although the minds of the Six Nations are much disturbed at the injuries which they say they have sustained, they are still opposed to war, and wish, if possible, to live in peace with the United States. They are much opposed to the establishing of garrisons in this quarter, as they think it will involve them in a war with the hostile Indians. They are likewise displeased at having their lands surveyed, which, they say, were not legally purchased." On the 9th instant he adds: "Their main anxiety is, at present, respecting the settlement at Presqu' Isle, as, they say, they have not fairly sold the land; the lines I described to you last winter are strongly adhered to by them, and, if the party at Le Bœuf proceed to erect garrisons at Presqu' Isle, it will immediately call the attention of the hostile Indians that way, and would, in a short time, involve the Six Nations in a war which they wish to avoid. They wish to continue in a state of neutrality, if possible."

In both these letters, sir, General Chapin urges the appointment of commissioners, who may treat on behalf of the United States and Pennsylvania, with the Six Nations; and he is of opinion, that such an appointment would answer valuable purposes. Mr. Ellicot, who has been employed by Pennsylvania, thinks that all differences may be accommodated by treaty. Such, also, I understood, were the sentiments of your Excellency, in a conversation which I had the honor of holding with you, on Tuesday last.

The President of the United States, therefore, instructs me to inform you, that he is ready to nominate a commissioner, for opening a treaty with the Six Nations, at the Genesee river, on the fifteenth day of September next; that he shall have it in charge to endeavor, in conjunction with a commissioner from Pennsylvania, to adjust all differences against the establishment at Presqu' Isle, and that the Department of War shall make all necessary arrangements, upon this head, with your Excellency. It is not his intention, by this proposition, to cast any doubts upon the validity of the Pennsylvania title; that must stand upon its own ground. But, under the present circumstances, it must occur to you, sir, that the peaceable accommodation of the heart-burning of the Six Nations, is an object of great importance.

There are other considerations, of real weight, which have been already communicated to you; these, too, have lost nothing of their force from late events.

It was never contemplated by the President of the United States to carry his opinions upon this subject farther than to state them as strongly as they were conceived by him. It is with your Excellency to compare them with your constitutional and legal powers. If our enemies should receive so powerful an accession as the Six Nations, the General Government cannot be reproached for inattention, or a neglect to make full representation of the danger to be apprehended.

The following are the proceedings of a General Council of the Six Nations, holden at Buffalo Creek, on the fourth of July, 1794.

Clear Sky (an Onondaga chief) first spoke: He thanked the Great Spirit for the preservation of those who had been sent with the message to Le Bœuf. He then observed, that they had appointed Captain O'Bail, a Seneca chief, to be their speaker.

The speech of Captain O'Bail:

General Chapin, Mr. Johnson, and the whole deputation, attend; I thank the Great Spirit that you have all returned in safety.

Captain O'Bail then addressed himself to General Washington, and said, now I call you friend. We, the Six Nations, ever since the beginning of the world, have had love for one another. We have now assembled concerning the business we sent to Presqu' Isle, as we have received an answer to the message which we sent to that place.

The answer we had brought from the men at Le Bœuf, relates every thing that has taken place since the peace; they mention every payment that has been made, and the greater part they have told us is not true.

General Washington, attend; what gives us room for the making of so many speeches, is, because you relate all the former deceptions which have been used.

There is but one word that was said at Le Bœuf that makes me glad, which was, that they had given me land; but, to complete my wishes, I desire that the whole Six Nations might have land given them also.

General Washington, I depend upon you to gratify our request, and that will make my mind easy: for sometimes I hear that I am going to flee from my seat for the injuries I have done. These reflections make me so unhappy, that I am almost tempted to die with the Six Nations.

Brother: We are as determined now, as we were before, that the line shall remain. We have fully considered on the boundary we have marked out; we know all that we have received, from time to time, and we think, if you establish this line, it will make us about even.

Brother: If you do not comply with our request, we shall determine on something else, as we are a free people.

Brother: We are determined to be a free people. You know, General Washington, that we, the Six Nations, have always been able to defend ourselves, and we are still determined to maintain our freedom.

Brother: You must not suspect that any other nation corrupts our minds; the only thing that can corrupt our minds, is not to grant our request.

Brother: If this favor is not granted, I wish that my son may be sent back with the answer, and tell me which side he means to join; if he wishes to join that side, he is at liberty.

General Washington, I wish you would give an answer as soon as is possible to this speech; and I desire the messengers who bring it, should come to this place.

And you, General Chapin, stand between the Indians and the United States; we wish that you would give every assistance in your power to forward the business.—[This speech was delivered with eight strings of black and white wampum.]

General Chapin's answer:

Brothers: I am happy the Great Spirit has preserved us again to meet in council. I have heard with attention the speeches which you have made, and have had committed to writing; they have since been explained to you, and you see there is no deception.

Brothers: I give it as my opinion, that General Washington is a firm friend to the Six Nations, and that he will not, by any means, see you wronged.

Brothers: I am happy to hear that you think yourselves a free independent people; that is the case with the United States; they are free and independent, and wish to take you by the hand as brothers. It seems now that there is some dispute, but the only way to have it settled is to come together, face to face, and talk the matter over candidly.

Brothers: I shall now return home, and I shall forward your speech to General Washington as soon as is possible. In the meantime, I hope you will sit easy on your seats, until you hear General Washington's voice.

Brothers: I always consider myself accountable to the Indians, as well as the United States. I aim at the good of both parties, and you may rest assured that nothing in my power shall be wanting to assist you. I shall prepare a copy of your determinations, to be sent on to Le Bœuf, provided you send runners for that purpose.

N. B. The mention made of lands by Captain O'Bail, has reference to Mr. Ellicot's conversation in the council at fort Le Bœuf. Mr. Ellicot, after relating the particulars concerning the treaty at fort Harmar, informed the Indians that the State of Pennsylvania had made three grants of land to Captain O'Bail.

The Secretary of War to Governor Mifflin.

War Department, *July* 21, 1794.

Sir:

Your Excellency's letter of the 18th instant, to the President of the United States, has been duly received. It certainly was not his intention that personal embarrassment should be produced to you, from the suspension of the establishment at Presqu' Isle. It has been uniformly avowed to your Excellency to be his wish, that it should be suspended until the efforts should be made for removing the temporary obstacles. The expression of this wish was a duty, inasmuch as an harmonious co-operation of the State Governments with the General Government must always be necessary, upon subjects in which the movements of the former might essentially counteract those of the latter. Still the President does not mean to press upon your Excellency the slightest infringement of your constitutional or legal powers: for, while he himself pursues the constitution and laws of the United States, he shall always observe respect to those of individual States. Whatever responsibility, therefore, is attached to this communication of this desire to your Excellency, he readily assumes, and he deems it a fortunate circumstance that you have thought yourself hitherto at liberty to comply with it.

How long the temporary obstacles to this settlement will continue, it is impossible to determine; they will certainly last until the campaign against the Western Indians is ended, unless the disposition of the Six Nations should be materially changed. Neither your Excellency, nor the attorney general, have defined the period to which the suspension may, under the circumstances stated by him, be legally continued; but, as the enlistments of the troops do not expire before the first of December, and may be continued longer, and as the period for allowing bounties for actual settlement does not close before the first of next May, it is evident there is sufficient time for holding a treaty with the Six Nations, if begun about the middle of September. A commissioner will attend for that purpose, in behalf of the United States, at Canandaigua, on the fifteenth day of September next, and those tribes will be invited thither. As the object will be not only to prevent them from engaging in hostilities against us, but also to procure an acquiescence in the settlement proposed, it may be naturally expected, that their objections to the purchase will stand very forward.

It might prove beneficial if a commissioner could be sent from Pennsylvania; but it appears from your Excellency's last letter that this cannot be done. Our commissioner will, therefore, take charge of the documents which you have promised, and will use his best endeavors to quiet the discontents. He will not be authorized to make any concessions injurious to the title, nor to give expectation of any further compensation from your State. If he cannot accommodate the dispute under the influence of the United States, by proper explanations, he will report the result, as the basis of ulterior measures.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Attorney General of the United States.

War Department, *March* 31, 1794.

Sir:

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has transmitted to the President of the United States the enclosed copy of a law, for raising four companies of troops for the port of Philadelphia, and the defence of the frontiers. And, as it may be considered by some persons as a matter of doubt, whether this measure of Pennsylvania is not incompatible with the constitution of the United States, I am instructed to request your opinion thereon in writing.

Answer of the Attorney General.

April 3*d*, 1794.

Sir:

By your letter of the 31st ultimo, I understand that a question is made, how far the measures contemplated by an act of Pennsylvania, for securing the trade, peace, and safety, of the port of Philadelphia, and defending the western frontiers of the Commonwealth, are consistent with the constitution of the United States. I have, therefore, considered that question with attention, and have now the honor to state to you my opinion, agreeably to your request.

The act authorizes the Governor to raise by enlistment, from the militia of the Commonwealth, three companies of riflemen, and one of artillery, to serve under his orders and instructions for eight months, and from thence, until the next meeting of the Legislature, if, in his opinion, the *war in Europe*, or on the frontiers, shall require it. The artillery company is to be stationed at fort Mifflin, for the purpose of securing the trade, peace, and safety, of the port of Philadelphia—a measure which the preamble declares to be expedient, "during the continuance of the war which now rages in Europe;" the rest of the companies (with a detachment of the artillery, which the Governor is empowered to make) are to be stationed for the defence of the Western frontiers, and to protect the infant settlements at Presqu' Isle.

By the constitution of the United States, it is provided, "that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace," &c. This restriction on the power of keeping troops, I am of opinion, is not *absolute*, but that the qualification intended by the terms "in time of peace," extends to *it* as well as to that of keeping *ships* of war. There is, therefore, I apprehend, nothing in the constitution which prohibits the several States from keeping troops *in time of war*.

So far, then, as the act in question contemplates the defence of the Western frontiers against the hostilities of the Indians now at war with the United States, I consider it as within the strictest limits of the constitution. Such measures have heretofore been pursued by the State of Pennsylvania, without objection, and a *practical* construction of this clause has thus been given.

The rest of the act, however, is questionable, and it is not without some hesitation that I decide upon it. The *spirit* of a prohibition to keep troops in time of peace, seems to imply, that the troops raised and kept in time of war, ought to be raised, kept, and employed, with reference to the objects of that war. It is easy to perceive that the dangers which the people of the United States intended to guard against by this prohibition, will exist, if on every breaking out of Indian or other hostilities, the members of the confederacy may raise troops, and build ships of war for any object but that of repelling such hostilities. But, although these consequences are evident, I cannot find in the instrument itself, any thing which prohibits the States from stationing and employing the troops which they have a right to keep in time of war, in such manner as they please, so that it be within their respective limits, and do not interfere with the Federal arrangements. I consider all those clauses in the constitution, which restrict the powers of the several States, as subject to a *strict construction;* and, that these prohibitions are not to be extended by implication, nor the natural and obvious meaning of the words to be enlarged by a consideration of inconveniences which may possibly result from adhering to it.

But, I am also of opinion, that so much of the act as goes to authorize the Governor to keep up those companies, if the circumstances of the *war in Europe* should, in his opinion, require it, is not compatible with the constitution of the United States. If peace shall be made with the Indians, and the United States be engaged in no other war, these troops cannot be constitutionally kept up by Pennsylvania, although the war should continue to rage in Europe.

WM. BRADFORD.

3d Congress.] No. 53. **[2d Session.**

GENERAL VIEW.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 1, 1794.

Mr. Parker, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the speech of the President of the United States which relates to the improvement of harmony with the Indian nation, within the limits of the United States, by fixing and conducting of trading houses, made the following report:

That, in their opinion, it would conduce to the honor and prosperity of the United States to cultivate peace with the Indian tribes.

It appears to your committee that the establishment of trading houses, under the direction of the President of the United States, would have a tendency to produce this laudable and benevolent effect. From the best information the committee can obtain, they are induced to believe a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, would answer the purpose. The articles to be purchased by an agent or agents, and sold at such posts or places as may be the most convenient for the several nations of Indians within the limits of the United States. That the agent or agents to be appointed should receive stated salaries for their services, to take an oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of his or their duties, and moreover give bond and sufficient security for the due performance thereof. It should be the duty of the agent or agents to make up their accounts half yearly, and transmit them to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. That, as this transaction is intended to conciliate the affection of the Indians, it should not be the object of Government to profit thereby; hence a stated price should be fixed on the articles to be sold, having regard to the profit or loss on the articles received in payment, in such manner that, although nothing is to be made by the Government, the capital should be kept entire.

The committee therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated, for the purpose of carrying on trade with the Indian nations.

Resolved, That a bill or bills be brought in, conformably with the above report, to be in force for and during the term of ——, and no longer.

3d Congress.] No. 54. **[2d Session.**

NORTHWESTERN TRIBES.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, DECEMBER 17, 1794.

Department of War, *December 17th,* 1794.

Sir:

The President of the United States has instructed me to communicate, in confidence, to Congress, the despatches from Major General Wayne, herewith transmitted, dated the 17th of October, and 12th of November, 1794, which were received last evening.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

[Addressed to the Presiding Officers of both Houses of Congress.]

Copy of a letter from Major General Wayne to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, *Miami Villages, 17th October,* 1794.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a duplicate of my letter of the 20th ultimo, together with the general return of the legion, and an invoice of stores and medicine wanted in the hospital department.

The great number of sick belonging to the mounted volunteers, added to the sick and wounded of the legion, has exhausted all the stores forwarded for the year 1794, so that I shall be under the necessity of ordering the Surgeon General to purchase a temporary supply at fort Washington, at an advanced but current price, at that place.

FROM JOHN BUTLER TO JOSEPH CHEW.

NIAGARA, 27th April, 1794.

Dear Sir:

I have to acquaint that a few days ago we had a full Council at Buffaloe Creek when all the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations were there assembled. They addressed themselves to General Chapin the Indian Agent of the United States in answer to a speech delivered to them last Fall by desire of Congress. I then addressed all the Chiefs in the following manner.

Brothers: I have now attended your Council according to your invitation. I am happy and it gives me pleasure to see so full a Meeting and so many of the principal Chiefs together, and I particularly congratulate you on the recovery of our esteemed Captn. Brant and the Corn Planter, especially as I have now a Speech to deliver from your Father Lord Dorchester, which is of the utmost consequence, therefore desire you will pay strict attention to it.

When I delivered the above speech they seemed very much pleased and returned a great many thanks to their Father for his attention to their interests.

I afterwards addressed them as follows:

Brothers: I have only a few more words to say to you. You have heard the great Talk of our going to War with the United States, and by the speech of your Father just now delivered to you, you cannot help seeing that there is a great prospect of it, I have therefore to recommend to you to be all Unanimous as one man and to call in all your people that may be scattered about the Territories of the United States, and be as near one another as possible; then you will be of as much consequence as ever. Above all I have to observe that should any person or persons endeavour by any means whatever to disunite you, that person or persons you must look on as your greatest enemy, as you may be certain, that nothing but sincere attachment to one another, and a steady conduct will enable you to follow the steps of your wise Fore Fathers, in which I hope the Great Spirit will assist you.

With this Belt I surround the six Nations in order that they may be nearer together to consult their own Interests as all other nations do. You know the Americans will never even ask your Opinion, except for their own benefit, on the other hand you know the King your Father is always ready to serve you.

A large Black Belt.

Inclosed herewith you will please receive the answer which the Chiefs returned to Congress. I have heard nothing lately from the westward. His Excellency Col. Simcoe is daily Expected. We shall then hear something of their proceedings in that quarter which I will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you. I have also invited the Corn Planter (Obail) and several other Chiefs down to this place in Order to Introduce them to the Governor, but as he has not arrived they propose returning to morrow.—

I was very happy to see so many of the Indians together at this meeting, and should their Services be wanted I am convinced, if proper attention is paid to them, they will be as faithful as ever.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN BUTLER.

Joseph Chew, Esqr.

Canandarguay 29 April 1794

Sir

I had the honor of informing you in my last that I had received a runner from Buffaloe Creek requesting my attendance at a council summoned to meet there. The enclosed are the proceedings of that council.

I have every reason to suppose that the Six nations had fully made up their minds previous to the meeting of the Council to hold a treaty agreeable to the wishes of the United States in order to bring about a general peace. But the inflammatory speech of Lord Dorchester which was interpreted to them by Col. Butler, together with the presents heaped on them by the British on this occasion induced them to give up that friendly intention

Col. Butler and Capt. Bunbury attended the council in behalf of the British Government. They took pains on all occasions to represent a war between their Government and ours as inevitable; and although in my presence they did not intimate that their assistance would be wanted by the King, yet I am persuaded that on other occasions every effort is made to secure it. x

The presents that I brought from Philadelphia for and delivered to the Indians proved very satisfactory to them; am persuaded that at the present time a continuation of the generosity of the United States will be highly serviceable.

This part of the country being the frontier of the State of New York feels very much alarmed at the present appearance of war. Destitute of arms and ammunition the scattered inhabitants of this remote wilderness would fall an easy prey to their savage neighbours should they think proper to attack them

When I was at Buffaloe Creek Governor Simcoe had gone to Detroit. He started for that place immediately after receiving Lord Dorchester speech to the Indians.

The expences of the Indians increase very fast. Their demands increase with the importance they suppose their friendship is to us. However Sir you may rest assured that I endeavour to make use of all the economy that I can

I have the honor to be &c.

signed Israel Chapin

P.S. My son will inform you many particulars that I thought proper to omit mentioning in this letter.

The Honble Henry Knox Secretary at War
to the U.S.

The foregoing letter from Israel Chapin to The Secretary of War, is a true copy from the Original, on file in the War Office

(For) Jno Stagg Junr Ch Clerk W.D. –
May 19th 1794.

Letter from –
Israel Chapin
to
The Secy of War
29th April 1794.

Copy.
Enclosing the proceedings of the Council held at Buffaloe Creek April 21 1744 –

Reply of the Six Nations of Indians aſsembled at Buffaloe Creek on the 21. of April 1794 to a speech from General Knox Secretary at War to the United States delivered by General Chapin on the 10. February as interpreted by Jasper Parish one of the Interpreters for the United States.

Clear Sky (an Onondaga Chief) spake as follows.

Gend. Chapin. We are happy to see that you are arrived safe at our Council fire and that you have been preserved by the Great Spirit in good health

Col. Butler We are also very happy to see you at our Council fire as representing the King—

Captain Brant then spoke as follows.

Brothers— You of the United States listen to what we are going to say to you— You likewise the King.

Brothers— We are very happy to see you Col. Butler and General Chapin setting side by side with the intent of hearing what we have to say We wish to do no buſineſs but what is done open and above board

Brother— You of the United States make your mind easy on account of the long time your President's speech has been under our consideration when we received it we told you it was a buſineſs of importance and required some time to be considered of.

Brother— The anſwer you have brought us is not according to what we expected which was the reason of our long delay— The buſineſs would have been done with expedition had the United States agreed to our proposals. We would then have collected our aſsociates and repaired to Venango the place you proposed for meeting us—

Brother. It is not now in our power to accept your invitation - Provided we were to go you would conduct the busineſs as you might think proper this has been the case at all the treaties held from time to time by your Commiſsioners ——

Brother: - At the first treaty after the conclusion of the war between you and Great Britain at Fort Stanwix your Commiſsioners conducted the busineſs as it to them seemed best they pointed out a line of division and then confirmed it after this they held out that our Country was ceded to them by the King - this confused the Chiefs who attended there and prevented them from making any reply to the contrary still holding out that if we did not consent to it their Warriors were at their back and that we would get no further protection from Great Britain. This has ever been held out to us by the Commiſsioners from Congreſs at all the treaties held with us since the peace at Fort McIntosh Rocky Rivers and every other meeting held the idea was still the same ——

Brother.

This has been the case from time to time - Peace has not taken place because you have held up these ideas owing to which much mischief has been done to the Southward.

Brother.

We the Six Nations have been exerting ourselves to keep peace since the conclusion of the War, we think it would be best for both parties we advised the confederate Nations to request a meeting about half way between us and the United States, in order that such steps might be taken as would bring about a peace - this request was made and Congreſs appointed Commiſsioners to meet us at Muskingum, which we agreed to, a Boundary line was then proposed by us and refused by Governor St Clair one of your Commiſsioners— The Wyandots a few Delawares and some others met the Commiſsioners, though not authorized, and confirmed the lines of what was not their property but a Common to all Nations.

Brother... This idea we all held out at our Council at lower Sandusky, held for the purpose of forming our Confederacy and to adopt measures that would be for the general welfare of our Indian Nations or people of our Colour— owing to those steps taken by us the United States held out that when we went to the Westward to transact our private busineſs that we went with an intention of taking an active part in the troubles subsisting between them and our Western Brethren— this never has been the case— We have ever wished for the friendship of the United States.—

Brother:—

We think you must be fully convinced from our perseverance last Summer as your Commiſsioners saw that we were anxious for a peace between us— the exertions that we the Six Nations have made towards the accomplishing this desireable end is the cause of the Western Nations being somewhat dubious as to our sincerity. After we knew their doubts we; still persevered and last fall pointed out methods to be taken and sent them by you to Congreſs— this we certainly expected would have proved satisfactory to the United States— in that case we should more than ever exerted ourselves in order that the offers we made should be confirmed by our confederacy and by them strictly to be adhered to.

Brother— Our proposals have not met with the succeſs from Congreſs that we expected this still leaves us in a similar situation to what we were when we first entered on the busineſs—

Brother - You must recollect the number of Chiefs who have at divers times waited on Congreſs, they have pointed out the means to be taken, and held out the same language uniformly at one time as at any other - that was if you would withdraw your claim to the Boundary line and lands within the line as offered by us - had this been done peace would have taken place and unleſs this still be done we see no other method of accomplishing it -

Brother -- We have borne every thing patiently for this long time past, we have done every thing we could consistently do with the welfare of our Nations in general - Notwithstanding the many advantages that have been taken of us by individuals making purchases from us the Six Nations, whose fraudulent Conduct towards us Congreſs ~~had~~ never has taken Notice of, nor in any wise seen us rectified nor made our minds easy - this is the case to the present day - Our patience is now entirely worn out - you see the difficulties we labor under - so that we cannot at present rise from our seats and attend your Council at Venango agreeable to your invitation.

The boundary line we pointed out, we think is a just one although the United States claim lands West of that line - The trifle that has been paid by the United States can be no object in comparision to what a peace would be.

Brother. We are of the same opinion with the people of the United States - You consider yourselves as Independent People - We as the original inhabitants of this Country and Sovereigns of the Soil, look upon ourselves as equally independent and free as any other Nation or Nations - This Country was given to us by the Great Spirit above, we wish to enjoy it - and have our paſsage along the lake within the line we have pointed out ——

Brother -- The great exertions we have made for this number of years to accomplish a peace, and have not been able to obtain it - Our patience as we have already observed is exhausted and we are discouraged from persevering any longer - We therefore throw ourselves under the protection of the Great Spirit above, who we hope, will order all things for the best -

We have told you our patience is worn out, but not so far but that we wish for peace, and whenever we hear that pleasing sound we shall pay attention to it.

The belt and speech sent by Gen. Knox were then returned to General Chapin.

Speech of General Chapin to the Six Nations.

Brothers

I am happy in this opportunity of meeting you in so general a council, but am sorry to find that your exertions for bringing about a peace to the westward have been checked by the rumor of a British war. Lord Dorchester's speech which has been explained to you, has been the cause of your uneasiness, and pains have been taken to increase that uneasiness by filling your heads with an idea that a war between Great Britain and America is inevitable. For my own part I do not believe that a war will take place. I am sure that our President and our Congress are averse to it, and that if peace can with honor be maintained by the United States, that war is not their wish.

Brothers

I still hope and believe that the black clouds that are gathering around us, will shortly be dispersed, the Sun will again shine bright, and you will be able to keep your seats with comfort to yourselves.

Brothers

Even if the storm should thicken, why need your minds be troubled? Why need you be called from your seats in order to forward the pretensions of Great Britain?

Brothers

You have not yet heard the voice of the President, he has not yet told you that we are a going to take up the tomahawk — Until you hear this voice I hope you will keep your seats, and not suffer

your

Proceedings of the Council
held at Buffaloe Creek -
April 21 - 1797
enclosed in General Chapin's
letter to the Secy of War of
29 April 1797 —

Apl 29. 1794

April 29 - (1794?)

19

Sir

I had the honor of informing you in my last that I had received a Runner from Buffalo Creek requesting my attendance at a Council summoned to meet there. The Inclosed are the proceedings of that Council

I have every reason to suppose that the Six Nations had fully made up their Minds previous to the Meeting of the Council to hold a Treaty agreeable to the Wishes of the United States in order to bring about a general peace, but the inflammatory Speech of Lord Dorchester interpreted to them by Col: Jno Butler together with the [illegible] sped to them by the British on this Occasion induced [illegible] [illegible]ive up that friendly Intention.

[illegible] Capt Bomberry attended the Council in behalf of the British Government they took pains on all Occasions to represent a War between their Government and ours inevitable, and altho in my presence they ~~took no pains~~ did not intimate that their assistance would be wanted by the King, yet I am persuaded that on other occasions every effort is made to secure it.

The presents that I brought from Philadelphia for & delivered to the Indians proved very satisfactory to them, and I am persuaded that at the present time a Continuation of the Generosity of the United States will be highly serviceable

This part of the Country being the frontier of the State of New York feels very much alarmed at the present appearance of War. destitute of Arms and ammunition the scattered Inhabitants of this remote Wilderness would fall an easy prey to their Savage neighbours should they think proper to attack them.

When I was at Buffalo Creek Governor Simcoe had gone to Detroit. he started for that place immediately after receiving Lord Dorchesters Speech to the Indians

The Expences of the Indian must increase very fast. their demands increase with the importance they seem to suppose their friendship to be of to us, however Sir you may rest persuaded that I endeavour to make use of all the economy that I can—

I have the honor to be
with respect
Sir Your Obed^t Serv^t

My Son will inform you of many particulars that I thought [illegible]
mentioning in this Letter

The Hon^ble
Henry Knox Secretary at War to the U.S.

* from Israel Chapin)
HOR

Copy of a Letter written
to Gen^l Knox
Ap^l 29th

Glaize 6th May 1794

The three Nations at the Glaize

To Colonel McKee

Father. Some days ago we sent off some young Men to bring us a prisoner, that we might know what the Big Knifes were doing — Twenty Shawenoes were sent in different parties, one of which is now returned & has brought us what we wanted — Some of our Grandfathers are also gone on the same business but we know not the number — We now send the Prisoner to you that you may know the News.

Father — We are happy to know the present situation of the Virginians & are all now getting ready to drive them out of our Country & hope you will come & join us — We send the Prisoner by the Three Men who took him we hope you will use them well & give them a little Clothing

Father We imagined the Governor had put a stop to the sale of Rum, but we see it every day brought up from the Rapids ; Why is it not stopped there? —

Glaize 6 May 94

Speech of the 3 Nations
to
Col.o McKee

The Information of An American Prisoner brought this day from the Glaize by a party of Shawenoes

Rapids 6th May 1794.

He says his name is — Evans, that he is an American Soldier, born in Virginia & has served two years in Capt. Gibsons Company in the 4th U. S. Regimt. That he was taken seven days ago between Fort Greenville & fort Jefferson: that there was another soldier in company with him whom the Indians fired at, but does not know whether he was killed or not: That there are 150 Men in Fort Recovery which is 40 yards square with a Blockhouse at each angle, the sides picketted with small pickets not higher than a man —— That Fort Greenville contains a Garrison of about 2000 Men including 50 or 60 Cavalry This Fort he says occupies a large space, having Eight Blockhouses round it at nearly equal distances and at the distance of about 300 yards from the Pickets which are also as low as those at Fort Recovery, with Huts within for the Troops to lodge. That Provision is very scarce, having at Fort Greenville no more than five head of Cattle and no Salt Provisions ~~& that the Army cannot possibly move~~ without a fresh supply, but that they expected their first Convoy in about 14 Days; He says also that they have cut a road to a branch

Huts within for the Troops to lodge. That Provision is very scarce, having at Fort Greenville no more than five head of Cattle and no Salt provisions & that the Army cannot possibly move without a fresh supply, but that they expected their first Convoy in about 14 Days; He says also that they have cut a road to a branch of the Rockey River in order to convey provisions by water to Fort Greenville it being only 25 Miles distant from thence to the 3 forks on that River And that Ten perogues are already made & lying in the Creek near the said fort, ready for the transport from the 3 forks to Fort Greenville. That at Fort Recovery they have discovered one of the 6 and one of the 3 Pounders taken by the Indians from Genl. St. Clair which are laying in the Fort dismounted. He does not know the number of Guns & Ordnance with the Army, but says they consist of Grasshoppers & Cohorns. That there are upwards of 300 Men in General Wayne's Army whose time of service is expired: but the General keeps them in hopes of their re-enlisting, tho the informant does not believe any of them will stay; and adds that the Troops in General are so terrified with the apprehension of Indians, that he is sure a small party of them would defeat the whole army, & that desertion is very frequent

That the names of the Spies they have employed, are Wells, May, McClellan, Thorp, and Ramsay, and that there are no Indians in the Forts except six Chickasaws, nor is there any of the Militia with the Army). He says also that there is one Miamis with General Wayne in Fort Greenville

A. McKee D. Agt

Information of Evans
a Prisoner

Britain in that Country. I have received a letter from Mr. Hammond, requesting me to send some confidential person to him. This request is dated a few days prior to Capn. Littlehales setting off for Philadelphia. I think it probable that Gentleman will be charged by Mr. Hammond with dispatches for Your Lordship.

I have transmitted Lt. Muller's leave of absence, agreeable to Capn. Schoedde's request.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

J. G. Simcoe.

Rt. Honble. Lord Dorchester.

THE THREE NATIONS AT THE GLAIZE TO COLONEL McKEE.

Glaize 6th May, 1794.

Father:

Some days ago we sent off some young men to bring us a prisoner that we might know what the big knives were doing—Twenty Shawanese were sent in different parties, one of which has now returned & has brought us what we wanted—Some of our Grandfathers are also gone on the same business, but we know not the number; We must now send the prisoner to you that you may know the News—

Father,

We are happy to know the present situation of the Virginians, and we are all now getting ready to drive them out of our Country & hope you will come and join us—

We send the prisoner by the three men who took him; we hope you will use them well & give them a little clothing.—

Father: We imagined the Governor had put a stop to the sale of rum, but we see it every day brought up from the Rapids: Why is it not stopped there?

Father: Last fall when Skepukanissica came from the Rapids he saw John Kenzie[1] give Wells[2] a letter, which we suppose contained some intelligence: this Wells has now four times done us mischief & we blame John Kenzie in a great measure as being the occasion of it.—

Father: If you have any Vermillion Day will bring us up some, as the young men have nothing to paint themselves with.—Two of our young men also have no Guns. Pray send us two by Day.

Strings of White Wampum.

A. McKee, D.A.I.A.

Big knives is the name they Call the Virginians by.

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[1] John Kinzie, born at Quebec in 1763, became a silversmith and Indian trader; settled at Chicago in 1804; captain of militia in 1812; taken prisoner by Indians after evacuation of that place August 15, 1812; died at Chicago, 6 January, 1828.

[2] Probably William Wells, an adopted son of Little Turtle, afterwards Indian agent for the United States at Fort Wayne; killed in action near Chicago, August 15, 1812.

off till the Spring, but the Spring is now far advanced, and none of them have yet come.

Delivered the Tobacco & Wampum.

Egoushiway answered for all the Nations present.

Brothers: I am happy at the good news you have told us and we will immediately go and collect all our people and be with you as soon as possible.

A. McKee
D.A.I.A.

In Mr. Chew's, 16th June, 94.

SPEECH OF THE SEVEN NATIONS OF CANADA TO THE INDIAN NATIONS OF MICHILIMACKINAC DELIVERED AT MONTREAL THE 7TH OF MAY, 1794.

Brothers:

I did my best, we are seven Nations. Just what you bid me do, I did, take my speech, you told me I shut my ears that I did not hear. I did that. Now you shall hear the King. You'l consider of it, there is your paper come to you again.

Brothers: You'l consider of it. Perhaps there will two come to settle the affair with you.—

Brothers: We are all in good health and well (the seven Nations) I hope you are in the same situation, in good health. I wish you well Brothers, and the Commanding Officer at Micilimackinac.

4 Strings Black and White Wampum.

As Interpreted by Jacob Hill.

Montreal, May 8th, 1794.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday Several of the Chiefs of Caughnawaga Brought me Lord Dorchester's Reply to the Seven Nations of Canada—saying they were sent by Colonel Campbell who desired I would have Copies taken off & forwarded to Michilimackinac, at the same time they delivered a Speech to be sent with the Copies of the Reply of which the inclosed is a Copy, these Papers with a Belt & the 4 Strings of Wampum were immediately put up, Directed to Captain Doyle and will be forwarded to him by Mr. Todd in two or three days to be delivered to the Mackinac Indians.

I am &c.
(Unsigned.)

Thomas Aston Coffin, Esqr.

FROM ALEXANDER DAVISON TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Harper Street, Thursday 8th May, 1794.

Sir:

I am all hurry in setting off previous to our Army's encampment, which is extended within these few days by 10,000 men. My brother is to supply the flour to the Canadas this summer on commission, as settled between the Treasury and Victualling Boards. May I rely on your friendly protection to him in whatever he does in your Government? Be assured he will be in every particular ambitious

SPEECHES OF THE WESTERN INDIANS AT THE MIAMIS RAPIDS.

MIAMIS RAPIDS, May 7th, 1794.

Two Deputies of the 3 Nations of the Glaize arrived here yesterday with a Speech from the Spaniards, brought by the Delawares residing near their Posts which was repeated in a Council held this day to the following Nations now at this place viz.

Wyandots.	Mingoes,
Ottawas,	Munseys.

Grand Children & Brothers:

We are just arrived from the Spanish Settlements upon the Mississippi and are come to inform you what they said to us in a late Council; these are their words;

Children, Delawares:

6 Strings White Wampum.

"Pointing to this Country"

When you first came from that Country to ask my protection and when you told me, you had escaped from the heat of a great fire that was like to scorch you to death I took you by the hand, and under my protection, and told you to look about for a piece of land to hunt on and to plant, for the support of yourselves and families in this Country, which the Great Spirit had given for our mutual benefit and support. I told you at the same time that I would watch over it and if anything threatened us with danger, that I would immediately speak to you, & that when I did speak to you it would behoove you to be strong and listen to my words.

Delivered 6 Strings White Wampum.

The Spaniard then addressing himself to all the Nations who were present said,

Children:

These were my words to all the Nations who are now present as well as to your Grand Fathers the Delawares. Now Children I have called you together to communicate to you certain Intelligence of a large force assembling on the Shawanoe River to invade our Country, it has given me very great satisfaction to observe the very strong confederacy formed among you, and I have no doubt of your ready assistance to repel this force.

Children: You see me now on my feet and grasping the Tomahawk to strike them.

Children: We will strike them together, I do not desire you to go before me in the front—but to follow me—these people have too long disturbed our Country and have extinguished many of our Council Fires—they are but a trifling People compared to the White People who are now combined against them, and determined to crush them for their evil deeds, they must by this time be surrounded with enemies, as all the white nations are against them.

Your French Father also speaks thro' me to you that those of his subjects who have joined the Big Knives, are only a few of his disobedient children which have joined the disobedient in this country, but as we are strong and unanimous, we hope by the assistance of the Great Spirit to put a stop to their mischievous designs.

Delivered a bunch of Black Wampum.

Children: Now I present you with a War Pipe, which has been sent in all our names to the Musquahkies, and all those Nations who live towards the setting of the sun, to get upon their feet, and take hold of our Tomahawk, and as soon as they smoked it, they sent it back with a promise to get immediately on their feet to join us and strike the enemy, their particular answer to me was.

Father: "We have long seen the designs of the Big Knives against our country, and also some of our own colour particularly the Kaskaskies, who have always spoke with the same tongue as the Big Knives, they must not escape our revenge, nor must you, Father, endeavour to prevent us from extirpating them, when this is accomplished, Father, we shall still have to go to two other tribes of our colour the Pi-an-ki-shaws and the Cayaughkias, who have been strongly attached to our enemies, the Big Knives—they shall share the same fate as the Kaskaskies."

Now Children: You hear what these distant nations have said to us so that we have nothing further to do but put our designs in immediate execution, and to forward this Pipe to the three warlike Nations, who have so long been struggling for their Country, and who now sit at the Glaize, tell them to smoke this pipe & forward it to all the Lake Indians, and their Northern Brethren, then nothing will be wanting to compleat our general union from the rising to the setting of the sun, and all Nations will be ready to add strength to the blow we are going to make.

Delivered a War Pipe.

Children: I now deliver to you a message from the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws, who desire you to be strong in uniting yourselves, and tell you it has given them pleasure to hear that you have been so unanimous in listening to your Spanish Father and they acquaint you that their Hearts are joined to ours, and that there are eleven Nations of the Southern Indians now on their feet, with the Hatchet now in their Hands ready to strike them.

The Deputies from the 3 Nations at the Glaize after repeating the above Speeches from the Spaniards, addressed themselves to the several Nations in Council in the following manner.

Brethren:

You have now heard the speeches brought to our Council at the Glaize a few days ago from the Spaniards, and as soon as they heard them and smoked the pipe, their hearts were glad and they determined to step forward and put into execution the advice sent them, they desire you to forward the pipe as has been recommended to all our Northern Brethren, not doubting but as soon as you have smoked it you will follow their example and they will hourly expect you to join them, as it will not be many days before the nearness of our Enemies will give us an opportunity of striking them.

Delivered the Pipe.

Brothers: Our Grand Fathers the Delawares, spoke first in our late Council at the Glaize on this piece of painted Tobacco, and this painted black wampum, and expressed their happiness at what they had heard from their Spanish Father and their Brethren to the Westward, and desired us to tell you to forward this Tobacco and Wampum to the Wyandots to be sent to all the Lake Indians and inform them that in eight days they would be ready to go against the Virginians who are now so near us; and that according to the number of Indians collected, they would either engage the Army or cut off their supplies. The Delawares also directed us to say to the Wyandots that as they are our Elder Brethren, and took the lead in all our affairs last summer, it was thought strange that none of them were now there, to put the resolutions then formed in execution, it is true some of them went last fall when it was thought too late, and the assembling the Nations was put off till the Spring, but the Spring is now far advanced, and none of them have yet come.

Delivered the Tobacco & Wampum.

Egoushiway answered for all the Nations present.

Brothers: I am happy at the good news you have told us and we will immediately go and collect all our people and be with you as soon as possible.

A. McKee
D.A.I.A.

In Mr. Chew's, 16th June, 94.

SPEECH OF THE SEVEN NATIONS OF CANADA TO THE INDIAN NATIONS OF MICHILIMACKINAC DELIVERED AT MONTREAL THE 7TH OF MAY, 1794.

Brothers:

I did my best, we are seven Nations. Just what you bid me do, I did, take my speech, you told me I shut my ears that I did not hear. I did that. Now you shall hear the King. You'l consider of it, there is your paper come to you again.

Brothers: You'l consider of it. Perhaps there will two come to settle the affair with you.—

Brothers: We are all in good health and well (the seven Nations) I hope you are in the same situation, in good health. I wish you well Brothers, and the Commanding Officer at Micilimackinac.

4 Strings Black and White Wampum.

As Interpreted by Jacob Hill.

Montreal, May 8th, 1794.

Dear Sir:

Yesterday Several of the Chiefs of Caughnawaga Brought me Lord Dorchester's Reply to the Seven Nations of Canada—saying they were sent by Colonel Campbell who desired I would have Copies taken off & forwarded to Michilimackinac, at the same time they delivered a Speech to be sent with the Copies of the Reply of which the inclosed is a Copy, these Papers with a Belt & the 4 Strings of Wampum were immediately put up, Directed to Captain Doyle and will be forwarded to him by Mr. Todd in two or three days to be delivered to the Mackinac Indians.

I am &c.
(Unsigned.)

Thomas Aston Coffin, Esqr.

FROM ALEXANDER DAVISON TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Harper Street, Thursday 8th May, 1794.

Sir:

I am all hurry in setting off previous to our Army's encampment, which is extended within these few days by 10,000 men. My brother is to supply the flour to the Canadas this summer on commission, as settled between the Treasury and Victualling Boards. May I rely on your friendly protection to him in whatever he does in your Government? Be assured he will be in every particular ambitious of obeying your wishes as well with regard to the person you wish to employ as Superintendent or as to the discharge of his trust. He will not go immediately out to Canada, but Mr. Bell[1] will wait on Your Excellency for any commands you think proper to communicate. Lord D. I find has written home about provisions, and much will depend on the report of next fall from you, regarding the drawing supplies of pork and flour from your own Province. If the *report from Upper Canada*, is as I hope *good* of Cartwright's pork, and the flour to be supplied by my brother, the system will be sustained against all the cold water thrown upon it at Quebec. Your Province will benefit, My brother, with your protection, will doubtless be continued, and I and your other friends will be highly gratified and particularly obliged.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ALEXANDER DAVISON.

His Excellency Governor Simcoe, Upper Canada.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM COLO. ALEXR. McKEE TO JOSEPH CHEW, SECRETARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DATED MIAMIS RAPIDS, MAY THE 8TH, 1794.

The face of the Indian Affairs in this Country, I have the greatest satisfaction to inform you, seems considerably altered for the better. His Excellency Lord Dorchester's Speech to the 7 Nations, and the arrival here of Speeches from the Spaniards, Copies of which are inclosed, induce me to believe that a very extensive union of the Indian Nations will be the immediate consequence.

You will also receive inclosed a Copy of a letter from General Wilkinson to Captain Gibson,[2] found on the prisoner Evans, whose information is also inclosed together with a Speech from the 3 Nations at the Glaize to myself—These papers will nearly put you in possession of the State of Affairs here; But as yet we have no accounts of an Absolute rupture with the States consequently it is beyond the limits of my power to assure the Indians of support, any further than that the Lieut. Governor has ordered a strong detachment of the 24th Regt. to take post about a mile & a half below this place, this step has given great spirits to the Indians and impressed them with the hope of our ultimately acting with them and affording a security for their families, should their Enemy penetrate to their Villages.

I trust that it is not Necessary for me to Observe that a considerable addition of presents &c., in case we should be engaged in a War will be indispensible, from the great influx of distant Indians and the incapacity of the Warriors to provide any Cloathing for themselves and families while so engag'd.

I cannot avoid again repeating to you, the smallness of the allowance of stationary, being often obliged to purchase it and when you consider that every Copy of a paper or return I make is to be sent to four different people, you will not be surprised at the consumption.

There are a few of the 7 Nations yet remaining in this Country, who give more trouble than all the other Nations, coming every six Weeks or two Months for Cloathing, Guns, &c. and disposing of their equipment almost as soon as they get them. if they remain here their Cloathing &c. should be sent up, as they are not in the Calculation of Indians at this Post.

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[1] Mathew Bell, 1769-1849, of the firm of Munro and Bell, lessees of the Forges at Three Rivers, in which both the brothers Davison had formerly been interested.

[2] Commandant of Fort Recovery.

With the greatest regard I am, &c.,

A. McKee.

Joseph Chew, Esqr.

FROM ALEXANDER McKEE TO JOSEPH BRANT.

Detroit, May 10th, 1794.

Dear Sir:

I have just rec'd your Letter of the 8th Inst. by Delaware Aron who arrived here with his Party this morning, he has communicated to me the Business he has come upon to the Lake Indians, &c.

A large Assembly of those Nations is soon to take place at the foot of the Miamis Rapids; it is therefore thought expedient for him to attend there where he will have an opportunity not only of delivering his Messages in full Council, but also of hearing from them the Speeches brought lately into that Country from the Mississippi in the name of the Spaniards, Southern and Western Indians which seems to have given the Indians in this Quarter great spirits & made the Nations in general more unanimous than ever in supporting one another and their common Interest.

Aron on his return will be able to acquaint the Five Nations with their Brethren the Lake Indians [intentions] which are to be determined at the Intended Meeting which will be held in a few days, a great part of the Ottawas, Chipawas, Potawatamies &c. are now on their way there.

I am, &c.

A. McKee.

Captain Brant.

FROM HENRY DUNDAS TO J. G. SIMCOE.

Whitehall, 11th May, 1794.

Lt. Govr. Simcoe
No. 5.
Sir:

I have received and laid before The King your Letter No. 20, inclosing a Copy of one to you from Lord Dorchester, with your Answer, which contains such information and remarks on the nature and situation of the Province under Your Command, as cannot fail of being exceedingly useful and satisfactory to his Lordship.

The Idea entertained by many Persons, I understand, in Canada, that the French Armament on the North American Coast was destined for the River St. Lawrence, joined to the bickerings which prevailed at the same moment, on the Canadian Frontiers, between His Majesty's Subjects and those belonging to the United States, seems to have suggested to Lord Dorchester for the moment, an apprehension that it might, by possibility be necessary to alter the present situation of His Majesty's Forces in the Canadas.

The two Battalions however, to be raised in the Canadas, and the Recruits, Grand River May 8th 1794

Dear Sir

I take the Liberty to inform you that Delaware Aaron is send from this quarter to the westward to inform of our brothers the Lake Indians &c: That the five nations has proposed a boundary line to the States on Muskingum River &c: and which was refused by them, of which case all ~~[illegible]~~ proposals of boundary lines for to promote peace between the Indians and the yankys must now come to an end, of course other Stepts must be taken, as the five nations is now look uppon themselves clear and be justifiable in every part for their Late transactions — But their present habitations are very much against them they can not act as they would wish. The Sineca Villages are joining the yanky Settlements which reason it require some time to get a way safely. The five nations is now only to recommand of their younger brothers the Lake Indians to be strongly united, together should now act whatever they should think proper and hopes must be for the interest

Col^l. McKee

of the confederacy — The five nations also assures their Brothers of their true friendship to them &c: a belt is to be returnd to the Lake Indians ———

I have sent a message to the seven nation of canada a few days ago, and have reminded them strongly of their bold promises at the council at the Rapids that they have determined to defend the old boundary line of ohio; and I have demanded an answer immediately and Expects the answer will be as bold as ever, I did insist ~~uppon~~ d that they should not devide the confederacy ———

I refer every thing to Aron with the news we have here as I am not master enaugh of the english Language to say mor at present Dr Sir

I remain your most Obedt,
& Humble Servt
Jos. Brant

To

Col. McKee

PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL HELD AT BUFFALOE CREEK JUNE 18TH, 1794.

PRESENT

Captain Brant,	Genl. Chapin,	for the U.S.
Capt. Johnson,	Mr. Colt,	
Interpreter,	Mr. Jones,[1]	

With the Chiefs of the Six Nations,

The Chiefs having assembled,

O'Bale, spoke as follows;

Brothers:

We are thankful that you have attended the call of the Six Nations and that you have been preserved by the Great Spirit, (here he addressed the following Speech to the President of the United States.)

Brothers: I have for a long time aimed at the good of both parties, I have paid you different compliments as that of Brothers, Fathers and now I call you Friends. We were pleased when we heard that you was appointed to the Chief command of the United States.

The Great Spirit has so ordered that every Nation shall have some One to be their Head, you are to look over your people and settle all difficulties, and we the Six Nations expect that you will not be unmindfull of us but see that we have justice done us, as well as to your own people.

Brothers: We the Six Nations now call upon you we pay no attention to what has been done, heretofore by Congress, their proceedings we Consider as unjust, we wish for nothing but Justice and hope that will take place.

Brothers: You wish to be a free people in this Country, from the other side of the Water, and live here, and why should we not, we whose Forefathers have lived and died here and always had possession of this Country.

Brothers: We the Six Nations have determined on the Boundary we want established, and it is the warriors who now speak.

Brothers: You have the map on which the boundary is marked, which we want established.

Brothers: We want room for our children it will be hard for them to have no Country to live in after we are gone.

Brothers: It is not because we are afraid of Dying, that we have been so long trying to bring about a peace, we now call upon you for an answer as Congress and their Commissioners have often deceived us, and if these difficulties are not removed the consequences will be bad.

Eight Strings Wampum Black & White,

Brothers: We have opened this fire place for two kinds of business, we wish you to listen to them with attention.

Brothers: We are in distress; a number of our warriors are missing and we know not what has become of them, but suppose they have been killed by the Americans.

Brothers: Last Fall an Indian Chief of the name of Big Tree went to the American Army in a friendly manner and we have since been informed that he was killed by them.

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[1] Horatio Jones, 1763-1836, born at Downington, Pa.; a prisoner with the Six Nations, 1781-4; adopted by a Seneca woman, a sister of Cornplanter; interpreter for the United States, 1789-1803; died at Genesee, N.Y.

Brothers: The other day a very unfortunate circumstance happened, one of our Nephews of the Delaware Nation was killed at Venango, by a party of warriors, and who were sent to Presqu' Isle without any notice whatever having been given us.

Brothers: You must be sensible, that it is very hard to have a man killed in time of peace, one who sat easy and peaceably in his seat, you certainly would complain if we were to treat your people in the same manner.

Brothers: It has been customary when one person has killed another that those who has done the injury go to the injured party and make satisfaction.

Brothers: We told you that we had two series of business to attend to we hope you will attend to them both.

Brothers: The establishing a garrison at Presqu' Isle may occasion many accidents, as the Southern Indians may do injury, and we may be blamed without a cause.

Ten Strings Wampum Black,

O'Bale the speaker then addressed himself to General Chapin, as follows:

Brother: When we sent for you it was because we placed great dependence in you, we expected you would not fail to do every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother: We expect that you will exert yourself in removing these people off our lands we know very well what they are come on for and we want them pushed back.

Brother: We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together and move these people back over the line, which we have marked on the Map.

Brother: If these people move off immediately we shall look upon them as friends, if not we shall consider them as no friends.

Brother: We expect that you and Mr. Johnson will go together on this business and we shall send ten warriors to attend you, and we shall expect word to us when we return.

Six Strings Wampum.

To this Speech Genl. Chapin returned the following answer.

Brothers: I have heard the speeches which you have delivered with great attention, and have thought seriously on what you have communicated to me, you have requested Mr. Johnston and myself to go to Presqu' Isle, as I wish to do every thing in my power both for the United States and the indians I shall comply with the request.

Brothers: I can do no more to these people then to give them my advice it is not in my power to drive them away.

Brothers: You must be sensible that I am obliged to look to the interest of the States and the Indians, and consider myself accountable to both for whatever I do, and you may depend that whenever I return I shall give you a just account of what takes place.

Brothers: This business is of a serious nature and is really a matter of importance to both parties, you may rest assured that the President is your friend, and that he will pay attention to what you have laid before him.

Brothers: You observed that you would send ten warriors to accompany me, I request you will send Chiefs likewise.

Brothers: The business that you desire me to do is what I had little thought of I am unprepared for the journey, but as I have informed you that I would go I shall set out immediately.

Brothers: The speeches you have delivered for the President shall be sent on as soon as convenient and you may shortly expect to receive an answer.

Mr. Johnson and General Chapin with sixteen Chief Warriors proceeded to Fort Le Boeuf where they arrived the 26th of June.

27th. The foregoing speeches to the President as well as the request of the Six Nations were delivered in Council to Mr. Ellicott and the Officer Commanding there, to which they returned the following answer.

Brothers of the Six Nations:

Your Brothers of Pennsylvania have always been attentive to the wishes of the indians, especially to that of the Six Nations and are happy to meet with them in peace and unity.

Brothers: By the Peace of 1782 the King of Great Britain ceded to your Brethren of Pennsylvania all the lands which they claim but from a regard to justice and considering you as the real owners of the soil, could not consider themselves as entitled to it until fairly purchased from yourselves.

Brothers: The lands which you have requested us to move off of, have for several years been purchased by your Brothers of Pennsylvania from the Six Nations and the lines bounding the same were opened and marked with their consent and approbation. The Purchase North, of the North boundary of Pennsylvania, West of Canewango River, Lake Chataque and the path leading from thence to Lake Erie and South of the said Lake was made of your Chiefs at Fort Harmar by General Butler and General Gibson and the money and goods was punctually paid to them.

Brothers: Your Brethren of Pennsylvania have fairly and openly made the purchase of all the lands to which they lay claim, and having sold these lands to such people as chose to settle and work them they think it now their duty to protect such settlers from the depredations of all such persons as may molest them.

Brothers: The present military preparations of your Brethren of Pennsylvania are intended to protect their citizens against the hostile indians only, not supposing any protection necessary against the Six Nations whom they consider as their Friends and Allies.

Brothers: The line which you have marked on the Map will take back from your Brothers of Pennsylvania a large tract of land which they have purchased from you. We cannot therefore consistently with our duty remove from those lands unless directed by the Great Council of our people, to whom we shall immediately send your message.

Brothers: We shall be sorry that our continuing on the lands which you have sold to your Brethren of Pennsylvania should be the cause of any uneasiness or why we should not be considered by you as Friends.

Brothers: Your Brethren of Pennsylvania are a generous people, they have never wished for more than they were willing to pay for and have never attempted to take what did not belong to them. They will be glad to meet you at all times and afford relief to the weak and hungry of your people who may take the trouble to come and see them at this place, in the mean time as we are ordered here by the Great Council your Brothers of Pennsylvania we cannot consistent with our duty remove from hence, until orders come from them for that purpose, your message however shall be immediately forwarded by express to them for their Consideration.

Fort Le Boeuf, 26th June 1794, (Signed) Andrew Ellicott,
(Signed) Thomas Nesbit, C. Denny,
Secretary. Capt. State Troops.

General Chapin and Mr. Johnson with the Chief Warriors having returned to Buffaloe Creek, met the Chiefs in Council on the 4th July, when after relating the answer of the people at Fort Le Boeuf and the usual compliments had passed, O'Bale a principal Seneca Chief addressed the following speech to General Washington.

Brother:

I now call you Friend, attend to the voice of the Six Nations who have been united and loved each other since the beginning of the World. We have assembled here on account of the transactions near Presqu' Isle, and we have received an answer to the message we had sent, the answer from the people at Fort Le Boeuf hints upon every thing that has taken place since the peace, the greatest part of what they have told us is not true, they have related some of their former deceptions, they have told me that they had given me Land, but to compleat my wishes, I desire that all the Six Nations may have Lands, I depend upon you Genl. Washington to grant our requests, and make our mind easy, for many reflections are thrown upon me by the Six Nations, I am almost determined to rise from my Berth and die with them.

Brother: We know what we have received from the United States from time to time, we have fully considered the Muskingum Boundary, and we are determined it shall remain, if you establish this line, I think we shall be about even.

Brother: If you do not comply we shall determine upon something else, you know that we are a free people, and that the Six Nations are able to defend themselves. We are determined to maintain our freedom.

Brother: Do not imagine that our minds are corrupted by other people, the only thing that can corrupt them will be a refusal of our Demands.

Brother: If our request is not granted I wish that my son may be sent with the Answer and tell me which side he means to join for he is at liberty to do as he likes.

Brother: We request that you will send a speedy answer to our speeches and that the messenger may come to our Council fire at this place.

Eight Strings Wampum Black & White.

The speaker then addressed Genl. Chapin.

Brother: You who stand between the Indians and the United States, we request that you will give every assistance in your power to forward this business. You find us as determined as ever upon the line between us and the United States, we put confidence in you and request that you will forward our Determination to the people at Fort Le-Boeuf and desire them not to move forward.

Genl. Chapin's Answer.

Brothers: I am happy the Great Spirit has preserved us to meet again in Council, I have heard with attention the Speeches you have made and have committed them to writing, they have since been explained to you that you might see there was no Deception.

Brothers: I must give it as my opinion that Genl. Washington is a firm friend to the Six Nations and that he will not by any Means see them Wronged.

Brothers: I am happy to hear that you look upon yourselves as free, Independent people that is the Case with the United States, they are free and independent and wish to take you by the hand as Brothers. It seems now that there is some dispute but the only way to have it settled is to come together face to face and talk the matter over *Cordialy*.

Brothers: I shall now return home and will forward your speeches to Genl. Washington as soon as possible in the mean time I hope you will set easy on your seats until you hear General Washington's Voice.

Brothers: I always consider myself Accountable to the indians as well as the United States, I aim the good of both parties and you may rest assured that nothing in my power shall be wanting to Assist, I shall prepare a Copy of your determination to be sent on to Le Boeuf provided you send runners for that purpose.

GENL. WAYNE'S SPEECH.

To all the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations.

Brothers: We have all to lament the unfortunate death of Capt. Big Tree, who put an end to his own existence about two months since, I made every enquiry into the cause of his death, and ordered thirteen of my warriors to examine the Body, and give me their opinion in writing under their hands and Seal which I now send to you by our friend Mr. Rosecrantz.

A few days after his arrival three Delawares arrived at this Cantonment with a flag and message from the hostile indians proposing to me to fix upon a time and place for holding a treaty in order to agree upon the terms on which peace should be made, I now send you a Copy of that message together with my answer which will be delivered to you by Mr. Rosecrantz.

Capt. Big Tree was present and heard the message from the hostile Indians to me, and my answer to the Message.

I then made this short speech to the Delaware messengers;

Nephews, I call you, because you have always acknowledged the Six Nations your Uncles. I am pleased to find that your pride is lowered and that you begin to come to your reason you were too proud last Summer to listen to the Commissioners of the Thirteen fires and your Uncles.

I will only just inform you that the Voice of the Thirteen fires is the voice of the Six Nations, therefore tell your Chiefs and Warriors to listen to the Voice of their Great Chiefs tell them immediately to comply with his Demands and to deliver up all the prisoners within the course of thirty days, and not to neglect if they wish to see their Children grow up to be men and Women.

That same night Capt. Big Tree had some angry talk with the Delawares; whether he had eat or drank with them afterwards, or whether they gave him something that put him out of his reason afterwards, I cannot tell, but certain it is that from that time to the moment of his death he was melancholy and deranged until the last moment of his death when stabing himself with his own knife.

Brothers: I have now told you every thing that has taken place and all that was said to and with the Hostile Indians, since which I have not heard nor seen any thing further from them, except that they murder our people and steal our Horses whenever they have an opportunity so that all prospect of peace is now done away I have therefore every reason to believe that the only object the hostile Indians had in view was to reconnoitre our situation and to see our numbers and to gain time to collect their warriors from their different hunting camps in order to fight us and continue the War.

Brothers: I was informed by Capt. Big Tree that many of your people had died last Summer in consequence of something you had eat, when at the Council with the hostile Indians at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake and that my friend and Brother the New Arrow is amongst the Dead and that my good friend Capt. O'Bale was also near dying for which my heart has been sorry, this mode of making War is cowardly and base and Capt. Big Tree was determined to have revenge had he lived this they well know and are glad that He is dead.

Brothers: I have sent cloathing for the wife and daughter of Capt. Big Tree by Mr. Rosecrantz and a suit of mourning to his two Brothers and a Rifle to each.

I have also ordered the Commanding Officer of Fort Franklin to build a house for them and to give them plenty of provisions and every thing they may want and to provide for and take care of them.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.
Major General and Commander in Chief of the
Legion of the United States.

GREENVILLE, 26th March, 1794.
Per Tr. copy taken by Mr. Johnson[1].

Endorsed:—COUNCIL, 6 NATIONS, Buffaloe Creek, June & July 1794.

FROM CHARLES STEVENSON TO JOHN KING.[2]

Sir:

In a letter I have just rec'd from Col. Simcoe he tells me that he has written to Mr. Dundas to say that from a long list of requisitions made by me in *his name* that he disapproves of my Conduct in so doing, he either has misunderstood Mr. Dundas's dispatch which convey'd my suggestions, *for Official demands on my part in his name*, or he has not made the distinction of what he required me to enforce the utility of, from my Opinions on the state of the Country of Upper Canada—for which information he referr'd Mr. Dundas in the dispatches which I brought over in which he tells Mr. D. that I am "the bearer of the dispatch and perfectly capable of communicating any information he may require relative to the Gov't of U. Canada—The field train, Artificer's Compy. (if it could be spar'd), to point out the Œconomy and Publick benefit.

To recommend the augmentation of his Corps to man the Marine as a better mode than the present.

The 2 Bat. of the 60th Regt. serving in the W. Indies to return to Canada when their term was out, (if it met with His Majesty's approbation), for the purpose of admitting the Gentlemans Sons of the Country into it to strengthen the Aristocracy—To get the publick Offices finally settled—as

Commissary Genl.
Clerk of the Executive Council.
Surveyor Genl.
Qr. Mr. Genl.

These were dictated to me by his Excelly, the other articles are the informations which my observations enabled me to give to Mr. D. if agreeable to the tenor of Col. S's dispatch wish'd to have a more particular acct. of the Country. I think it right to give this explanation least I should be suppos'd not to have had his Excelly Opinion on some of the Subjects treated on and agreable to the tenor of his dispatch give my own when they were ask'd for, his last dispatch will say how far we may differ in Opinion as to the particular advantages to be derived from adopting them either in part or in toto—his Excelly so dreads responsibility as to make it very awkward to me. You will do me the favor to state this to Mr. Dundas, as I wish every step I take to be clearly understood, as I do not wish that either his Majesty's Ministers or Col. Simcoe should think I would make promises or demands in their names, without their instructions, my Opinions & information

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[1] William Johnston.

[2] Joint Under Secretary of State with Evan Nepean. The township of King, in the County of York, was named in his honour.

Canadaguai 7th June 1794

Sir

I had the honor of recieving from Capt. William
son your ~~the~~ letters of the 5th ~~April~~ & 7th April together with
~~the~~ Copy of Lord Dorchester's ~~Speech~~ and ~~the~~ one
~~thousand~~ Dollars of which he was bearer. It my
probably have been ~~more~~ important to the ~~United~~
~~States to have~~ for me to have recieved ~~those letters~~
at an earlier period ~~then I did~~, but they were ~~only~~
delivered to me on ~~the~~ 23rd of May

preparing ~~to recieving~~ your dispatches as
I had ~~the honor of meeting~~ ~~[illegible] my task~~ I
had attended a Treaty at Buffaloe Creek ~~there~~
result of which my Son ~~has before~~ this informed you
of. ~~I am~~ as soon as circumstances would permit I engaged
a person to go ~~to~~ Upper Canada 2 ~~to watch every~~
~~motion both of the~~ British and of the Indians.
I also sent a Son of Major Genl. Shepherds to Low
Canada and shall inform you as speedily as
possible of the result of their Enquiries

I have not as yet had an Opportunity of seeing Capt. Brandt, but I have dispatched a person to him in order to bring about a private Interview between him & me. I have little doubt of success, and I am fully persuaded that, if he is brought over to us, that we will thereby acquire an influential friend. the other Chiefs I have also attended to and I believe that they are well satisfied with the treatment of the U. S.

The Cornplanter whose steadiness & fidelity has been until lately ~~mistaken~~, unshaken, is I am apprehensive ~~engaged~~ been induced by the ~~British~~ to join their Interest. he has lately returned from Niagara laded with presents. Shortly after his reaching his home he dispatched Runners to the different tribes of the Six Nations requesting them at his Castle to proceed from thence to to meet in a general Council at Venango informing them that an Indian had been killed by our people and that it would be necessary for [illegible] them

to enquire into the Circumstances of the
from Buffaloe Creek by the [illegible] B
requesting [illegible] from the [illegible]
Murder. an Indian was sent, as to me and
was requested to meet them at their Council
at the Genessee River where they informed me
of the purport of their Message. I remonstrated on
with your
my accompanying them to Venango. ~~I~~ informed
them that until my Son return. that it would
be impossible for me to take so long a journey
and they then declared that they would expect
until his Commission. I never [illegible] to pledge my
self to accompany them previous to the receipt
to me
the orders you [illegible] with the rest to send by my Son
or
but I am afraid that there exists some [illegible]
that
is at the real cause of
the calling [illegible]
~~[illegible] by the [illegible] of the Indian, whether~~
~~induced [illegible] to [illegible] that~~
the
The lands in Presqu'isle were sold
Treaty
to the State of Pennsylvania by the Cornplanter
& a small party without the consent of the
nation. no division of the money has ever been made
the Cornplanter has always disown denied having
made the Sale & they have never considered it as
a valid one. the Troops sent on by the State

of Pennsylvania prove to the Indians that ~~that~~ property
is considered by the State as belonging to them.
2 ~~the~~ Cornplanter in order to extricate himself
from the unpleasant situation he is placed in
is
~~be~~ perhaps desirous of inflaming the Six Nations
against ~~the~~ U. S. this Council may be of the
first importance. the attachment of the Cornplanter
to the United States ~~by~~ [illegible] is [illegible] important to us
them, [illegible] in the [illegible]
& endeavour to excite them against the consequences may
be dangerous. I shall therefore [illegible] I think it
my duty ~~to~~ to attend at Venango unless I should
have reason to believe that my apprehensions are ill
founded
[illegible] to write you
The British are [illegible] the Miami — they have
~~to~~ fortify at the Rapids of the Miami [illegible]
[illegible] Companies there. their Intention is obvious
is to fortify encourage the hostile Indians &
supply them with the greater ease with Arms
& Ammunition
I shall endeavour to comply with your
Instructions respecting my holding my conference
~~[illegible]~~
separate from the British. ~~[illegible]~~ and
giving you as frequent information as possible of
~~all that~~ all that takes place

Canadaquai 12th June 1794

Sir

I had the honor of informing you in my letter of the 7th Instant that on the return of Mr. Ewing, the person sent to Upper Canada by me that I would communicate such Information as I should recieve from him. The inclosed is the narrative what he has committed to paper since his Return.

The Council which was to have been held at Venango is to be meet at Buffaloe Creek. I have already recieved three Messages from the Indians requesting my immediate attendance. I was in hopes that I might have been able to put off going untill the return of my Son, but their last Message presses me in the most earnest manner to repair thither immediately and I shall accordingly start to morrow

I am afraid of the consequences of the attempt to settle presquisle at the present. the Indians do not acknowledge the Validity of the Cornplanters Sale to Pennsylvania.

I shall inform you by express of the results of the Treaty on my return to Canadaquai

I am with respect & Esteem
your obedt Sr

Copy of letter to
General Knox
on Indian affairs

A Short narrative of my Journey
to Presqu'-isle ——

Friday June 13th 1794 — Abt 1 o'Clock
P.M. set out on my journey &
arrive at Mr Winney's at
Buffaloe Creek on the evening
of the 15th —— Tuesday 17th Receiv'd
a message from the Chiefs, desiring
me to attend at their villages,
which I accordingly [illegible] at
evening I received anoth [illegible] sage
from the Chiefs. infor [illegible]
that the day had not [illegible] long
enough to finish their [illegible]
but desired me to have [illegible]
[illegible] the next morning. when I
[illegible]ld hear the result of their
[illegible]ncil —— Wednesday 18th
Indians having [illegible]

the Council fire, delivered their message which was taken down in writing — After having made a short reply to their speech, I informed them I should comply with their request; which was to go to Presqu'-isle ——— Thursday 19th The morning being rainy & the wind blowing from the N.W. I wa[illegible]ble to set out on my journey [illegible] 3 o'Clock P.M. the wind [illegible]ted, my boat being ready [illegible] Buffaloe Creek, accompan[illegible] [illegible] attendants, Mr. Johnson and [illegible] servant and about 10 Indian warriors — From Buffaloe Creek I proceeded along the S. Shore of Lake [illegible] & after having rowed about 5 m[illegible] encamped on the beach [illegible] of a small creek.

Friday 20th " The wind blew from the
North accompanied with fair weather
At 5 o'Clock A. M. went on board the
boat hoisted a small sail, & at 10 o'C
10 o'Clock arrive at Cataragris Creek,
at the distance of 30 Miles — Here
various accidents unfortunately de-
tained us. At 3 o'Clock Capt. Obail
arrive, with some intelligence he
had received from the Southward.
Immediately upon the receipt of the
news, I dispatched a letter to the
Commanding Officer at Venango, by
a couple of runners — At evening encamped on
the bank of the Cataragris — —
Saturday 21st ... Serene clear morning
at 6 o'Clock left Cataragris, rowed
while 8 o'Clock, when the Lake became
so rough we were obliged to go on
shore. here we waited 12 hours

At 2 oClock P.M. we reached the Canadawa Creek, where we stopped a short time to refresh ourselves. At 4 oClock the wind blowing strong a head we ran into a small bay & encamped --- Sunday 22d The wind continued to blow hard from the S.W. and prevented us from proceeding on our journey -- Monday 23d This morning was remarkably pleasant... left the bay at 7 oClock and with 4 hours rowing reached Sahdaquea Creek, which is 40 Miles from Cataraguis. at 1 oClock left the Creek and at 5 oClock encamped on the shore of a small bay --- Tuesday 24th The wind and weather being favourable at 6 oClock went on board the boats. At 12 oClock arrive at the beautiful bay of presqu-isle & landed near the old fort.. shortly after my arrival I dispatched a letter to the Commander at Le Boeuf. informing him that I should be there the next day — Wednesday 25th.. I set out at presqu-isle at ½ past 5 o'Clock in the morning. after travelling about 10 miles, was favoured with a couple of horses which were sent me by the Gentlemen from the fort ... arrive at their Fort Le Boeuf at 12 o'Clock

Thursday 26th Cold rainy morning at 10 o'Clock the Council fire being Assembled, I delivered the message of the Six Nations to Mr Ellicott & Capt. Denny & received their answer. I enclosed a copy of their speech together with those I received at —

Buffaloe Creek, in a letter to the Secy. at War, which employed the remainder of the day ——

Friday 27th — ~~This forenoon was employed [illegible]~~

Mr Rosecrantz arrive last evening with some speeches for the Six Nations, which Jones interpreted to the deputation this morning — at 1 o'Clock I left the Fort — I must remark that the treatment I received was friendly and humane — both at my arrival, and departure I was honored with a discharge of Cannon &c ——

We travelled about 10 miles & encamped in the Woods — Saturday 28th I set out this morning at 5 o'Clock & at 7 o'Clock we got to Presqu-isle — The wind blowing hard from the East, we were —

obliged to wait while 7 oClock P.M.
we then left the Bay, The Lake being
smooth we rowed while 10 oClock
then ran into a small Creek & tarried
during the night — Sunday 29th —
Set out this morning at 4 oClock
rowed while 6 oClock, stopped
2 hours to refresh ourselves & 1 oClock
we cooor reached, Jahhdagua
where we tarried a while 3 oClock
At 8 oClock in the evening ~~ran~~
encamped at the mouth of the Can
adawa, ~~afterh~~ after having
rowed all day against the wind —
Monday 30th — We left the Canadawa
this Morning at 4 oClock — the Lake
being calm & smoth, at 8 oClock we
landed at the mouth of the
Cataragris — Here were detained

while 12 OClock, we then left the Creek, and small breeze which rose shortly after precipitated our journey. and at ½ past 7 in the evening we arriv safely at Mr. Winney's at Buffaloe Creek.

Tuesday July 1st -- Two of the principal Chieſs being absent I was unable to transact any business -- Wednesday 2d --

The Council convened at 5 OClock P.M. I then delivered them the answer to the meſsage, which they had sent to Le Boeuf. ——

Friday 4th --

In consequence of the meſsage brought from the Gentlemen at Le Boeuf, the again [illegible] aſsembled in Council

& to day gave me their answer to be sent to the President.— Saturday 5th at 1 o'Clock P.M. I left Buffaloe Creek and on Monday the 7th— I arrive at Canandarquay after being absent 25 days

Proceedings of a Council holden at Buffalo Creek 18th June 1794

Present

The principal Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations —

From the United States — Genl Chapin with his attendants — — —

From Upper Canada — Mr Johnston the Interpreter of the Indian Departt ——

Capt. Obail Speaker — Mr Horatio Jones Interpreter — — —

~~Capt Ob~~

Brother

We are thankful that you have attended to the call of the six Nations and that you have ~~after~~ been preserved by the Great Spirit &c ——

Capt Obail then informed Genl Chapin that the following address was directed to the President of the United States ——

Brother

I have for a long time aimed at the good of both parties — I have paid you different compliments, as that of brother, father and now I call you friend — We were pleased when we heard that you were appointed to have the chief command of the United States

Brother

The Great Spirit has so ordered, that every Nation shall have some one to be their head —; You are to look over your people and settle all difficulties, And we the Six nations expect that you will not be unmindful of us, but see that we have justice done as well as your own people —

Brother

We the Six nations now call upon you, we pay no attention to what has heretofore been done by Congreſs, their proceedings we consider as unjust -- We wish for nothing but justice, and hope that it may take place —

Brother

You know our demands - we ask but for a small piece of land, and we trust as you are are great man, you can easily grant our request —

Brother

You wish to be a free people in this Country, who have come from the other side of the water and settled here, and why should not we whose forefathers have lived and died ~~in this country~~ here and always had poſseſsion of the Country -- —

Brothers

We the Six nations have determined on the Boundary we want established, and it is [illegible] Warriors who now speak ---

Brother

You have the map on which the boundaries are marked out which we want established

Brother

We want room for our children —, It will be hard for ~~our children~~ them not to have a country to live in after that we are gone —

Brother.

It is not because that we are afraid of dying, that we have been so long trying to bring about a peace --- We now call upon you for an answer, as Congreſs and their Commiſsioners have oftentimes deceived us - If these difficulties are not removed the consequence may be bad.—

This speech was delivered with eight strings of ~~wampum~~ black & white wampum

Brother

We have opened this fire upon two — different kinds of buſineſs; we wish you to listen ~~with~~ to them with attention —

Brother

We are in distreſs — a number of our warriors are miſsing and we know not what has become of them, but suppose that they have been killed by the Americans

Brother

Last fall an Indian Chief by the name of Big-tree left this Country, and went to the American Army in a friendly manner; and we have since been informed that he was killed by them —

Brother

The other day a very unfortunate circumstance happened. One of our nephews (of the Delaware Nation) was killed at Venango by a party of Warriors who were sent to Presque-Isle, without giving us any notice whatever

Brother

You are sensible this must be very hard to have a man killed in time of peace, one who was sitting easy and peaceable on his seat. You certainly would complain if we were to treat your people in this manner —

Buffaloe Creek 18th June 1794 —

Capt. Obail spoke as follows in behalf of the Six nations — — — —

Brother

We are thankful that you have — attended to the call of the Six Nations, and that you have been preserved by the Great Spirit &c — —

Brother (Addressed to the President)

I have for a long time aimed at the good of both parties, — I have paid you different compliments, as that of brother & father and [illegible] call you friend — We were pleas'd when we heard that you were appointed to have the chief command of the United States.

[illegible]

[illegible] Great Spirit has so ordered, that every Nation shall have some one to be at their head, — You are to look over your people and settle all difficulties. — And we the Six Nations expect that you will not be unmindful of us, but see that we have justice done to us, as well as to your own people — —

Brother

We the Six nations now call upon you, we pay no attention to what has heretofore been done by Congreſs, their proceedings we consider as unjust.— We wish for nothing but justice and hope that it will ~~that it~~ take place— — . .

Brother

~~Know~~ You know our demands—we ask but for a small piece of land, and we trust as you are a great man, you can easily grant ~~answer~~ our request—

Brother

You wish to be free pesse in this Country who have come from ~~the~~ other side of the water ~~and settled~~ live here ~~in their country~~, and why should not we whose forefathers have lived and died here and always had poſseſsion of the country

Brother

We the Six nations have determined on the boundary we want established, and it is the Warriors who now ~~make the request~~ speak ——

Brother

~~Here lie the~~ You have the map, on which the Boundaries are marked out which we want established ——

Brother

We want room for our children. — It will b hard for them not to have country to live in after that we are gone —

Brother

It is not because that we are afraid of dying that we have been so long trying to bring about a peace — We now call upon you for an answer, as Congreſs and their Commiſsioners have often times deceived us —

Brother, and if these difficulties are not removed the consequences will be bad

This speech was deliverd with eight strings of black and white wampum ——

Brother

We have opened this fire upon two different kinds ~~pieces~~ of busineſs, we wish you to listen to them with attention ——

Brother,

We are in distreſs. — a number of our warriors are miſsing and we know not what has become of them, but suppose that they have been killed by the Americans.

Brother

Last fall an Indian Chief by the name of Big tree left this country and went to the American army in a friendly manner, and we have since been informed that he was killed by them —

Brother

The other day a very unfortunate circumstance happened. one of our nephews (of the Delaware nation) was killed at Venango by a party of Warriors who were ~~sent~~ going to Presque Isle, with out giving us any notice whatever —

Brother

You are sensible this must be very hard to have a man killed in time of peace, one who ~~sets~~ was setting easy and peaceable on his seat — You certainly would complain if [illegible] to treat your people in the same manner

Brother

Itt has been customary when person has killed another, that those who have done the injury, go to the injured party and make satisfaction —

Brother

We told you that we had two pieces of business to attend to, we hope that you will pay attention to them both —

Brother

The establishing of a Garrison at Presque Isle, may occasion many accidents as the Southern Indians may do injury and we may be blamed with out a cause

This Speech was delivered with Ten strings of black ~~of~~ wampum ——

Capt. Obail then addressed himself to Genl. Chapin ——

Brother

When we sent for you, it was because we placed great denpendenc upon you, we ~~expected~~ hoped that you would not fail of doing every thing in your power to assist us — —

Brother

We now expect that you will exert yourself in removing these people off of our lands We know very well what they are come on for, — and we want them pushed back

Brother

We now wish that you ~~may~~ and Mr Johnson ~~would~~ would go together & remove these people back ~~to~~ over the line which we have marked out upon the map

Brother

If these people remove off immediately we shall consider them as our friends, if not we shall consider them as unfriendly ~~to us~~ no friends

Brother

We expect that you will and Mr Johnson will go this together on this business and we shall send ten warriors to attend you — and we shall expect that you will bring us word when you return

this Speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum

Genl Chapin's answer to the speech delivered by Capt. Obail

Brothers

I have heard the speeches which you have delivered with great attention and have thought seriously on ~~the business~~ what you have communicated to me — You have requested Mr Johnson ~~and myself~~ ~~to atten~~ me to go to Presqile Isle, & as I wish to do every thing in my power, both for the United States

~~and the~~

and the Indians, I shall comply with your request -- —

Brothers

I can do no more ~~than~~ to ~~those~~ people than to give them my advice -- It is not in my power to drive them off, ~~it is not in my power~~ — !

Brothers

You must be sensible that I am obliged to look to the interest both of the United States and the Indians, and consider myself ~~[illegible]~~ accountable to both for whatever I do; and you may ~~rest assured~~ depend that when I return I will give you a just account of whatever takes place —

Brothers,

~~The~~ This business is of a serious nature, and is really a matter of importance to both parties -- You may rest assured that the President is your friend, and that he will pay attention to the business which you have laid before him —

Brothers,

You observed that you would send Ten warriors to ~~accompany~~ attend me I must also request that you would send ~~two of~~ your chiefs —

Brothers

The business which you ~~requested~~ desire me to do Is what I had little thought off — I am unprepared for the journey, however as I have informed you that I would go, I shall endeavor to set out immediately —

Brothers

The speeches which you have delivered for the President shall be sent on as soon as is convenient, and you may shortly expect to receive an answer —

Proceedings of the
Council at
Buffaloe Creek
June 18th 1794

agitated with regard to the movements made by the State of Pennsylvania. On the 18th I met the Indians in general council, the proceedings of which you find here enclosed. At this council I was requested to go to Presqu' Isle (as you will see by their speech) to desire those people to move off who had made encroachments on their lands. I found that no excuse would answer, and was finally obliged to comply with request. On the 19th I left Buffalo creek, accompanied by a deputation from the Six Nations, consisting of sixteen chiefs and warriors. I arrived at Presqu' Isle on the 24th, but finding no person there, I proceeded to Le Boeuf, where I found Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny. After informing those gentlemen the business I came upon, I gave them a copy of the speech which had been delivered to me at Buffalo creek. The answer which they made I send you, enclosed with the other speeches.

Although the minds of the Six Nations are much disturbed at the injuries which they say they have sustained, they are still opposed to war, and wish, if possible, to live in peace with the United States. They are much opposed to the establishing of garrisons in this quarter, as they think it will involve them in a war with the hostile Indians. They are likewise displeased with having those lands surveyed, which they say were not legally purchased. In this critical situation, would it not be best to have commissioners appointed to treat with the Six Nations, that all difficulties may be settled which subsist between them and the United States, especially those that regard the State of Pennsylvania? And it is the wish of the Six Nations that this treaty should be holden at their council fire at Buffalo creek. I shall return by the way of Buffalo creek, where I expect to hold another council, the proceedings of which I shall forward to you as speedily as possible.

Your obt sert,

ISRAEL CHAPIN.

PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL HOLDEN AT BUFFALO CREEK, BY THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS, ON THE 18th DAY OF JUNE, 1794.

PRESENT: The principal sachems, chiefs, and warriors of the Six Nations. From the United States, General Chapin, with his attendants. From Upper Canada, Mr. Johnson, the Interpreter of the Indian Department; Captain O'Bail, Speaker; Mr. Horatio Jones, Interpreter.

Brother:

(Addressed to General Chapin.) We are thankful that you have attended to the call of the Six Nations, and that you have been preserved by the Great Spirit, &c.

Brother:

(Addressed to the President of the United States.) I have for a long time aimed at the good of both parties. I have paid you different compliments, as that of brother, father, and now I call you friend. We were pleased when we heard that you were appointed to have the chief command of the United States.

Brother:

The Great Spirit has so ordered that every nation shall have some one to be at their head. You are to look over your people and settle all difficulties, and we, the Six Nations, expect that you will not be unmindful of us, but see that we have justice done, as well as your own people.

Brother:

We, the Six Nations, now call upon you. We pay no attention to what has heretofore been done by Congress. Their proceedings we consider as unjust. We wish for nothing but justice, and hope that it will take place.

Brother:

You know our demands. We ask but for a small piece of land; and we trust, as you are a great man, you can easily grant our request.

Brother:

You wish to be a free people in this country, who have come from the other side of the water and settled here; and why should not we, whose forefathers have lived and died here, and always had possession of the country?

Brother:

We, the Six Nations, have determined on the boundary we want established, and it is the warriors who now speak.

Brother:

You have the map on which the boundaries are marked out which we want established.

Brother:

We want room for our children. It will be hard for them not to have a country to live in after that we are gone.

Brother:

It is not because that we are afraid of dying that we have been so long trying to bring about a peace. We now call upon you for an answer, as Congress and their commissioners have oftentimes deceived us, and, if these difficulties are not removed, the consequences will be bad.

This speech was delivered with eight strings of black and white Wampum.

Brother:

We have opened this fire upon two different kinds of business; we wish you to listen to them with attention.

Brother:

We are in distress. A number of our warriors are missing and we know not what is become of them, but suppose that they have been killed by the Americans.

Brother:

Last fall an Indian chief, by the name of Big Tree, left this country and went to the American army in a friendly manner, and we have since been informed that he was killed by them.

Brother:

The other day a very unfortunate circumstance happened. One of our nephews, (of the Delaware nation,) was killed at Venango, by a party of warriors, who were going on to Presqu' Isle, without giving us any notice whatever.

Brother:

You are sensible this must be very hard, to have a man killed in time of peace, one who was sitting easy and peacable on his seat. You certainly would complain if we were to treat you in the same manner.

Brother:

It has been customary, when one person has killed another, that those who have done the injury, go to the injured party and make satisfaction.

Brother:

We told you that we had two pieces of business to attend to; we hope that you will pay attention to both.

Brother:

The establishing a garrison at Presqu' Isle may occasion many accidents, as the Southern Indians may do injury, and we may be blamed without a cause.

This speech was delivered with ten strings of black wampum.

Captain O'Bail then addressed himself to General Chapin.

Brother:

When we sent for you, it was because we placed great dependence upon you. We hope that you would not fail to doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother:

We now expect that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our lands. We know very well what they are come on for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother:

We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together and remove those people back over the line, which we have marked out upon the map.

Brother:

If those people off immediately, we shall consider them as our friends; if not, we shall consider them as no friends.

Brother:

We expect that you and Mr. Johnson will go together on this business, and we shall send two warriors to attend you, and we expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six string of black and white wampum.

General Chapin's answer to the speech delivered by Captain O'Bail:

Brothers:

I have heard the speeches which you have delivered, with great attention, and have thought seriously on what you have communicated to me. You have requested me to go to Presqu' Isle. As I wish to do every thing in my power, both for the United States and the Indians, I shall comply with your request.

Brother:

I can do no more to those people than to give them my advice. It is not in my power to drive them off.

Brothers:

You must be sensible that I am obliged to look at the interest, both of the United States and the Indians, and consider myself as accountable to both for whatever I do, and you may depend that, when I return, I will give you a just account of whatever takes place.

Brothers:

This business is of a serious nature, and is really a matter of importance to both parties. You may rest assured that the President is your friend, and that he will pay attention to the business which you laid before him.

Brothers:

You observed that you would send ten warriors to attend me. I must also request that you would send two of your chiefs.

Brothers:

The business which you desire me to do is what I had little thought of. I am unprepared for the journey. However, as I informed you that I would go, I shall set out immediately.

Brothers:

The speeches which you have delivered for the President, shall be sent on as soon as is convenient, and you may shortly expect to receive an answer.

MINUTES OF INDIAN COUNCIL.

At a Council holden at Fort LeBeauf, June 26th, 1794, by Mr. Ellicott, Captain Denny, with Genl Chapin, and a deputation from the Six Nations, Genl Chapin opened the Business by reading the proceedings of the Council at Buffaloe Creek, which were as Follows:

At a Council Holden at Buffaloe Creek by the Six Nations of Indians, on the 18th of June, 1794, Genl Chapin was address'd as follows, Captain O'Bail, speaker:

Brother:

When we sent for you, it was because we placed Great Dependence upon you. We expected you would not Fail in doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother:

We now hope that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our Lands. We know very well what they have come for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother:

We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together and remove those people back over the line which we have marked out upon the Map.

Brother:

If those people remove off immediately, we shall Consider them as our Friends. If not, we shall Consider them as no Friends.

Brother:

We wish that you and Mr Johnson would go together upon this Business, and we shall send Ten warriors to attend you, and we shall expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum. After the above speech had been read, Mr. Ellicott & Capt Denny desired an interval of one hour to prepare an answer. At the expiration of which time, Mr. Ellicot delivered the following reply to the message sent by Genl Chapin & Mr. Johnson.

Brothers of the Six Nations:

Your Bretheren of pennsylvania have always been attentive to the Interest of the Indians, especially to that of the Six Nations, & happy to meet them in peace & unity.

Brothers:

We have heard your message by Genl Chapin & Wm Johnson, & have considered the request.

War department
June 21. 1794

Sir,

The first Copy of the Letter herein enclosed was transmitted by your Son who left this City on the 15 instant. But as it is probable the transportation of the goods mentioned in the list may retard his progress I have judged it necessary to forward this letter by express.

Indeed the good understanding with the Six Nations upon the Allegheney seems to be in some measure interrupted and hostilities rendered highly probable. For it appears to be believed that the Six Nations committed murders upon some people near Fort Franklin as mentioned in the Pittsburg paper of the 14. instant herein enclosed in order more fully to show you the state of affairs in that quarter

It is now more than ever become necessary to ascertain the real sentiments of the Six Nations with respect to the continuance of peace and the establishment of the settlement at Presque Isle - This therefore must be your charge in the most certain and most expeditious manner possible.

The goods forwarded to you by your Son will give you the means of assembling the Chiefs at a very short day and you can make preparation, so that they be assembled by the time of the arrival of the goods for not a moment time is to be lost.

Endeavour to learn also the sentiments of your neighbours the British respecting the proposed establishment at Presque Isle and also all the other parts specified to you in my letter of the 5.th April by Captain Williamson. Besides the money placed in charge of that Gentleman for the public service under your orders your Son had charge of One thousand Dollars for the purpose of paying the charge of transportation and other public objects.

The United States sincerely desire peace with the Six Nations and all the world - the appearances of War with Great Britain are much lessened and it is now generally supposed peace will continue with that nation - The attempts therefore of any Agents of discord are to be totally disregarded by the Indians

Let me hear from you at least once a week noting every occurrence of importance which shall happen or informing of every pacific appearance - endeavour to obtain information of the least movements either among the Indians or English and transmit the result to me - Write me fully by the return of the express whose stay with you must not exceed three days -

I am
Sir
Your obedient Servant
H Knox

Gen.l Israel Chapin

Pray exert yourself to learn the true state of the report of the British having established a post at the Rapids of the Miami and garrisoned it with three Companies of troops -

Coppy of a Letter from
Secy. at War
June 21. 1791

Fort Le Beouf June 26th 1794

Hond Sir

I left Canandarguay on the 13th of this month in order to attend a Council at Buffaloe Creek. I waited more than a week after my first notification for my son to ~~arrive~~ return that I might have an aswer from you, but the Chiefs growing impatient kept constantly sending runners and I was obliged to set out at last, to my great disappointment, without receiving any information from you — On my arrival I found the minds of the Indians were much agitated with regard to the movements made by the State of Pennsylvania. — On the 18th I met the Indians in general Council, the proceedings of which you here find inclosed — At this council I was requested to go to Presqu-isle (as you will see by their speech) to desire those people to remove off who were making encroachments on their lands — I found that no excuse would answer and was finally obliged to comply with their request - On the 19th I left Buffaloe Creek accompanied by 16 Chiefs and warriors & On the 24th arrive at ~~[illegible]~~ Presqu-isle but finding no person there I proceeded to Le Beouf, where I found Mr Elicott & Capt. Denny. After informing those Gentlemen of the business I came upon, I gave them a Copy of the speech which had been delivered to me at Buffaloe Creek — The answer which they made I send you inclosed with the other speeches ——

Although the minds of the Six Nations are much disturbed at the injuries which they say they have sustained, they are still opposed to war & wish if possible to live in peace with the United States — They are much opposed to the establishing of Garrisons in this quarter, as they think it will involve them in a war with the hostile Indians. They are likewise much displeased with having those lands surveyed which they say were not legally purchased. In this critical situation would it not be best to have commissioners appointed to treat with the Six Nations, that all difficulties may be settled, which subsist between them & the United States, especially those that regard the State of Pennsylvania, & it is the wish of the Six Nations that this treaty be holden at Buffaloe Creek at their Council fire — I shall return by the way of Buffaloe Creek, where I expect to hold another Council with the Six Nations, the proceedings of which I shall forward to you as soon as is possible ——

I am Sir with respect
your Obedt Servt
(Sigd) Israel Chapin

Honble Henry Knox Esqr
Secy at War to the U.S.

sent on as soon as is convenient, and you may shortly expect to receive an answer.

MINUTES OF INDIAN COUNCIL.

At a Council holden at Fort LeBeauf, June 26th, 1794, by Mr. Ellicott, Captain Denny, with Genl Chapin, and a deputation from the Six Nations, Genl Chapin opened the Business by reading the proceedings of the Council at Buffaloe Creek, which were as Follows:

At a Council Holden at Buffaloe Creek by the Six Nations of Indians, on the 18th of June, 1794, Genl Chapin was address'd as follows, Captain O'Bail, speaker:

Brother:

When we sent for you, it was because we placed Great Dependence upon you. We expected you would not Fail in doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother:

We now hope that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our Lands. We know very well what they have come for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother:

We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together and remove those people back over the line which we have marked out upon the Map.

Brother:

If those people remove off immediately, we shall Consider them as our Friends. If not, we shall Consider them as no Friends.

Brother:

We wish that you and Mr Johnson would go together upon this Business, and we shall send Ten warriors to attend you, and we shall expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum. After the above speech had been read, Mr. Ellicott & Capt Denny desired an interval of one hour to prepare an answer. At the expiration of which time, Mr. Ellicot delivered the following reply to the message sent by Genl Chapin & Mr. Johnson.

Brothers of the Six Nations:

Your Bretheren of pennsylvania have always been attentive to the Interest of the Indians, especially to that of the Six Nations, & happy to meet them in peace & unity.

Brothers:

We have heard your message by Genl Chapin & Wm Johnson, & have considered the request.

Brothers:

By the peace of 1782 the King of G. B. ceded to your Bretheren of Pennª all the lands which they claim, but from a regard to justice, & considering you as the real owners of the soil, could not consider themselves as entitled to it until fairly purchased from yourselves.

Brothers:

The lands which you have requested us to move off have for several years past been purchased by the State of Pennsylvania from the Six Nations, & the lines bounding the same were opened & marked with their consent & approbation. The purchase north of the north boundary of Pennª, west of the Conewago river, Lake Chataque & the path leading from them to lake Erie, & south of the said Lake, was made of your Chiefs at Fort Harman by Genˡ Butler & Gibson, & the money & goods punctually paid to them.

Brothers:

Your Bretheren have fairly & openly made the purchase of all the lands to which they claim, & having sold those lands to such people as chose to work & settle them, they think it now their duty to protect such setlers from the depredations of all such persons as may attempt to molest them.

Brothers:

The present military preparations of your Bretheren of Pennª were intended to protect the citizens against the western hostile Indians only, not supposing any protection necessary against the Six Nations, whom they consider as their friends & allies.

Brothers:

The line which you have marked on the map will take back from your brothers of Pennsylvania a large Tract of land which they have purchased from you. We cannot, therefore, consistently with our duty remove from those lands, unless directed by the great council of our people, to whom we shall immediately send your message.

Brothers:

We should be sorry that, continuing on our Lands, which you have sold to your Bretheren of Pennª, should be the cause of any uneasiness, or why we should not be considered by you as friends.

Brothers:

Your Brethern of Pennª are a generous people; they have never wished for more than they were willing to pay for, and have never attempted to take what did not belong to them. They will be glad to meet you at all times, & afford relief to the weak & hungrey of your people who may take the trouble to come & see them at this place. In the mean time, as we are ordered here by the great council, your Brothers of Pennª, we cannot consistently with our duty remove from hence until orders come from them for that purpose. Your message, however shall be immediately forwarded by express to them for their consideration.

(Signed) ANDREW ELLICOTT,
E. DENNY, *Capt*.

GOVERNOR MIFFLIN TO GENERAL GIBSON.

PHIL., 27 *June*, *1794*.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th instant, and its inclosures. I entertain some hopes that measures will be adopted by the General Government, which, co-operating with the political and military events in Europe, will change the hostile dispositions of our neighbours on the Frontiers, and remove the obstacles to our Presqu' isle establishment. On that subject two letters have passed, of which copies are inclosed for your information.

Relying upon your prudence and vigilance, I remain,
Sir,
Yr most obed. Hble. Ser.,
THO. MIFFLIN.

To Genl GIBSON, *Pittsburgh*.

SECRETARY DALLAS TO GENERAL IRVINE.

SEC. OFFICE,
Phª, *27th June*, *'94*.

Dr SIR: I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d Instant, and to transmit copies of two letters that have passed on the Presqu' isle subject, since I wrote to you last.

I am, with great esteem,
Dr Sir,
Your most Obed. Serv.,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary.

To Genl WILLIAM IRVINE, *Carlisle*.

in favor of that Establishment. Gen^l Chapin and myself are of opinion that all differences between the State of Pennsylvania and the Six Nations might be accommodated by Treaty, which Treaty ought not to be held in the Neighborhood of any post occupied by the British, the United States, or this State at present, and that Presqu' isle is the most elegible place for such a Treaty. [Gen^l Chapin, I presume, has communicated his Sentiments to Gen^l Knox on this subject.]

Standing-stone, a chief, residing at Conyat, has informed us, since we arrived at this place, that the late mischief on the Allegheny River and Venango Path was done by a party of eight Warriors from Huron River, which falls into Lake Erie, about twenty six miles above Cayahogo. One of his Brothers saw them on their way to commit those depredations. Those Indians are only to be chastised by the way of the Lake. But it is neither the Interest of the British, Brandt, nor the other agents to have them punished. It is the Interest of the United States, and yet the United States, by directing a suspension of the business at Presqu' Isle, have taken effectual measures for the Security of this Nest of murderers, whose cruelties have for some years past been severely felt by the Citizens of this State.

You must recollect that I always had my doubts respecting the fulfilment of the Contract for opening the navigation of French Creek and a Road from Le Boeuf to Presque Isle, and, agreeably to my expectations, have hitherto not been able to discover any thing done in that business. For the further Security of the Frontiers of this State, it would be necessary to erect two Block-houses on the Venango path, between Fort Pitt and Venango, and a third between Venango and this place. At present Mead's Settlement appears to me to be the most proper Situation.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your real friend,

AND^w ELLICOTT.

GOVERNOR MIFFLIN TO SECRETARY OF WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, *30th June, 1794.*

SIR: On the receipt of your letter of the 24th, covering an extract from General Chapin's letter, dated the 12th current, in which that gentleman states, "That the Indians do not acknowledge the validity of the Cornplanters' sale to Pennsylvania," referring, I presume, to the triangular tract on lake Erie, I have thought it proper to prepare and communicate the enclosed copies of the deeds of cession, for the information of the President.

I take this opportunity, likewise, to transmit a copy of a letter, dated the 20th inst., and the accompanying documents, which I received from General Gibson by the last post.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Copy of the articles between the chiefs, &c., of the Six Nations of Indians and the Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

Be it remembered, By all whom it may concern:

That on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1789, in open and public council, we, the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and others, representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations, to wit: the Ondawagas, or Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Oneidas, for and in behalf of ourselves, our tribes, our and their heirs and successors, on the one part, and Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esqrs, commissioners for and on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania (Onas) on the other part, did make and conclude upon the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE 1. That, as soon as these articles are signed, interchangeably, by the aforesaid chiefs and commissioners, the said chiefs will execute a deed of conveyance to the State of Pennsylvania for a tract of country, as shall hereafter be described.

ARTICLE 2. The signing chiefs do acknowledge the right of the soil and jurisdiction to, in, and over that tract of country bounded on the south by the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by the west boundary of the State of New York, agreeable to the cession of that State and the State of Massachusetts to the United States, and on the north by the margin of Lake Erie, including Presqu Isle and all the bays and harbors along the margin of said lake Erie, from the west boundary of Pennsylvania to where the west boundary of the State of New York may cross or interest the south margin of the said lake Erie; to be vested in the said State of Pennsylvania, agreeable to an act of Congress, dated the 6th day of June last, 1788.

ARTICLE 3. The said chiefs do agree that the said State of Pennsylvania shall and may, at any time they may think proper, survey, dispose of, and settle all that part of the aforesaid country lying and being west of a line running along the middle of the Conowago river, from its confluence with the Alleghany river into the Chadochque lake, thence along the middle of said lake to the north end of the same, thence a meridian line from the north end of the said lake to the margin or shore of lake Erie.

ARTICLE 4. The said chiefs do agree that the navigation, or water communication, of the said Conowago river and the Chadochque lake, shall be free to the citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, in common with themselves, but that neither party should build, or erect dams over or across the Conowago river, so as to obstruct the passing of boats or canoes up and down the same to the Alleghany river.

ARTICLE 5. That as several villiges belonging to the signing chiefs and their people are now living on the said Conowago creek, and in other parts of the country, suppossed to be within the tract of country west of the west line of the State of New York, and east of the line through the waters, as described in the third article; and as they have no country to remove to from where they now live, the said chiefs do reserve for their own and their peoples residence, hunting, and fishing, all that part of the tract of country described in the second article, passing from the Alleghany river, along the middle of the Conowago creek, the Chadochque lake, and a meridian line from the north end of said lake, to lake Erie.

ARTICLE 6. The said chiefs do engage for, and in behalf of themselves and their tribes, to give protection to the citizens of the said State of Pennsylvania, and others who may come to trade or transact business, under proper authority, among them, and to live peaceably with all the citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 7. The said Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esqrs. commissioners for, and in behalf of the state of Pennsylvania, do agree to the aforesaid articles, in their true intent and meaning, and they do further engage on the faith of the State of Pennsylvania, that the aforesaid Chiefs and the people of their tribes shall have full and peaceable liberty to hunt and fish within any part of the country first above described, they demeaning themselves peaceably towards the inhabitants. But the said chiefs, or their successors, shall not, at any time hereafter, directly or indirectly, lease, rent, or make sale of, any part or parcel of the tract here reserved for their use and residence to any other State, person or persons.

In testimony of the above articles being duly, openly and fairly agreed and concluded upon, the chiefs and commissioners aforesaid have interchangeably set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year first above written.

Senecas, GYANTWACHIA, or the Corn planter, † L. S.
GYASHOTA, or the Big Cross, † L. S.
KANASSEE, or the New Arrow, † L. S.
ACHIOUT, or the Half Town, † L. S.
ANACHKOUT, or the Wasp, † L. S.
CHISHEKOA, or the Wood Bug, † L. S.
SESSEWA, or the Big Bale of a Kettle, † L. S.
SCIAWHOWA, or the Council Keeper, † L. S.

Senecas.	TEWANIAS, or the Broken Twig, † L. S.
	SOUACHSHOWA, or the Full Moon, L. S.
	CACHUNEVASSE, or Twenty Canoes, † L. S.
Tuscaroro Chief,	HICHONQUASH, or Tearing Asunder, † L. S.
Senecas,	CAGEAHGEA, or Dogs about the Fire, † L. S.
	SAWEDOWA, or the Blast, † L. S.
	KIONDASHOWA, or Swimming Fish, † L. S.
Onandago Chief,	ONCHYE, or the Dancing Feather, † L. S.
Cayugas,	SOAHAES, or Falling Mountain, † L. S
	OTACHSAKA, or Broken Tomahawk, † L. S.
Oneida Chief,	TEKAHIEFS, or the Long Tree, † L. S.
Seneca Chief,	ONESECHTER, or the Leaded Man, † L. S.
Munsey Chiefs,	KIATULAHOH, or the Snake, † L. S.
	AQUEIA, or the Bandy Legs, † L. S.
Senecas,	KIANDOCH-GOWA, or Big Tree, † L. S.
	OWENEWAH, or Thrown-in-the-Water, † L. S.

N. B. The two Munceys signed as being residenters on the land, but not owners.

R. BUTLER.

In the presence of

Ar. St. Clair,
Josiah Harmar,
Lt. Col. Com. 1st U. S. Regt., and Brig. Gen. by brevet.
David Zeigler, *Captain 1st U. S. Regt.*
Winthrop Sargent,
John Tracey,
N. McDowell, *Ensign.*
Jacob Melcher, *Cadet in 1st U. S. Regiment.*
Joseph Nicholson.

Be it remembered, that, on the 30th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1792, and in the 16th year of the independence of the United States of America, came, personally, Joseph Nicholson, one of the witnesses within named, before me, James Biddle, Esq., president of the courts of common pleas, in the district consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and counties of Bucks, Montgomery, and Delaware, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present and saw the twenty-four grantors, and two commissioners, in the within deed named, make the signatures, or marks, to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same, as their act and deed, voluntarily and freely; and that the said deponent subscribed his name as a witness to the execution thereof: and that he also saw the other seven witnesses subscribe their names within written, respectively, to the same deed, and that the name, Joseph Nicholson, thereunto subscribed, is of his own proper hand-writing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid.

JAMES BIDDLE.
JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Enrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book, No. 1, page 309.

Witness my hand and seal of office, the 19th of June, 1794.

MATHEW IRVIN, *M. R.*
JAMES TRIMBLE, *Deputy Secretary.*

A true copy from the original.
Secretary's Office, June 30th 1794.

COPY OF THE DEED FROM THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned chiefs, warriors, and others, representing the following named tribes of the Six Nations, to wit: the Ondawagas or Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Onondagas, and Oneidas, for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars, to us in hand paid, by Richard Butler and John Gibson, Esquires, commissioners for and in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, and we, for ourselves, our tribes, our and their heirs and successors, are therewith fully paid and satisfied, have granted, bargained, sold, and assigned over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, quit claim, and assign over, unto the said State of Pennsylvania, all our and their right, title, claim, and interest of, in and to all that tract of country situate, lying, and being within the territory of the United States, bounded on the south by the north line or boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by the western line or boundary of the State of New York, agreeably to an act of cession of the said State of New York and the State of Massachusetts to the United States; and on the north by the southern shore or margin of lake Erie, including Presqu' Isle and all the bays and harbors along the shore or margin of the said lake Erie, from the west boundary of the said State of Pennsylvania to where the west line or boundary of the State of New York may cross or intersect the southern shore or margin of the said lake Erie; to have and to hold the said tract, as above described, with all its appurtenances and advantages, to the only proper use and behoof of the said State of Pennsylvania, forever under and subject to the provisos and reservations made and agreed upon in behalf of

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid.

JAMES BIDDLE.
JOSEPH NICHOLSON.

Enrolled in the Rolls Office for the State of Pennsylvania, in Commission Book, No. 1, page 309.

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In testimony whereof, we, the said chiefs, have hereunto set our hands and seals this . . day of January, in the year of our Lord 1789.

Senecas, GYANTWACHIA, or the Corn-planter, † L. S.
GYASHOTA, or the Big Cross, † L. S.
KANASSEE, or the New Arrow, † L. S.
ACHIOUT, or the Half Town, † L. S.
ANACHKOUT, or the Wasp, † L. S.
CHISHEKOA, or the Wood Bug, † L. S.
SESSEWA, or Big Bale of a Kettle, † L. S.
SCIAWHOWA, or the Council Keeper, † L. S.
TEWANIAS, or the Broken Twig, † L. S.
SOUACHSHOWA, or the Full Moon, † L. S.
CACHUNEVASSE, or Twenty Canoes, † L. S.
Tuscarora Chief, HICHONQUASH, or Tearing Asunder, † L. S.
Senecas, CAGEAHGEA, or Dogs about the Fire, † L. S.
SAWEDOWA, or the Blast, † L. S.
KIONDASHOWA, or Swimming Fish, † L. S.
Onandago Chief, ONCHYE, or the Dancing Feather, † L. S.
Cayuga Chiefs, SOAHAES, or Falling Mountain, † L. S.
OTACHSAKA, or Broken Tomakawk, † L. S.
Oneida Chief, TEKAHIEFS, or the Long Tree, † L. S.
Seneca Chief, ONESECHTER, or the Leaded Man, † L. S.
Munsey Chiefs, KIATULAHOH, or the Snake, † L. S.
AQUEIA, or Bandy Legs, † L. S.
Senecas, KIANDOCH-GOWA, or Big Tree, † L. S.
OWENEWAH, or Throw-into-the-water, † L. S.

N. B. The two Munseys signed as being residenters on the land, but not owners.

R. BUTLER.

In the presence of
Ar. St. Clair,
Jos. Harmar,
Lieut. Col. Com. 1st U. S. Regt, and Brig. General by brevet.
David Zeigler, *Captain 1st U. S. Regiment.*
Winthrop Sargent.
John Tracey.
N. McDowell, *Ensign.*
Jacob Melcher, *Cadet 1st U. S. Regiment.*
Joseph Nicholson.

Be it remembered, that on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, came, personally, Joseph Nicholson, one of the witnesses within named, before the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., Doctor of Laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present and saw the twenty-four grantors in the within deed named, make the signatures or marks to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same, as their act and deed, voluntarily and freely; and that the said deponent subscribed his name as a witness to the execution thereof; and that he also saw the other seven witnesses subscribe their names, within written, respectively, to the same deed; and that the name, Joseph Nicholson, thereto subscribed, is of his own proper hand-writing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid.

THOMAS McKEAN.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds, &c., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book No. 31, page 184.

Witness my hand and seal of office the 5th day of May, 1792.

MATHEW IRWIN, *Rec.*

JAMES TRIMBLE, *Deputy Secretary.*

A true copy from the original.

Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, June 30, 1794.

COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS, JULY 4, 1794.

"The following are the proceedings of a General Council of the Six Nations, holden at Buffaloe Creek on the 4th of July, 1794:

"Clear Sky (an Onandago Chief) first spoke. He thanked the Great Spirit for the preservation of those who had been sent with the message to Le Boeuf. He then observed that they had appointed Captain O'bail (a Seneca Chief) to be their speaker.

"*The Speech of Capt. O'bail.*

Genl Chapin, Mr Johnson, and the whole deputation attend: I thank the Great Spirit that you have all returned in safety."

"Captain O'bail then addressed himself to Genl Washington, and said, now I call you Friend.

"We, the Six Nations, ever since the beginning of the world, have had love for one another. We have now assembled concerning the business we sent to Presqu'isle, as we have received an answer to the message which we sent to that place.

The following are the proceedings of a General Council of the Six Nations, holden at Buffalo Creek, on the 4th of July 1794.—

Clear Sky, (an Onondaga Chief) first spoke.— He thanked the Great Spirit, for the preservation of those who had been sent with the Meſsage to Le Boeuf.. he then observed that they had appointed Capt. Obail (a Seneca Chief) to be their speaker—

— The Speech of Capt. Obail —

Genl. Chapin, Mr. Johnson and the whole deputation attend .. I thank the Great Spirit that you have all returned in safety— Capt. Obail then addreſsed himself to Genl. Washington, and said now I call you friend—

We the Six Nations, ever since since the beginning of the World, have had love for one another— We have now aſsembled concerning the busineſs we sent to Presque-isle, as we have received an answer to the Meſsage which we sent—..

The answer we had brought from those men at Le Boeuf relates every thing that has taken place since the Peace — they mention every payment that has been made, and

the greater part they told us is not true.
Genl. Washington attend --

What gives room for the making of so many speeches is because you relate all the former deceptions which have been used. There is but one word that was said at Le Boeuf that makes me glad, which was that they had given me land, but to compleat my wishes, I desire that the whole Six Nations might have land give them also --

Genl. Washington I depend upon you to grant our request and that will make our minds easy. for some times I hear that I am agoing to fley from my seat, for the injury I have done, these reflections make me so unhappy that I am almost tempted to die with the Six Nations ---

Brother,

We have determined now as we were before that the line shall remain: We have fully considered on the boundary which we marked out ~~upon the marked out~~, we know all that we have received from time to time, & we think if you establish this line it will make us about even --

Brother

If you do not comply with our request

we shall determine on something else as we are a free people —

Brother

We are determined to be a free people — You Gen^l. Washington know that we the Six Nations have always been able to defend ourselves, and we are still determined to maintain our freedom ---

Brother,

You must not suspect that any other Nation corrupts our minds. The only thing that can corrupt our minds is not to grant our request —

Brother,

If this favour is not granted, I wish that my son may be send back with the answer, and tell me which side he means to join, if he wishes to join that side, he is at liberty. —

Gen^l. Washington I wish you would give an answer as is soon as is possible to this speech, and I desire that the messengers who bring it should come to this place — You Gen^l. Chapin who stand between the Indians and the United States we wish that you would give any assistance in your power to forward the Business ---

This speech was delivered with eight strings of black and white wampum —

Capt. Obail then said Genl. Chapin attend

Brother

You find us as determined as ever about the line, ~~between~~ us and the United States You Genl. Chapin whom we place great dependence on, we wish you to forward our determination to those people who are at Le Boeuf, and desire them not to remove forward but to remain where they are —

This speech was delivered with six strings of white wampum —

Genl. Chapin's answer

Brothers

I am happy the Great Spirit has — preserved us to meet again in Council —

I have heard with attention the speeches which you have made and have committed them to writing — they have since been explained to you & you see that there is not any any deception —

Brothers

I must give it as my opinion that ~~the~~ Genl. Washington is a firm friend to the Six Nations and that he will not by any means see

& that he will not by any means see them wronged ——

Brothers,

I am happy to hear that you think yourselves a free Independent people, that is the case with the United States they are free & Independent and wish to take you by the hand as Brothers – It seems now that there is some dispute, but the only way to have it settled is to come together face to face & talk the matter over candidly ——

Brothers,

I shall now return home, and I will forward your speech to Genl. Washington as soon as is possible — In the mean time I hope you will sit easy on your seats, untill you hear Genl. Washingtons voice ——

Brothers,

I always consider myself accountable to the Indians as well as the United States – I aim at the good of both parties, and you may rest aſsured, that nothing in my power shall be wanting to aſsist you ——

I shall prepare a copy of your determination to be sent on to Le Boeuf, provided you send runners for that purpose ——

A Copy of the Pro-
=ceedings of a Council
holden at Buffalo Creek
July 4th 1794

Canandarqua July 13th 1794

Sir

I have lately returned from Buffaloe Creek I Counciled with the Indians Several days respecting the party proceeding to Presqu-isle to Erect a Garrison &c.

They were much disturbed at the proceedings of the Pensylvanians and were determined to prevent their measures at all events – As they Complained with regard to the purchase of the Lands, that it was never understood by them in General that the Land was ever sold at all,

But with some difficulty I satisfied them so that they remain Quait untill they hear the Presidents Voice Respecting the business.

Among other matters the Cayugas and Onandagas appeared Desirous to make sail of their Lands; You will recolect they were anxious the Commissioners should meet them on the business at Buffaloe Creek, but I belive they may be persuaded to meet at Genesio Rive

They appeared to be willing the Treaty should Commence Sooner than the time Stipulated; and in my oppinion the sooner the business is Compleated the better – I mention this as the Indians requested me to make the Matter known to You – And I doubt not but Your Wisdom will direct such measures

as

will be best Calculated for the good of the State, and will give Satisfaction to the Indians—

Coppy of a letter to
Governor Clinton
July 13—94—

Carlo

Be it remembered, that on the 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of the independence of the United States of America, came personally, Joseph Nicholson, one of the witnesses within named, before the Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., Doctor of Laws, chief justice of the supreme court of the State of Pennsylvania, and made oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he was present and saw the twenty-four grantors in the within deed named, make the signatures or marks to the said deed, and seal and deliver the same, as their act and deed, voluntarily and freely; and that the said deponent subscribed his name as a witness to the execution thereof; and that he also saw the other seven witnesses subscribe their names, within written, respectively, to the same deed; and that the name, Joseph Nicholson, thereto subscribed, is of his own proper hand-writing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Philadelphia, the same day and year aforesaid.

THOMAS McKEAN.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds, &c., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book No. 31, page 184.

Witness my hand and seal of office the 5th day of May, 1792.

MATHEW IRWIN, *Rec.*
JAMES TRIMBLE, *Deputy Secretary.*

A true copy from the original.
Secretary's Office, Philadelphia, June 30, 1794.

COUNCIL OF THE SIX NATIONS, JULY 4, 1794.

"The following are the proceedings of a General Council of the Six Nations, holden at Buffaloe Creek on the 4th of July, 1794:

"Clear Sky (an Onandago Chief) first spoke. He thanked the Great Spirit for the preservation of those who had been sent with the message to Le Boeuf. He then observed that they had appointed Captain O'bail (a Seneca Chief) to be their speaker.

" *The Speech of Capt. O'bail.*

Genl Chapin, Mr Johnson, and the whole deputation attend: I thank the Great Spirit that you have all returned in safety."

"Captain O'bail then addressed himself to Genl Washington, and said, now I call you Friend.

" We, the Six Nations, ever since the beginning of the world, have had love for one another. We have now assembled concerning the business we sent to Presqu'isle, as we have received an answer to the message which we sent to that place.

"The answer we had brought from the men at Le Boeuf relates everything that has taken place since the peace. They mention every payment that has been made, and the greater part they have told us is not true.

General Washington, attend:

"What gives us room for the making of so many speeches is because you relate all the former deceptions which have been used.

There is but one word that was said at Le Boeuf that makes me glad, which was that they had given me land; but to compleat my wishes, I desire that the whole Six Nations might have land given them also.

"Gen^l Washington: I depend upon you to grant our request, and that will make my mind easy; for sometimes I hear that I am a going flee from my seat for the injuries I have done. These reflections make me so unhappy that I am almost tempted to die with the Six Nations.

"Brother:

We are as determined now as we were before that the line shall remain. We have fully considered on the boundary we have marked out. We know all that we have received from time to time, and we think if you establish this line it will make us about even.

"Brother:

If you do not comply with our request, we shall determine on something else, as we are a free people.

"Brother:

We are determined to be a free people. You know, Gen^l Washington, that we, the Six Nations, have always been able to defend ourselves, and we are still determined to maintain our freedom.

"Brother:

You must not suspect that any other Nation corrupts our minds. The only thing that can corrupt our minds is not to grant our request.

"Brother:

If this favor is not granted, I wish that my son may be sent back with the answer, and tell me which side he means to join; if he wishes to join that side, he is at liberty.

"Gen^l Washington: I wish you would give an answer as soon as possible to this speech, and I desire that the messengers who bring it should come to this place.

"And you, Gen^l Chapin, stand between the Indians and the United States, we wish you would give every assistance in your power to forward the business.

"This speech was delivered with eight strings of black and white Wampum."

"Capt. O'bail then desired Gen^l Chapin to attend.

"Brother:

You find us as determined as ever about the line between us and the United States. You, Genl Chapin. we place great dependence upon. We wish you to forward our determination to those people who are at Le Boeuf, and desire them not to remove forward, but to remain where they are.

"This speech was delivered with six strings of white wampum."

" *Genl Chapin's Answer.*

"Brothers:

I am happy the Great Spirit has preserved us to meet again in Council.

"I have heard with attention the speeches which you have made, and have had committed to writing; they have since been explained to you, and you see there is no deception.

"Brothers:

I give it as my opinion that Genl Washington is a firm friend to the Six Nations, and that he will not, by any means, see you wronged.

"Brothers:

I am happy to hear that you think yourselves a free, Independent people; that is the case with the United States; they are free and Independent, and wish to take you by the hand as Brothers. It seems now that there is some dispute, but the only way to have it settled is to come together face to face and talk the matter over candidly.

"Brothers:

I shall now return home, and I shall forward your speech to Genl Washington as soon as possible. In the mean time, I hope you will set easy on your seats, until you hear Genl Washington's voice.

"Brothers:

I always consider myself accountable to the Indians, as well as the United States. I aim at the good of both parties, and you may rest assured that nothing in my power shall be wanting to assist you. I shall prepare a copy of your determinations to be sent on to Le Boeuf, provided you send runners for that purpose."

N. B.—The mention made of lands by Capt. O'bail, has reference to Mr Ellicot's conversation in the Council at Fort Le Boeuf. Mr Ellicot, after relating the particulars concerning the Treaty at Fort Harmar, informed the Indians that the State of Pennsylvania had made three grants of land to Capt. O'bail.

The foregoing proceedings of the General Council of the Six Nations, held at Buffaloe Creek, on the 4th July, 1794, is a true copy from the files of the War Office.

JNº STAGG, *Junr*,
Chf Clk.

July 17th, 1794.

GENERAL WILKINS TO GOVERNOR MIFFLIN.

PITTSBURGH, *4th July, 1794.*

SIR: When I informed you, from Fort Franklin, of the killing of the Munsey Indian by Robertson, I intended enclosing you two depositions I had taken, but the haste of the express, which the commanding officer was sending away, hurried me so much as to make me neglect enclosing the depositions.

The following is the history of the facts as appeared from the depositions I took: Robertson & the Indian were both a little drunk. The Indian came into a house where Robertson was, & wanted to put himself nigh the fire. Robertson ordered him out of the house; the Indian refused. Robertson pushed him. He seized Robertson, & they both fell on the floor. Robertson sprang up & drag'd him out of the door. Seeming then as if he had accomplished his purpose, he let him go. The Indian got up & made at Robertson as if to fight. They engaged. The deponents saw no more. Robertson returned soon after into the house, his nose bleeding. The Indian, he said, had struck him there, but he had settled him with a blow of a stick. The commanding officer secured Robertson, & was very apprehensive lest the Indians would Revenge the Death of the man by killing some innocent person. The father of the young man, immediately on hearing of what had happened, sent Joseph Nicholson to buy him off from the Indians. When Nicholson came, all the Indians in the neighbourhood were collected, & he offered about one hundred Dollars to pay for the man that was killed. They were all extreamly satisfied, & many of them seemed sorry that it was not their relation, that they might have got so well paid. I would wish to suggest that the father of this young man has taken, altho' a very poor man, uncommon pains to satisfy the Indians, & to have any farther expence spared to him would be humane & equitable.

Since my letter to you, sir, last post, we have had no intelligence from the detachment under Capt Denny. We are all anxious to know the result of the Indians' embassy, & to what new scheme the English are exciting them.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your Very Humld Sevt,
JNº WILKINS, Jr.

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of Penn'a.*

Westmoreland 20th July 1794

ellency Governor }
linton New York }

Sir by request of the chiefs & warriors of the Oneida nation I enclose to you their petition to which they beg the favour of your answer as soon as anyways convenient. you will observe the date of the petition is a considerable time past. and would have been sent at the time it was given but they heard the commissioners were coming up to treat wit they thought it not necessary to send it. it being since informed they are not likely to come up this season. they have requested me to enclose it to your Excellency and hope it may meet with your approbation & also the other commissioners that are appointed

I am Sir with due respect
your Excellency's most
obedient humble Servt.
Jno. Wm. Van Eps Jur.

20th August 1777

Letter from Col.o Van Dyke -
inclosing one from the Oneida
Indians about their Lands

To his Excellency Governor Clinton

New York

War department

July 25th 1794

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Receipt of your letters from La Boeuf dated the 26th Ultimo and from Canandargua dated the 9 instant—

It would appear Sir, that you have endeavored to the utmost of your power to avert the storm, and your exertions are noticed with pleasure

Your ideas of a Conference are adopted. This is to be held at Canandargua the 8th of September; Colonel Pickering will be the Commiſsioner to be aſsisted by you in all respects

You are therefore immediately to notify the Six Nations of Indians "that their father the President of the United States is deeply concerned to hear of any diſsatisfaction existing in their minds againſt the United States and therefore invites them to a conference to be held at Canandargua the eighth day of September next ensuing for the purpoſe of amicably removing all causes of misunderstanding and establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the Six Nations."

S

I hope Colonel Pickering will be able to be with you on the 8th but his great arrangements of the post office being to be made about the first of the Month it is doubtful whether he will be punctual to the time affixed. But if the Indians should be assembled you will endeavor to render them as tranquil as possible until his arrival. He will be particularly instructed upon all points which may probably arise at the Conference. As to any Quakers attending, we have no command over them, but it may be mentioned to them.

Colonel Pickering will have a quantity of Goods to distribute. These will be forwarded by the way of Albany.

You will make arrangements for an adequate supply of provisions and suitable accommodations which it has been conceived to be more abundant at Canandarqua than elsewhere in the Vicinity. In order to enable you to comply with this instruction I transmit you by Mr. Jasper Parish One thousand five hundred dollars and five thousand of Wampum

I am Sir with
great esteem Your
most obedient humble
Servant H Knox

Genl. Israel Chapin

6

Wayne's victory

first news

Canandargua Augt. 12th 1794

Sir

Your Letter of the 25 ultimo I have had the Pleasure to Receive and alſo the money mentioned therein. I shall make every Neceſsary arrangement for the Treaty that is to be held in this place, and from the present appearance of the Six Nations I believe it is probable they will Comply with every thing that is Reasonable.

I am this moment informed by an Indian from the westward that Genl. Wayne has had a Battle with the Indians in which the Indians Lost seventy men, And that the Caughinawagas are returning to Lower Kannedy who having been active with the Hostile Indians, and the informent says he saw one of them that was wounded in the Battle on his way home. I shall endeavor to do every thing in my power to Make the Indians quiet and remain at Home and the present appearance is such that it gives me full Confidence to aſsert to You, in Contradiction to some writers from Your Quarter that the Six Nations do actually remain at Home & have not Joined in the War with the Hostile Indians against the United States, Which cause may be attributed in a great measure by those

People

withdrawing from Presqu Isle— And at the Treaty w
is soon to Commence I hope and believe that those diff
will be removed and more Security will be rendered
frontiers.

Genl Knox Augt 12
1794

To the Head Chifs Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nat.

Brothers — Having this day Rec.d a return from the President of the United States Respecting your Speech Delivered me at Buffaloe Creek and forwarded by Mr Parrish. The President our Father having taken into Consideration the Cause of your uneaſineſs Respecting Respecting the Settlement at Presqueisle &C. and being Deeply Concerned for the wellfare of the Six Nations, and that a good understanding might exist between them and the United States, immediately entered into measures which he thought best Calculated to procure an amiable agreement between both parties. And he now takes this ~~this~~ opportunity to endeavor to satisfy your mind and to give you a right understanding in all things whereby You make your minds uneasy. He invites you all to aſsemble in a Treaty to be holden in Canandarqua on the tenth of September next, and has ordered Comm:iſsioners to attend Said Conference, and an adequate supply of Provisions &C will be procured for you. and I hope and believe that we shall determine on something which will give general Satisfaction to both Parties.

It is not in my Power to give you this information Personally on account of Sickneſs in my Family. I have sent my Son to you with strings of wampum to your Chifs, for you to forward information to your Villages

Villi Villages. And must Request Your attention in t

Business, As the President of the United States is Desirous your mind should be made easy, and for you to remain quiet on Your Seats. Wishing you to notify all your Villages to attend the Treaty in Your Neighborhood, as well as Capt. Obeil and his People.

Israel Chapin Jun.r

in behalf of his Father.

Coppy

Aug.t 15th 1794

Copy of a Speech
Del.d at Buffalo
August 16 – 94 –

To the Head Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Six Nations.– Brothers.

Having this day Rec.d a Return from the President of the United States Respecting your Speech Communicated to [illegible] at Buffaloe Creek and forwarded by Mr. Parrish, The president your friend having taken into Consideration the Cause of your uneasiness Respecting the Settlement at Presq Isle being deeply concerned for the welfare of the Six Nations and that a good understanding might subsist between them and the United States immediatily entered into measures which He thought most best Calculated to ~~bring about~~ procure an amicable agreement between both parties – The motives of the Settlement at Presqe Isle was not Dictated by the President, and He never ordered the party there, but as soon as he found your minds were disturbed at the measures He immediatly ordered them to stop – And He now takes this method to ease your minds & to give you a Right understanding.

He invites you all to assemble in a Treaty to be [illegible] at Canendarqua in —— days from this day and has ordered Col. Pickering to attend said Conferance together with my self and [illegible] ~~and~~ an adiquate supply of provisions will be provided for you, And I hope and believe we shall be able to [illegible] your minds and Determine on something which we shall consider as a permenent peace, whereby you may live on your lands in peace and we on ours and injoy [illegible]

as Brothers and Friends— And as it is not in my power
to give you this invitation personally I have sent my son to you
with Strings of Wampum to your Chiefs &c and for you
to forward the information to all your Villages and must
press it on your minds the importance of your paying
attention to the Presidents Call as he does not spare any
pains & willing to be at Expence that your minds
might be made easy and as this this is the only way
that matters of Consequence can be settled I wish you
all to attend and hope your minds will all be made easy
and you all return and remain easy on your Seats.

Copy of a Speech
to the Chiefs at [illegible]
Creek Augt 20 1792

Dear Sir, Philadelphia Augt. 16. 1794.

This day I have received a letter from Colo. Mc Kinſtry's ſon at New-York, adviſing me that on the 14th inſtant all the Indian goods for the treaty would proceed for Albany. Colo. McKinſtry has undertaken the tranſportation. On their arrival at Kanandaigua I muſt depend on you to find ſuitable places for ſtoring them in ſafety. They are not to be iſsued until we ſee the concluſion of the treaty. — If the waters of the rivers ſhould be low, perhaps I may arrive as ſoon as the goods: tho' I have very little expectation of being able to leave this city before the 8th or 10th of September; ſo as to arrive at Kanandaigua about the 18th which I imagine will be in full time for the Indians. I wiſh indeed they may then be aſsembled.

I have thought that there will be a crowd of people attending the treaty; and of course the tavern will be thronged. This would make it inconvenient for my quarters. Perhaps you may accommodate me at your house. If not, will you be ſo good as to find a convenient place, where ſome company may be entertained.— Thinking it probable that I ſhould have quarters at a private house, I have sent on liquors, coffee tea, chocolate. I ſhall take a ſervant with me, but no cook.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that I ſhall have it in my power to make a pretty handſome compensation to the Oneidas and their aſsociates for their ſervices and fidelity, during the revolution. They have long claimed it; and when I came through their village laſt Fall, I promiſed to interest myſelf in their behalf: the promiſe has now, in a very fortunate time, been fulfilled.

I am with great regard
Dear Sir,
your moſt obedt. ſervant
Timothy Pickering

General Chapin

Col. Pickering's letter
Aug. 16. 94.

you can persuade the governor to give him a commission of the Peace, you will do honour to a worthy man and will show the worthless and all others that the only way to obtain the countenance of public authority is to promote the peace and happiness of the country, and not to foment dissatisfaction and sedition.

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

ALEX. ADDISON.

I have a desire that Commisions of the Peace should be granted to, I think, John Scott, of Allegheny county, and James Wilson, of Greene County. There are Petitions for both.

APPENDIX.

[The following papers appearing at the beginning of the Insurrection in the newspapers of the day, having been filed away by the authorities, it has been decided to reprint them. They give the humorous side of the transaction.]

AN INDIAN TREATY.

Speeches intended to be spoken at a Treaty now holding with the Six United Nations of White Indians settled on the heads of the Ohio, at the town of Pittsburg, the 20th of August, 1794, by the Commissioners sent from Philadelphia for the purpose.

Captain Blanket, an Indian Chief, spoke as follows:

Brothers:—We welcome you to the old Council Fire at this place. It is a lucky spot of ground for holding Indian treaties. No good attended your treaties at Beaver creek, Muskingum, &c. As the proffer of this treaty has originated with your great council at Philadelphia, we therefore expect you have good terms to offer. But you know, Brothers, that it ever has been a custom to pay Indians well for coming to treaties, and you may be assured that unless we are well paid, or *fully satisfied*, your *attempts of any kind*, will not have the least effect. However, we doubt not but the pay is provided, and that you have a sufficiency of blankets and breech clouts, powder and lead and that the waggons are close at hand. You know, brothers, that our neighbours, the British, over the lakes, pay their Indians well, that they have inexhaustible stores of blankets and ammunition, and that if they were offering us a treaty, they would not hesitate a moment to satisfy all our demands.

Captain WHISKEY spoke next:

BROTHERS:—My friend Capt. Blanket has indulged himself in a little drollery about blankets, &c., but I must speak to the point. I am told that the people of your great council call us a parcel of drunken raggamuffins, because we indulge ourselves with a little of our homespun whiskey, and that we ought to pay well for this extraordinary luxury. What would they think if the same was said of them for drinking beer and cyder? Surely the saying will apply with equal force in both cases. We say that our whiskey shall not be saddled with an unequal tax. You say it shall; and to enforce the collection of three or four thousand dollars per ann. of nett proceeds, you will send an army of 12,950 men or double that number if necessary. This is a new fashioned kind of œconomy indeed. It is a pitty this army had not been employed long ago in assisting your old warrior, Gen. Wayne; or chastising the British about the lakes. However, I presume it is the present policy to guard against offending a nation with a king at their head. But remember, brothers, if we have not a king at our head, we have that powerful monarch, Capt. Whiskey, to command us. By the power of his influence, and a love to *his person* we are compelled to every great and heroic act.

You know, brothers, that Capt. Whiskey has been a great warrior in all nations and in all armies. He is a descendant of that nation called Ireland; and to use his own phrase, he has peopled three-fourths of this western world with his own hand. We, the Six United Nations of White Indians, are principally his legitimate offspring, and those who are not, have all imbibed his principles and passions—that is a love of whiskey; and will, therefore, fight for our bottle till the last gasp. Brothers, you must not think to frighten us with fine arranged lists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, composed of your water-mellon armies from the Jersey shores; they would cut a much better figure in warring with the crabs and oysters about the Capes of Delaware. It is a common thing for Indians to fight your best armies at the proportion of one to five; therefore, we would not hesitate a moment to attack this army at the rate of one to ten. Our nations can, upon an emergency, produce twenty thousand warriors; you may then calculate what your army ought to be. But I must not forget that I am making an Indian speech; I must, therefore, give you a smack of national tongue—Tongash Getchie—Tongash Getchie—very strong man, me Captain Whiskey.

Capt. ALLIANCE next took the floor:

BROTHERS:—My friend, Captain Whiskey, has made some fine flourishes about the power of his all conquering monarch, Whiskey, and of the intrepidity of the sons of St. Patrick in defence of their beloved bottle. But we will suppose, when matters are brought to the test, that we should find ourselves unequal to the task of repelling this tremenduous army, or that the great council should still persevere in their determination of imposing unequal and oppressive duties upon our whiskey; who knows but some *evil spirit* might prompt us to a seperation from the union, and call for the alliance of some more friendly nation. You know that the great nation of Kentucky have already suggested this idea to us. They are at present Missisippi mad, and we are whiskey mad; it is, therefore, hard to tell what may be the issue of such united madness. It appears as if the Kentuckians were disposed to bow knee to the Spanish monarch or to kiss the Pope's....and wear a crucifix, rather than be longer deprived of their Missisippi; and we might be desperate enough, rather than submit to an odious excise or unequal taxes, to invite Prince William Henry or some other royal pup, to take us by the hand, provided he would guarantee equal taxation and exempt our whiskey.

This would be a pleasing overture to the royal family of England—they would eagerly embrace the favorable moment to add again to their curtailed dominion in America, to accommodate some of their numerous brood with kingdoms and principalities. We would soon find that great warrior of the lakes, Simcoe, flying to our relief, and employing his numerous legions of white and yellow savages, for a very different purpose to what they have now in view. If the Kentuckians should also take it into their head to withhold supplies from your good old warrior Wayne, who is very often near starving in the wilderness, his army must be immediately annihilated, and your great council might forever bid adieu to their territory west of the mountains. This may seem very improbable indeed; but as great wonders have happened within Europe in the course of three years past.

Captain Pacificus then arose and concluded the business of the day:

Brothers:—My friend Alliance has made some very alarming observations, and I confess they have considerable weight with me. A desperate people may be drove to desperate resources, but as I am of a peaceable disposition I shall readily concur in every reasonable proposition which may have a tendency to restore tranquility, and secure our union upon the true principles of equality and justice. It is now time to know the true object of your mission; if you are the messengers of peace and come to offer us a treaty, why attempt to deliver it at the point of the bayonet? If you are only come to grant pardons for past offences, you need not have fatigued yourselves with such extraordinary dispatch on the journey: we have not yet begged your pardon; we are not yet at the gallows or the guillotine, for you will have to catch us first before you bring us there. But as I am rather more of a counsellor than a warrior, I am more disposed to lay hold of the chain than the tomahawk; I shall therefore propose that a total suspension of all hostilities and the *cause* thereof, shall immediately take place on both sides, until the next meeting of our great national council. If your powers are not competent to this agreement, we expect, as your old counsellors and peaceable men, that you will at least report and recommend it to our GOOD OLD FATHER who sits at the helm.

We know it was his duty to make proclamation, &c., &c., but we expect everything that can result from his prudence, humanity and benevolence towards his fellow creatures.

A BELT, on which is inscribed,
plenty of Whiskey without Excise.

[*A fashionable phrase lately adopted by certain gentlemen in the service of Government.]

Jersey Blue's intended answer to Capt. Whiskey's intended speech to the Commissioners at Pittsburg, if their Session continues till Sept. 1st, 1794.

Brother:—I Apprehend that your Six Nations have not even the excuse of *drunkenness* so usual with other Savages, to palliate their *frothy* pretensions: Our *good Father* will find no difficulty to brush off your cob-web argument about cider and beer; and if the *Grand Council* had laid an excise on those articles, it would not *here* have been opposed with empty bravado, and made an excuse to cover premature ambition and past disappointments; but an amendment, if necessary, would have been procured by constitutional remonstrants and a change of representation. However, Capt. Whiskey, be advised for once to use your sober senses if you have any, and, no longer intoxicated with a hope of power which you are much too feeble to sustain, send your swiftest runners to our common Father and acknowledge your weakness and your errors. If yet you know not how to estimate yourselves, remember that the watermellon army of Jersey are at hand with 500 long swords, who understand breathing a vein, 1,500 shivering irons, and quantum sufficit of ten inch howitzers for throwing a species of mellon very useful for curing a *gravel occasioned* by whiskey! If you should so envy our crabs and oysters as to take shelter with the fresh water lobsters of the Lakes, don't tell them the Jerseymen are coming, or, by mere dint of memory, they'll leave you to experience a *reverse* of calculation; and as you say, you shall not hesitate, one to ten, to attack—neither will you hesitate, ten to one, to run away.

A JERSEY BLUE.

New Jersey, 1794.

Grand River 2d September 1794.

Sir, I had the pleasure of receiving your letter dated the 13th ultimo — and am much oblidged to you for your present kindneſs, as well as former Civilities, and shall be happy to repay them —

I am sorry to observe, the President of the United States, does not seem to come to the main point in question (the line that was proposed) however attentive he may be in other matters.

I cannot poſsible attend the Treaty at Canandaguie, being oblidged to meet the Lake indians, according to promise but should the President of the United States, agree to the line proposed, and a meeting held at Buffalo Creek to compleat this desirable object, ~~and~~ my most cordial Sanction shall not be awanting, and my most Strenous Exertions shall be used to compleat the good work of Peace, Provided the proposed line formerly marked out, be the basis of the Treaty, and the boundary line, between the people of the united States, and the Indian Nations ——

I have the Honour
to be Dear Sir
your most obed.t
Humble Servant ——
Jos. Brant

J. Chapin Esqr

Letter from Capt.
Brant Sept.r 23. 1793

We the Subscribers Sachems & Warriors of the Oneida Nation of Indians in behalf of the said Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York the sum of six hundred and sixty two dollars and twenty eight Cents being in full for the Annuity to which the said Nation is entitled for the Lands recently purchased therefrom in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five and which Annuity became due on the first day of June last and for which we have given two other receipts of the same tenor and date — as witness our hands at Oneida this 30th January 1797

Witness present
Jacob Reed
Henry Simmons Junr
Pet. W. Miller
J. C. Wimple

Peter Ashatekarigh his + mark
Christian Th[illegible] his + mark
Anthony Jonongh[illegible] his + mark
John Skenondon his + mark
Nicholas [illegible] his + mark
Jacob Reed
Peter Bread his + mark
Thomas Skenondon his + mark

We the Oneida Nation [illegible] acknowledge to have this day received from the State of New York the sum of [illegible] thousand [illegible] thirty nine Dollars and [illegible] eight cents in full for the annual annuity above mentioned and which became due the first day of [illegible] 2d June 1797

John Bo[illegible]
Saml. Kirkland
Joseph Cosp[illegible]

Cornelius his + mark
[illegible] his + mark
Capt. Peter his + mark
[illegible] his + mark
Christian [illegible] + mark
[illegible] Summers + mark
Antony + his mark

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the [illegible] of the State of New York the sum of Four hundred one hundred and sixty three [illegible] eight Cents [illegible]

State of New York be it Remembered that on the sixteenth day of September one thousand seven
hundred and ninety five personally appeared before me Egbert Benson Esqr. one of the Judges of the Su

County of the said State James Deane one of the within Subscribing wittnesses who being duly and depose that he saw Philip Schuyler John Cantine & David Brooks the above named and the twenty Indians whose names are thereto Subscribed Seal and deliver the within Indenture, and that he the deponent subscribed his name as a wittness and saw Ephraim Van Veghten the other wittness also subscribe his name thereto. Having inspected the same, and not finding any erazures or interlineations therein noted before execution do allow it to be recorded.

[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the [illegible] the Sum of Three Thousand one hundred and fifty Nine Dollars & 28 Cents in the several annuities within mentioned including the annuity for the [illegible] of [illegible] contingently [illegible] the agents whose [illegible] as witness. Oneida this 4th Day of [illegible] 1800-

Witness Ab. Van Eps

Jn. Livingston Junr.

Edwd. C. Livingston

Cornelius [illegible] +

[illegible]

Peter [illegible] +

Martinus [illegible] +

[illegible] +

[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have received this day from the [illegible] the [illegible] in full [illegible] the several annuities within mentioned [illegible] [illegible] by the agents [illegible] our names as witness our hand

[illegible] +

[illegible]

John [illegible]

[illegible] +

[illegible] +

[illegible]

Witness

John Post

[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this Day received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of Four Thousand one hundred and Sixty Nine Dollars and Twenty Eight Cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned, including the Annuities for the Lands within mentioned to have been Contingently Purchased by the Agents within named, as witness our hands at Oneida this 30th Day of [illegible] in the year one Thousand seven hundred and Ninety Seven.

Witnesses —

Jacob Taylor
Geremiah Goode
Wm Leaked

Cornelius Otsketa — his mark
Christian Kaghnenta — his mark
Peter Breed — his mark
Daniel Shanondona — his mark
Nicholas Shagorahartongo — his mark
Anthony Shonoughliyo — his mark
Peter Otshetkhaneughkhes — his mark
Paulus Awenlishha — his mark
Cornelius Anyonken — his mark
Jacob Reed alias Atiaktatyo

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight Cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned including the annuity for the lands within mentioned to have been contingently purchased by the agents within named, as Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1798.

Witness
Jas. Hopkinson
James Dean

Christian Thoniguenghsohare his mark
Peter Kanonghgwerya his mark
John Skanondo his mark
Cornelius Aghyonho — his mark
Jacob Reed
William Tonheghte his mark
Martinus Rishinha his mark
Cornelius Tanyatariye his mark

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of Four thousand one hundred and Sixty Nine Dollars and Twenty Eight Cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned including the annuities for the Lands within mentioned to have been contingently purchased by the Agents within named, as Witness our hands at Oneida this 5th June 1812

Cornelius Otatshegth his mark X
Joseph Thonoughgwenga his mark X
William Teyahagwente his mark X
Mose Shonoughsis his mark X
John Skanondo his mark X
Christian Tonguenghsohare his mark X

Witness
James Dean, Interpreter
[illegible]
A. W. C. Ingraham

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this Day received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of Four thousand one hundred and sixty Nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned including the annuities for the lands within mentioned to have been contingently purchased by the agents within named at witness our hands at Oneida this first Day of June 17[illegible]

Christian Thoniguenghsohare his mark
Peter Kanando his mark
Antony Sonnachle his mark
Peter Thonoughgwenya his mark
Christian Watheta his mark
Peter Bread his mark
Daniel Skanondo his mark
Thonegahtio his mark

We the Oneida Nation do hereby acknowledge to have this day received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned including the annuity for the Lands within mentioned to have been contingently purchased by the agents within named as witness our hands at Oneida the fourth Day of June 1801.

Cornelius Otsahelly his mark
Peter Thonoughgwanea his mark
Jacob Reed his mark
John Skanondo his mark
Peter Otshetkhaneughkes his mark
Anthony Sonnachlie his mark
[illegible] Cornelius his mark
Peter Breed his mark
Martinus [illegible] his mark
Paulus Awenlishha his mark

Witness
Alex. Webster
[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned 5 June 18[illegible]

Cornelius Otatsheh his mark
[illegible] his mark
[illegible] his mark
[illegible] his mark

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have this day received from the State of New York the sum of Four Thousand one hundred & sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned and [illegible]

... to have received from ... ny of Rochester ... being in full for the ... for the Lands within ... one Thousand seven ... ty ... dollars on the ... we given two other ... hands at

Peter Ashatkarighto his mark
[illegible] his mark
[illegible] his mark
[illegible] his mark
Peter Breed his mark
Daniel Shanondona his mark

Tenth day of September one thousand seven hundred ... known by one of the Judges of the Supreme ... the subscribing witnesses who being duly sworn ... Cantine & David Brooks the agents ... subscribed Seal and deliver ... his name as a witness thereto ... of the other subscribes his name thereto ... any erasures or interlineations therein ... to be recorded.

John Jennings

his
Kleyak Kanenni
mark

We the Oneida Nation do [illegible] acknowledge to have [illegible] received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents for the several annuities as [illegible] mentioned [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] mentioned to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] agents within named as witness our [illegible] [illegible] this first Day of June 17[illegible]

Witness

Abm Van Epps

[illegible]

[illegible] Coppe

Christian his X mark Thonigwenghsoran

Peter his X mark Scanando

Antony his X mark Sennaelle

Peter his X mark Thanonghquenya

Christian his X mark Wachela

Peter his X mark Bread

Daniel his X mark Scanando

[illegible] his X mark Thongatale

[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred & sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities [illegible] mentioned 1st June 180[illegible]

Angel De Ferriere

James [illegible]

[illegible] Coppe

Cornelius his X mark Otteeuh

John his X mark Scannando

Antone his X mark Enotche

[illegible] Calloqueasse +

[illegible] his X mark

William [illegible] his X mark

[illegible]

[illegible] Aghyenso – his X mark

Jacob Reed

William Tonheghte his X Mark

Martinus Kishin[illegible]a – his X Mark

Cornelius Tangatariga his X Mark

We the Oneida nation do [illegible] acknowledge to have [illegible] received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine [illegible] and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] for the [illegible] within mentioned [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] by the agents within named – [illegible] [illegible] Oneida the first Day of June 1801.

Abm Van Epps

Edwd Livingston

M. B. [illegible]

Cornelius Otsahelle his mark X

[illegible] [illegible]ghsawagon his mark X

Jacob [illegible] his mark X

John [illegible] his mark X

Peter [illegible] his mark X

Antony [illegible] his mark X

[illegible] his mark X

Peter Bread his mark X

Martin [illegible] his mark X

[illegible] his mark X

[illegible]

William [illegible] his mark X

Mote Skenonghtoris his mark X

John Skanando his mark X

Christian Tonguenghsohae his mark X

Witness

James Dean, Interpreter

[illegible]

Will. [illegible] Ingraham Jr.

Peter his X mark [illegible]

[illegible] his X mark [illegible]

Elezar his X mark Skanando

John [illegible]

[illegible] alias [illegible]

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned [illegible] in the [illegible] hereto annexed witness our hands this [illegible] Day of June 1806.

In presence of

Abm Van Epps

Angel De Ferriere

[illegible]

Christian his X mark [illegible]onta

[illegible] his X mark Sataganis

[illegible] his X mark Scannando

Antony his X mark Sonoatie

Peter his X mark Degisenia

Thomas his X mark Scannando

Paul his X mark [illegible]

[illegible] his X mark [illegible]agoe

[illegible] his X mark [illegible]

Antony his X mark [illegible]llasqua

Cornelius his X mark Tatehathlate

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine Dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned due this day June 1st 1807 –

Witness

James Dean

Alexander [illegible]

Angel De Ferriere

John his X mark Skanando

Christian his X mark Thonigwenghsohare

Anthony his X mark Thanonguiya

Peter his X mark [illegible]atehaongh[illegible]

Cornelius his X mark Otsh[illegible]

Cornelius his X mark [illegible]ch[illegible]

We the Oneida Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars and Twenty Eight Cents in full for the several Annuities within Mentioned – As witness our hands this 30th day of May 1809

Witness

Angel De Ferriere

Abm Van Epps

Jno. L. Atkinson

John Scanando +

Christian Canonta +

Anthony Senasalie +

Hendrick Plateuse +

Peter Atterarant +

Anthony Colacquin +

Jacob Dorstator +

Peter Bread X

John Jourden +

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York four thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned – as witness our hands this 1st day of June 1808 –

Witness

[illegible] Whipple

Mm. [illegible]

John Scanando +

Christian Canauta +

Antony Senoralie +

Peter Atterarant +

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York four thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned witness our hands this [illegible] day of [illegible]

In the presence of

[illegible]

Anthony Scanando his mark X

William [illegible] +

Peter his + Degerna
mark

Thomas his Kaunando
mark

Paul his [illegible]
mark

[illegible] his Agre
mark

[illegible] his Tonatack
mark

Anthony his + Sollasguin
mark

Cornelius his Satchahthtate
mark

Cornelius his + [illegible]
mark

Cornelius his + [illegible]
mark

[illegible] Kivenant — X
Anthony Colaquin X
Jacob Dockstader — X
Peter Bread X
John Gounden.. X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York four thousand one hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned. [illegible] Our hands the 30th day of May 1810
In the presence of
Angel De Ferriere
Wm Hatfield

Anthony Shanando his mark X
Christian Caronta X
Anthony Senacalie X
Peter Wheelock X
Thomas Sanonda X
Cornelius Dexaty X
Peter Sammus X
Captain Peter — X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York Four thousand One hundred and Sixty Nine dollars and twenty eight cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned — as witness our hands this [illegible] of June 1808 —

Witness
A. Wheeler
Megn Whipple
Angel De Ferriere

John Skenando X
Christian Carontas X
Anthony Senoratie X
Peter Attotonout X
[illegible] Attotonout X
Hendrick Halenta X
Peter Wachtleint X
William Contuck X
William Tacontow X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine Dollars twenty Eight Cents in full for the several annuities within mentioned

Witness our hands this 30th of May 1811

Witness present
D W Schellayne
J L Stevenson

John Schanondo his mark X
Christian Caronta — X
Anthony Senacolie X
Peter Wheelock —— X
Thomas Schanonda. X
Lewis Denne —— X
Jacob Dockstader — X
Capt. Powles —— X

W

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston Four thousand One hundred sixty Nine Dollars twenty Eight Cents in full for the several Annuities within Mentioned.

Witness Our hands at Oneida this first day of June One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen

Witness present
J L Stevenson
Wm Jenkins

John their X Marks Skenado
Anthony X Sonockle
Jacob — X Dockstader
Martines X Denna
Anonsonta X Powles
Moses — X Skenado
Peter —— X Schermerhorn
James — X Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the several Annuities due ~~due~~ from said State — as Witness our hands [illegible]

ty have received from the People of the State of
York by the hands of Isaac Denniston four thousand
One hundred and sixty Nine Dollars twenty Eight Cents
in full for the several annuities within mentioned
Witness our hands this 30th of May 1811

Witness presents
D W Schellayne
J H Stevenson

John Schanondo his mark ✕
Christian Caronta – ✕
Anthony Senacolie ✕
Peter Wheelock —— ✕
Thomas Schanondaa ✕
Lewis Denne —— ✕
Jacob Dockstader – ✕
Capt. Powles —— ✕

We the Oneida Nation of Indians Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of Newyork by the hands of Isaac Denniston four thousand One hundred and Sixty Nine Dollars Twenty Eight Cents in full for the several Annuities Within Mentioned

Witness Our hands this first day of June One thousand Eight hundred and Twelve

Witness Presents
Angel De Ferriere
J H Stevenson

John Schanado his Mark ✕
Christian Caronta -- ✕
Anthony Senochlie – ✕
Thomas Schanado ✕
Jacob Dockstader – ✕
Martinus Denne – ✕
Neddy French – ✕
John Jorden —— ✕

We the Oneida Nation of [illegible] do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New [illegible] the hands of Isaac D[illegible] four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the within specified Annuity due from said State for the present year
As witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1816
In Presence of

ities within mentioned Witness Our hands at Oneida
first day of June One thousand Eight hundred and thirteen

Witness present
J H Stevenson
Wm Jenkins

John their Marks ✕ Skenado
Anthony ✕ Sonochlie
Jacob – – ✕ Dockstader
Martinus ✕ Denna
Anonsonta ✕ Powles
Moses – – ✕ Skenado
Peter —— ✕ Schermerhorn
James – – ✕ Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the Sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the several Annuities due from said State as Witness our hands at Oneida this second day of June one thousand Eight hundred and fourteen

Witness presents
Dan'l Petrie
Angel De Ferriere

John ✕ Skenado –
Anthony ✕ Sonochlie
Thomas ✕ Skenado
Peter ✕ August
Martines ✕ Denne
Thomas ✕ Webster
Johannes ✕ Squirill
Johannes ✕ Peter
Peter — ✕ Summer
Capt. ✕ Peter
Peter – ✕ Bread

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby Acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the Sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the within specified Annuities due from said State for the present year as Witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May one thousand Eight hundred and fifteen
in Presence of
De Ferriere
Dan'l Petrie

their Marks
John Skenado – ✕
Martines Denne – ✕
Peter Summer – ✕
Capt. Peter – ✕
Henry Antlauf ✕
Cornelius Otetsey
Job Anthony
Henry Smith
Glora Dockstader ✕
Jacob Anthony ✕

Thomas Skanado X
Jacob Dockstader — X
Martines Denne — X
Neddy French — X
John Jorden — X

in full for the within specified annuities due from said State for the present year as Witness our hands at Oneida the thirty first day of May one thousand Eight hundred and fifteen

in Presence of
[illegible] Jefferis
Dan^l Ellans

John Skenado — X
Martines Denne — X
Peter Summer — X
Cap^t Peter — X
Henry Clatteup X
Cornelius Otitery X
Job Anthony X
Henry Smith X
Glorn Dockstader X
Jacob Anthony X
their Marks

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] [illegible] four thousand One hundred and sixty nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the within specified Annuity due from said State for the present Year As witness our hands at Oneida this thirty first day of May 1816
In presence of

Wm. Van Eps
A Davis Jr

Cornelius Otackson X
Peter Summer X
Captain Peter X
Paul Onenwenta X
Joseph Oakunta X
Cornelius Sonoughlee X
Adam Skenedo X
Thomas Skenedo X
Paul Powles X
Lyus Oneitsanta X
Jacob Dockstader X
our Marks

~~We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston at Oneida this second day of June 1817~~
~~In presence of~~

~~Cornelius Otackson X~~
~~Capt Peter X~~
~~Peter Summer X~~
~~Henry Clatteup X~~
~~Cornelius Sonoughlee X~~
~~Paul Powles X~~
~~Neddy Olregut X~~
~~Jacob Dockstader X~~
~~Martines Denne X~~

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston the Sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the within specified Annuity due from said State for the present year

Witness our hands this second day of June 1817
In presence of
[illegible]
[illegible] Holdkiss
Joseph Grant

Cornelius Otackson X
Capt. Peter X
Peter Summer X
Henry Clatteup X
Corn^s Sonoughlee X
Paul Powles X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of said Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hand of Isaac Denniston the Sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty eight cents in full for the within Annuity due from said State

Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1818
In presence of

Paul Powles X
[illegible] Skenedo X
[illegible] X
Olregut X
Sonoughlee

Captain X Peter
Henry X [illegible]
[illegible] X [illegible]
[illegible] X Dockstader
[illegible] X [illegible]
their marks
Davis Jr

Abr^m Von Epps
N Davis per

Cornelius Otachsu ~~his~~ Mark
Peter Summer X
Captain Peter X
Paul Onensunta X
Joseph Cahunta X
Cornelius Sonoughle X
Adam Skenedo X
Thomas Skenedo X
Paul Powles X
Lyus Oneitsanta X
Jacob Dorkstader X

~~We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston at Oneida the second day of June 1817~~

~~In presence of~~

~~Cornelius Otachsu X~~
~~Capt Peter X~~
~~Peter Summer X~~
~~Henry Clatteuss X~~
~~Cornelius Sonoughle X~~
~~Paul Powles X~~
~~Neddy Olinquet X~~
~~Jacob Dorkstader X~~
~~Martinus Denni X~~

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby [illegible] acknowledge to have received from the People of the [illegible] of New York by the hands of Isaac Denniston [illegible] sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty Eight cents in full for the [illegible] annuity due from said State for the [illegible] year

Witness our hands this second [illegible] of June 1817

In presence of
[illegible]
E Hotchkiss
Joseph Grant

Cornelius Otachsu X
Capt. Peter X
Peter Summer X
Henry Clatteuss X
Corn^s Sonoughle X
Paul Powles X
Neddy Olinquet X
Jacob Dorkstader X
Martinus Dana X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of said Indians acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hand of Isaac Denniston the sum of four thousand One hundred and sixty Nine dollars twenty eight cents in full for the [illegible] annuity due from said State

Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1818

In presence of
E Hotchkiss
[illegible] Baldwin

Paul Powles X
Henry Skenedo X
Anthony Asaliys X
Neddy Olinquet X
Cornelius Sonoughle X
Jacob Dorkstader X
Martinus Lochin X

We the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of [illegible] [illegible] hundred [illegible] dollars twenty eight cents in full of the annuity for the present year. Witness our hands the [illegible] day of June 18[illegible]

In presence
N Davis Jr

Captain + Peter
Henry + Statesh
[illegible] + [illegible]
[illegible] + Cornelius
Jacob + Doctstader
[illegible] + Beechtree
[illegible] + [illegible]
[illegible] + [illegible]

We the Subscribers Sachems and Chiefs of the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of said Oneida Indians acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Jonas Dennison Agent for Indians this the sum of five Thousand one hundred and Sixty Nine dollars twenty eight cents in full for the Yearly annuities due from said State on the first day of June One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty two

Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1822-

Peter ✗ Denny
mark
Martinus ✗ Doxtator
mark
Cornelius ✗ Beechtree
mark
Henry ✗ Powlis
mark
C Neddy ✗ Doxtator
mark
Anthony ✗ Antone
mark
Thomas ✗ Cornelius
mark

We the Subscribers Sachems and Chiefs of the Oneida Nation of Indians do hereby for and in behalf of said Oneida Indians acknowledge to have received this day from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Thomas Dennison Agent for Indians the sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty nine dollars twenty eight cents in full for the Oneidas annuity due from said State on the first day of June One Thousand Eight hundred and twenty two

Witness our hands at Oneida this first day of June 1822

Peter X Dennis
mark
Martinus X Lewis
mark
Cornelius X Stephen
mark
Henry X Powlis
mark
Neddy X Otsiquette
mark
Anthony X Jakonto
mark
Thomas X Christian
mark

1795

This Indenture made the fifteenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety five **Between** the Sachems Warriors and W[illegible] Reed, Peter Bread, Thomas [illegible] and others whose names are hereunto subscribed, as deputies and attornies, authorized and empowered for that purpose by a certain Instrument in [illegible] Warriors and Women of the said Nation, bearing date the first day of September Instant, of the first part and Philip Schuyler, John Cantine and David Brooks, agents in behalf [illegible] and empowered by an Act of the Legislature of the said State passed the 9th day of April 1795, of the second part. **Whereas** at a Treaty held at Fort Schuyler in the County of [illegible] thousand seven hundred and eighty eight between the said parties of the first part, and certain Commissioners duly authorized and empowered in behalf of the State aforesaid, certain Tracts of [illegible] were appropriated and set apart for the use, benefit and behoof of the aforesaid Tribe or Nation of Indians. **And Whereas** the said Tribe or Nation of Indians have requested of the Legislature of [illegible] set apart, productive of an annual income to them: **Now therefore This Indenture witnesseth**, That the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sums of money [illegible] and performed, by and on the part of the said People of the State aforesaid. **Have** granted bargained, sold, aliened, remised, transferred, set over, released and confirmed, and by these presents **Do** grant [illegible] unto the said People of the State aforesaid so much of the Lands appropriated and set apart in manner aforesaid, as is contained within the limits and bounds following towit, **Beginning** at a place [illegible] a bisection of the distance between the mouth of Wood Creek and the mouth of the Oneida Creek, and runs from the said place of bisection northerly along the waters of the Oneida Lake [illegible] Oneida Creek, being the North East Corner of the Lands appropriated to the use of the said Tribe or Nation of Indians in the Treaty aforesaid, thence along the Eastern boundary lines of the [illegible] West along the Southern boundary thereof to the South west Corner thereof, thence North along the Western boundary thereof to the Deep Spring thence Easterly by the boundary expressed in the said [illegible] thence Southerly along the [illegible] distant from the Northern boundary of the Tract of Land leased by the said Tribe or Nation to John Smith, thence East [illegible] to a point four miles distant from the Eastern boundary of the tract so appropriated as aforesaid, thence northerly by strait lines parallel to the Eastern boundary lines of the Lands so appropriated [illegible] a place four miles distant from Wood Creek, thence with a strait line to the place of beginning. Excepting thereout so much of the Lands granted to the Stockbridge Indians, as is included within [illegible] square to include a small settlement of the said Tribe or Nation on the East side of the Lands granted to the Stockbridge Indians: and also all the Lands lying on the North side of the O[illegible] behalf of the said Nation of Indians in the Treaty aforesaid, and also the land for [illegible] fishing [illegible] the Onondaga River mentioned in the Treaty aforesaid. **To have and to hold** all a[illegible] [illegible] aforesaid for ever. **On Condition Nevertheless**, that the said People aforesaid shall immediately on the Execution and delivery of this Indenture by the said parties of the first part, pay [illegible] Dollars, and annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year the like sum of [illegible] hundred and [illegible] Dollars at Oneida in the County of Herkimer, together with the [illegible] to be paid to the said Indians. And whereas doubts have arisen whether the tract of land lying [illegible] south of the Lands [illegible] for the aforesaid Indians or not, The parties aforesaid do [illegible] these presents mutually agree, That if the Legislature of the State aforesaid shall [illegible] between the said [illegible] as far [illegible] a line from the Deep Spring to the East corner of the [illegible] thereof to be drawn by the said line between the Deep Spring and the said [illegible] the said Tribe or Nation of Indians shall and they do [illegible] hereby grant bargain sell, alien and release to the people of the State [illegible] the limits and bounds [illegible] **Beginning** at the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] thence East along the said [illegible] thence south to the East side of [illegible] thence North [illegible] thence with a strait line [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] of this tract [illegible] the place of beginning [illegible] to the place of beginning **Provided always** and it is the true intent of these presents, that the said tract shall be [illegible] quantity of acres contained therein ascertained, and that for every hundred acres contained therein, such [illegible] annually paid by the People of the State of New York the sum of three dollars [illegible] and the like sum annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year at Oneida [illegible]: but in case the Legislature of the said State shall not [illegible] claim the lands between [illegible]

[illegible] now [illegible] herein [illegible]

We the [illegible]

1795

Indenture made the fifteenth day of September one thousand seven hundred and ninety five **Between** the Sachems Warriors and Women of the Oneida Nation of Indians by Jacob Read, Thomas Whiteman and others whose names are hereunto Subscribed as deputies and attornies, authorized and empowered for that purpose by a certain Instrument in Writing under the hands and seals of the Said Sachems, [illegible] Women of the Said Nation bearing date the first day of September Instant, of the first part, and Philip Schuyler, John Cantine and David Brooks, Agents in behalf of the People of the State of New York duly authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the Said State passed the 9th day of April 1795, of the Second part: **Whereas** at a Treaty held at Fort Schuyler in the County of Herkimer on the twenty Second day of September One [illegible] hundred and Eighty eight between the Said parties of the first part, and Certain Commissioners duly authorized and empowered in behalf of the State aforesaid, Certain Tracts of land in the Said Treaty particularly Specified and described [illegible] Set apart for the use benefit and behoof of the aforesaid Tribe or Nation of Indians. **And Whereas** the Said Tribe or Nation of Indians have requested of the Legislature of the Said State to render a part of the Lands so appropriated [illegible] of an annual income to them: **Now therefore This Indenture witnesseth,** That the Said parties of the first part for and in Consideration of the Sums of money and other Stipulations herein after mentioned to be paid done [illegible] on the part of the Said people of the State aforesaid, **Have** granted bargained, Sold, aliened, remised, transferred, Set over, released and Confirmed, and by these presents **Do** grant bargain, Sell, alien, remise, transfer, Set over, release and [illegible] people of the State aforesaid So much of the Lands appropriated and Set apart in manner aforesaid, as is Contained within the Limits and bounds following towit, **Beginning** at a place on the East bank of the Oneida Lake which place is [illegible] the distance between the mouth of Wood Creek and the mouth of the Oneida Creek, and runs from the Said place of Beginning northerly along the waters of the Oneida Lake to Wood Creek, thence up along Wood Creek until [illegible] being the North East Corner of the Lands appropriated to the use of the Said Tribe or Nation of Indians in the Treaty aforesaid, thence along the Eastern boundary lines of the Lands so appropriated to the South East Corner thereof, thence [illegible] Southern boundary thereof to the Southwest Corner thereof, thence North along the Western boundary thereof to the Deep Spring, thence Easterly by the boundary expressed in the Said treaty to the Chittelingo branch of Canaseraga Creek [illegible] along the Same [illegible] one mile distant from the Northern boundary of the Tract of Land leased by the Said Tribe or Nation to Peter Smith, thence East by a line parallel to the Said Northern boundary [illegible] four miles distant from the Eastern boundary of the tract so appropriated as aforesaid, thence northerly by strait lines parallel to the Eastern boundary lines of the Lands so appropriated, and keeping four miles distant therefrom, until it [illegible] distant from Wood Creek, thence with a strait line to the place of beginning: excepting thereout so much of the Lands given to the Stockbridge Indians as is included within the bounds aforesaid, and also excepting thereout one mile [illegible] Tribe or Nation on the East side of the Lands given to the Stockbridge Indians: and also all the Lands lying on the North side of the Oneida Lake appropriated and set apart to the use [illegible] Nation of Indians [illegible] and also the land at the fishing place on the Onondaga River mentioned in the Treaty aforesaid. **To have and to hold** all and singular the Lands aforesaid to the People of the State [illegible] forever [illegible] **Nevertheless** that the Said people aforesaid shall immediately on the Execution and delivery of this Indenture by the Said parties of the first part pay to the Said Indians the Sum of Two thousand nine hundred fifty two [illegible] June [illegible] in each year the like Sum of [illegible] nine hundred fifty [illegible] Dollars at Oneida in the County of Herkimer together with the Sum of Six hundred Dollars Stipulated by the Treaty aforesaid [illegible] **And whereas** doubts have arisen whether the tract of Land lying between the Streams known by the names of the Chittelingo and the Canaseraga Creek mentioned in the Treaty aforesaid to be included within the [illegible] the parties aforesaid do by these presents mutually agree That if the Legislature of the State aforesaid shall claim [illegible] the Said Tribe or Nation, the [illegible] to the Chittelingo Stream [illegible] by the shortest distance between the Said spring and the Said Canaseraga Stream and as far north as the junction of the Said [illegible] Tribe or Nation of Indians shall and they do [illegible] by these presents grant bargain sell alien and release to the People of the State of New York aforesaid, All that certain tract [illegible] Beginning at the [illegible] thence East along the Said [illegible] four miles, thence north to the East side of the said [illegible] thence with a strait line parallel to the [illegible] between the [illegible] to the place of beginning [illegible] thence [illegible] to the place of beginning: **Provided always** and it is the true intent of these presents, That the Said Tract shall be surveyed at the Expense of the People of the Said State, and the [illegible] contained therein ascertained, and that for every hundred Acres contained therein there shall be annually paid by the People of the State of New York the Sum of [illegible] Dollars the first payment to be made on the first first day of [illegible] Sum annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year, at Oneida aforesaid; but in case the Legislature of the Said State shall not [illegible] claim the Lands between the Said streams as last above [illegible] in that case [illegible] the Said [illegible] shall be [illegible] to the Said Tribe or Nation of Indians as if [illegible] had never been made [illegible] any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And Whereas [illegible]

[illegible] between [illegible] written [illegible]

[illegible] on the East Side of the [illegible] and also all the Lands lying [illegible] North Side of the Oneida Lake [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] the Oneida River [illegible] in the Treaty aforesaid. To have and to hold all and singular the Lands aforesaid to the People of the State [illegible]

[illegible] Consideration whereof the said People aforesaid [illegible] by the said parties of the first part [illegible] the sum of two thousand [illegible]

[illegible] day of June in each year the like sum of [illegible] hundred [illegible] Dollars at Oneida in [illegible] six hundred Dollars [illegible]

[illegible] And Whereas Doubts have arisen whether the tract of Land lying between the Streams [illegible] the Oneida and Canasaraga Creeks [illegible] by the Treaty aforesaid [illegible]

[illegible] Indians or not, The parties aforesaid [illegible] these presents mutually agree That if the Legislature of the State aforesaid [illegible]

[illegible] spring to the Cowassalon [illegible] Streams [illegible] between the [illegible] spring and the said Cowassalon Stream and as far north as the [illegible]

[illegible] the said Tribe or nation of Indians shall and [illegible] presents grant bargain sell [illegible] the State of New York [illegible]

[illegible] Beginning at the [illegible]

[illegible] thence East [illegible] miles, thence North to the East side of the said [illegible] thence [illegible] thence with a straight line parallel to the general course of that part of the [illegible] between the [illegible]

[illegible] the place of beginning [illegible] thence South to the place of beginning. Provided always and it is the true intent of these presents That the said Tract shall be surveyed at the Expense of the People of the said State, and the [illegible]

contained therein, [illegible], and that for every hundred Acres contained therein there shall be annually paid by the People of the State of New York the sum of three dollars the first payment to be made on the said first day of [illegible]

[illegible] annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year, at Oneida aforesaid: but in Case the Legislature of the said State shall not quit claim the Lands between the said Streams as [illegible] that then and [illegible]

in this Article as Ceded to the said People shall be and remain to the said Tribe or nation of Indians, as if this Article had never been made and concluded upon, any thing herein contained to the Contrary notwithstanding. And Whereas [illegible]

[illegible] to the use benefit and behoof of the said tribe or Nation of Indians by the Treaty aforesaid one half mile of Land on each Side of Fish Creek: And Whereas the said Tribe or nation of Indians, incline to Sell so much of the said Lands as lays [illegible]

certain Creek falling into the said Fish Creek and coming from towards Fort Schuyler: And Whereas it is not possible without a previous Survey to determine the Quantity of Lands which they so incline to sell [illegible] the jurisdiction of the [illegible]

[illegible] tribe or nation of Indians incline to sell: The parties aforesaid Do therefore further mutually agree by these presents That whenever the Quantity of Land Comprized within the last mentioned [illegible] shall be ascertained, [illegible]

[illegible] shall determine to purchase the same and pass an Act for that purpose that then and in that Case The said tribe or nation of Indians shall be and hereby are bound to Convey and release the same to the People of the [illegible]

[illegible] provided That the said People shall annually for ever thereafter pay unto the said tribe or nation of Indians at and after the rate of three Dollars per annum for every hundred Acres Contained in the said last mentioned tract of [illegible]

[illegible] and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents That the said parties of the first part shall, when thereunto required, assign transfer and set over to the aforesaid People, the lease by them heretofore [illegible]

[illegible] the Lands hereinabove mentioned. In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day and Year herein first above written.

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of – The word appropriated written on the above Instrument before Execution thereof.

Ph: Schuyler

John Cantine

Brooks

his
Nicholas X Schotsharaaon
mark

his
Moses X Okahagegh-ti
mark

his
Peter X Tekawiyatighron
mark

his
[illegible] Kaniotagowa

his
Christian X Thaungarogen
mark

his
John X Denny
mark

his
Joseph X Kotelthes
mark

[illegible]tolon his X mark

his
Martinus X Atshinika
mark

his
Peter X Bread
mark

his
[illegible] X Doxtador
mark

[illegible]

his
John X Shanondo
mark

his
William X [illegible]
mark

Anthony his [illegible]

[illegible]

Square to include a small settlement [illegible] on the East Side of the [illegible] and also all the Lands lying on the North Side of the [illegible] behoof of the said Nation of Indians [illegible] and also the Lands or fishing place in the Onondaga River mentioned in the Treaty aforesaid. To have and to hold [illegible] New York aforesaid forever: On Condition Nevertheless that the said people aforesaid shall immediately on the Execution and delivery of this Indenture by the said parties of the first part [illegible] Dollars, and annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year the like sum of two thousand nine hundred [illegible] Dollars at Oneida in the County of Montgomery together with the [illegible] to be paid to the said Indians. And Whereas Doubts have arisen whether the tract of Land lying [illegible] the Streams known by the names of the [illegible] and the [illegible] bounds of the Lands [illegible] and set apart for the aforesaid Indians, or not; The parties aforesaid do by these presents mutually agree, That if the Legislature of the State aforesaid shall [illegible] between the said Streams or fish Creek, as a [illegible] line from the [illegible] lying to the [illegible] of the said Streams is [illegible] by the [illegible] between the [illegible] and the [illegible] the Streams, That then and in that Case the said tribe or nation of Indians shall and they do by these presents grant bargain sell alien and release to the people of the State of [illegible] the limits and bounds following to wit: Beginning at the [illegible] of this State, thence East along the said north bounds ten miles, thence north to the East side of the said [illegible], thence north one half mile, thence with a [illegible] line parallel to the general bounds of this Tract until the place of beginning bears South, thence South to the place of beginning. Provided always, and it is the true intent of these presents, That the said Tract shall be [illegible] quantity of Acres contained therein determined, and that for every hundred Acres contained therein there shall be annually paid by the People of the State of New York the sum of three dollars [illegible], and a like Sum annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year, at Oneida aforesaid: but in Case the Legislature of the said State shall not quit claim the Lands between [illegible] the Lands described in this Article as Ceded to the said people shall be and remain to the said Tribe or nation of Indians, as if this Article had never been made and concluded upon, any thing herein conta [illegible] appropriated and set apart to the use benefit and behoof of the said tribe or Nation of Indians by the Treaty aforesaid one half mile of Land on each Side of Fish Creek: And Whereas the said Tribe or nation of [illegible] the Northward of a Certain Creek falling into the said Fish Creek and coming from towards Fort Schuyler: And Whereas it is not possible without a previous Survey to determine the Quantity of Lan [illegible] beyond which the said tribe or nation of Indians incline to sell: The parties aforesaid Do therefore further mutually agree by these presents, That whenever the Quantity of Land comprized within th [illegible] of the said State shall determine to Purchase the same and pass an act for that purpose then then and in that Case the said tribe or nation of Indians shall be and hereby are bound to Con [illegible] aforesaid: Provided That the said people shall annually for ever thereafter pay unto the said tribe or nation of Indians at and after the rate of three Dollars per annum for every hundred Acre [illegible] Provided always and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents That the said parties of the first part shall, when [illegible] thereunto required, assign transfer and set over to the [illegible] Peter Smith of part of the Lands herein above mentioned — In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands and Seals the Day [illegible]

Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of — The word appropriated written on [illegible] lines [illegible] the above Instrument before Execution thereof.

James Dean
~~[illegible] Kirkland~~

Ph: Schuyler

John Cantine

Brooks

Nicholas his X mark Schotsharaaon

Moses his X mark Ohahagegh ti

Peter his X mark Tehawigatiktion

Ezekiel his X mark Sharistagowa

Christian his X mark Thonigarigon

John his X mark Denny

Joseph his X mark Hotiyahes

Hanigolen his X mark

Martinus his X mark Alshion

Peter his X mark Bread

his X mark Doxtader

[illegible]

Cash recd of Jno Parrish

1 Dollar in silver — £ –..7..6

4 pieces of Gold marked 35/6 each

Do of Wm Savary

26 Dollars

3 Guineas

With the approbation of the [illegible] Sufferings in conjunction with the Committee of the Yearly Meeting on Indian Affa[illegible] David Bacon, John Parrish, Wm. Savary [illegible] set off from Phila.a on the 15th of the 9th M[illegible] in order to attend the Treaty proposed to be held with the Indians at Canadagae in the Genesee Country, and after stopping at Germantown & taking a little refreshmen[illegible] at C. Haines's (who has lately been in a low desponding situation) we proceeded to Joseph Potts's at Plymouth to dinner, thence to Thos Rutter's at Potts Town ~~to~~ where we tarried all Night.

9th Mo: 16th The Morning proving rainy prevented our setting off til near Noon, when after ~~taking~~ a little previous retirement we took our solemn leave of the family (one of his son's appearing to be in a low declining state of health) and proceeded to Reading [illegible]

House of our frd. Saml.[2] Jackson

9 Mo: 17 - Arose early & rode to Mordecai Lee's at Maiden Creek to Breakfast, thence proceeded to Centers town at the foot of the Blue Mountains this town is an instance of the rapid Increase in population of this Country, when ~~[illegible]~~ here about 17 Years ~~ag~~ since there was but a single house & at present there are perhaps 30 or 40. — after crossing the Mountains we got refreshed at a place of private entertainment (Richd. Stevens's) thence rode to the Widdow Holly's where we lodged —

9th Mo: 18th - We rode to Catawessey over a very mountaineous Country, the Roads being also so covered with Stones as to make traveling slow & tedious. — lodged at Jno. Loyd's junr. *[14]

9th Mo: 19th - We got to Muncy J. Parrish & D. Bacon lodged at Wm. Ellis's, & Wm. Savary & I at Saml. Wallace's *[3]

9th Mo: 20th This Day proving for the most part wet

we only reached ~~the~~ Widdow Harris's, where
~~[illegible]~~ Son being in the practice of surveying in
the back Woods, their house appears to be a kind
of rendezvous for the Surveyors who informed
us that on account of the discontent subsist-
ing amongst the Indians & Whites they were
obliged to relinquish their occupation ~~of~~ at
the present. —

9th Mo: 26th After taking our leave of our kind
frds the Widdow Harris & family, we proceeded
on our way up the Lycoming Creek a place
noted in former Years for much Bloodshed
between the Indians & White people ~~&~~ took
dinner at Ryles; thence after riding about
20 Miles thro' a wilderness country without
House or Inhabitant, the latter part of the
Roads being extremely bad, we reached the
Block House near dark, here, on being told
that they had neither bread nor Meat for ourselves

Sugar Pasture for our [illegible] horses; some gloomy sensations might have ensued, had they not been counteracted by the uncommon hilarity of our Host, who being an Alsatian partakes of all the vivacity of the french Nation: likewise by the addition of some Elk's fat to flour our Landlady ~~had~~ made us some tolerable cakes; for which, and a dish of Coffee without Cream or Sugar, ~~some~~ Oats for our horses & a Bed on the floor we had to pay 3½/. ~~next~~ Morning; in the course of this Day's ride, we saw two wild Bears, which appear to abound ~~in~~ this western Country, so that the Inhabitants in some places are deterred from keeping Swine, as the Bears devour them when they come in their way; ~~as~~ a Man lately had a calf ~~devoured~~ destroyed by the wolves.—

9th Mo 22d Anxious to leave this dreary plac (the Block House) we had our horses fed before Day, a little after Day light appeared we took our departure, having to travel over about 10 Miles of the worst Road that ever mine eyes beheld, we who inhabit old settled Countries can scarcely have any Idea of the Badness of the Roads in some of these new & uninhabited Countries; two young Men having some time since attempted to travel this road in a Chair, had to pay for their temerity with the Loss of two horses, which we were informed died under their Hands; being supplied with some Oats to carry with us ~~with th~~ we fed our horses on the Ground near the Banks of the Tyoga about 12 Miles distant & after a journey of about 10 Miles more we reached the first house after leaving the Block House, the Land here is very fertile tho' by a late decision of Congreſs the Inhabitants are to be under the Jurisdiction of Pennsylvania yet the people of Connecticut lay claim to the soil, which they alledge was ceded to them by the ruling powers of Great Britain prior to King Charles's Grant of Pennsylvania to Wm. Penn, whichever Claim may be best founded is not ~~for me to~~ yet determined ~~yet certain it is that~~ it's present situation must certainly impede it's population, nevertheleſs there are divers families settled here of late Years without purchasing of either party, in hope that whoever ~~may~~ shall finally be confirmed in the right of soil, may be favourably disposed toward them — ~~it may be noted that~~ in travelling thro' these new countries we frequently stop'd at houses where they had no Meat, & indeed some where they had neither bread nor Meat.

9th Mo: 23rd We proceeded along the fert banks of the Tyoga about 16 Mile [illegible] the painted Posts, in this Morning [illegible] vel we crossed many of the Indians antient corn fields, the hills in which the Corn was planted being still visible; in the Evening we reached ~~A~~ Bath a Town begun by Captain Williamson about 18 Months since, which now contains perhaps 15 or 20 Houses — Capt. Williamson appears to be a Man of an enterprising Genius; yet pity it is that amidst his extensive efforts for the settling of this Country he discovers a taste for Luxury, that Bane of human happiness; we observed two of his horses leading along the Street of Bath swaddled in Blankets, which we were informed were training up for the Races; it is astonishing how grea [illegible] Men in conspicuous situations [illegible] on the Manners of a Neighbou[illegible] of the settlers of this infant Country [illegible]uld imbibe a fondness for vain amusements it will greatly militate against their prosperity in every sense — —

9th Mo: 28th — We had to travel about 29 Miles thro the Woods to the first House, whose inhabitants were sickly & after refreshing ourselves & Horses we continued our route ~~ba~~ 7 Miles further to an Inn near the head of Canandague Lake, the appearance of the people here & for the last 6 Miles back seemed to strike us with awe; there being very few whose countenances denoted a state of perfect health, this Genesee Country is in many places very fertile, & seems calculated to reward the [illegible]d of Industry with a luxuriant pro-

[illegible] this excellent property seems

in some degree
~~more than~~ counterballanced by
healthyness of the climate; Agues
are [illegible] common at this season of the Year
bilious fevers ~~being here are epidemic~~
which are mostly settled by [illegible] people from New England & Germany
in travelling thro' those parts ~~[illegible]~~ confirmed
their pale dejected appearance
me in a ~~belief~~ sentiment which I have long since entertain'd
that it is with impropriety we charge the inhabitants of the lower Countries with an habitual indolence, were the most laborious German transplanted into the soil of the Delaware State he would soon loose those springs of active Industry which can only derive their source from an uninterrupted state of health; his indefatiguable attention to business would soon give place to the chilling blasts of the fever & Ague. — the people of this Inn, where we tarried all Night are much more civil to strangers than ~~is to be~~ those in similar situations in Pennsylvania, which may perhaps be attributed to that Care

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[illegible] of Youth, for which the In-
[illegible] of New England have been de-
[illegible]y esteemed —

9th Mo: 25th — After taking Breakfast we rode to Gilbert's an Inn about midway between the place where we lodged & Canadargue here we met with two young Men whose Names were Malin, who reside in the settlement of Jemima Wilkinson, they being of the Number of those who were led captive by the wild infatuations of this deluded Woman. — in the Evening we reached Canadague & took private Lodgings at the House of James Fish which were previously engaged for us by our kind Friend General Chapin —

9th Mo: 26th & 27th [*15] We are now here awaiting the coming in of the Indians there being but about 150 yet arrived to attend the [illegible]ty, & these cheifly of the Oneida tribe

9th Mo: 28th We had two Meetings in the Town which were solid & satisfactory, the people & Indians behaving sober & orderly to whom the Gospel was preached with power & demonstration. —

9th Mo: 29th We visited the Indian Camp, they appeared friendly & glad to see us. —

9th Mo: 30th Having unexpectedly heard of a few families of friends being settled a few Miles distant from Canadaque, we set off in order to pay some of them a visit (N Abraham Lapham obligingly came to town & conducted us to his house, his Wife & 8 Children being Members of our Society, but himself disowned as we are informed on account of his removal to this Country, here we spent an agreeable Day; his Wife, ~~being~~

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excellent Oeconomist & her departure perf ~~[illegible]~~
attended with the savour of truth
~~in a good degree acquainted with Re~~
~~gious~~

10th Mo: 9th Having lodged at our fr.d Lap-
ham's the preceeding Night, he went
with us as a Guide to Nathan Comp
stock's whose Wife & family were in
religious Membership with us; she ha-
ving formerly been an Elder of Hoosac
Monthly Meeting from whence they
removed; our Sympathy was excite
towards these friends in their scatter'
situation, great indeed are the benef
arising from religious society, and a
the wise Man saith, "Iron sharpneth
Iron," so on the contrary there are many
Inconveniences & dangers attending re
ligious Minds on removing to new &
settled Countries; having few or none

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to sympathize with them in their hidd
exercises, that holy fire which the Lord
had kindled in their Souls may gra-
dually become extinguished & their
Minds be engrossed with the surfeiting
Cares of this Life, happy would it be for
us poor finite creatures, if it were more
our daily concern to take the Lord for
our Councellor, and in affairs of mo-
particularly in removing our ~~hab~~ habitation and settlement
ment ~~even concerning our worldly matters~~
have
~~that our~~ dependance ~~might be~~ singly
placed on him alone, desiring nothing
but what may be consistent with his
will
divine ~~pleasure~~; thus wherever our
Lots May be cast, or whatever afflic-
tions may be suffer'd to be our portion,
an humble trust is entertain'd ~~under~~
~~all~~, that all things will work together
for good & tend to our furtherance in

the greatest & ~~only~~ most important business of this Life. —

The Land where our fr^ds are settled is in the general & particularly ~~very~~ good & level Iron is dear there being yet no ~~[illegible]~~ furnaces or forges ^ streams of water on their farms ~~mostly~~ are very scarce, which will probably be still more so, when the Woods ~~come~~ are ~~to be~~ more generally cleared: this scarcity of water &c. ~~& Iron~~ added to ~~an unhealthy~~ after ~~apparently~~ unhealthy a Climate, are the principal impediments which ~~may~~ appear obvious, to discourage ~~settlers~~ from emigrating hither * vide the Notes *11 & *13. ~~here~~ — ~~Land is on an average is about 2 Dollars to 4 per Acre~~ —

10th Mo: 2nd – Having returned to Canandaigua ~~the preceeding~~ last Evening; we find it requisite to seek for patience, to await the arrival of the Indians; they being a people remarkably deliberate in all their proceedings; having no extensive schemes in view, their wants ~~being~~ confined within a narrow compass, Time — the most precious thing in the World, is held with them in little estimation. —

In the afternoon we paid a visit to William Ingle, his Wife & Children being Members of our religious Society & appear to belong to Horsham Mo: Mg, his innocent Children are, as might be expected, not distinguishable in their Manners, from those who differ from us in religious principle & practice —

10th Mo: 3d. Still lying at anchor at Canandaque: This Town, which first put forth it's Head, about 4 or 5 Years since, is beautifully situated on the borders of Canandaque Lake, it now contains about 40 Dwelling Houses, several of which are built in a style of elegance which we could hardly have expected in this remote country. that particularly which belongs to Thomas Morris (Son of Robt. Morris of Phila.) would make a respectable appearance on the Banks of our Schuylkil, a handsome Court-house is now erecting, this being the County-Town of Ontario County.— the Lake is about 20 Miles long & 1½ wide

10th Mo: 4th At the invitation of Colonel Pickering (sole Commissioner from the United States to treat with the Indians) we went to dine with him at his Lodgings at the house of Thos. Morris, where we were kindly entertained, he manifesting a friendly deportment towards us; indeed it is cause of humble admiration to reflect on the contrast between [the 2nd present rulers of the United States] (& 1st those who formerly executed Government in Pennsylvania) the ~~latter~~ former ~~actuated~~ impelled by that selfish jealousy which a dark & covetous policy inspires, were violently opposed to the attendances of friends at the Indian Treaties, notwithstanding which our predecessors actuated ~~influenced~~ by a regard to their own safety as Members of civil Society & a love of humanity & justice over-came all opposition — whilst the latter on endued with a spirit of more liberality & ~~the contrary~~, well knowing the influence which the exercise of benevolence hath gained our society ~~by~~ over the Minds of the Indians, are rather solicitous that friends should attend —

10th Mo: 5th We had a profitable Meeting, the Inhabitants of this town, being generally emigrated from New England are strict observers of the 1st Day of the Week, no appearance of those diversions & pastimes which are so common in many places on the afternoon of that Day, every person keeps at his own home —

10th Mo: 6th We rode to — Wittakers about 4 Miles distant, he is probably stil a Member of our society, altho he has wander'd about like a lost Sheep, married into a low dutch family, & seems to retain no knowledge of frd except by tradition; Alas the danger of removing in our own Will's.

10th Mo: 7th We set off on a visit to what is here called the friends settlement; viz Jemima Wilkinson & her adherents about 20 Miles distant; near Gilberts tavern which is about 9 Miles on the Road we met several families consisting of Men, Women & Children on Horseback removing to Niagara within the British Territory; the Policy of that Nation in giving Land gratis, at the rate as we were informed of 200 Acres to each person has induced many of the Inhabitants of the U. States to emigrate thither; whether prudence hath dictated their removal ~~to that Country~~ remains yet to be verified, ~~[illegible]~~ that if a war should

unhappily take place between ~~that Country~~ Britain
& the U. States it is not improbable but that
Country would become the Theatre of hostility.
We reached Judge Potter's towards Evening who
lodged & entertain'd us with great hospitality.-
5th mo: 8th.- After breakfasting with the Judge
& family we proceeded to Jemima's habitation
about 2½ Miles distant, the House & things
around it appear'd in decent order, on
entering it we were courteously received by
Rachel Malin, a young Woman who had her
Birth amongst fr.ds & who like her two Brothers
has attatched herself to Jemima & her Principles,
near the Chimney Corner ~~sat a middle aged~~ sat a Man
ather past the Meridian of life
whom they called friend Hattaway, his frame
being much reduced he pretty soon inform'd
us that he had been in a Consumption more
than twelve Months past, but that he be-
lieved all was well with respect to his Soul,
this last Sentence seemed to strike me with

a degree of concern on the poor Man's Acct. under an apprehension that he had been seduced into a self righteous state of Mind, near him was seated one other of their Colleagues whose countenance bespoke a state of Anxiety bordering on despondency they had both forsaken their Wives & families & left all to follow her; Jemima aſsumes the Character & Denomination of the Universal Friend & both She & her followers are highly offended at her being called by any other Name, hence we were likely to be led into a difficulty as on the one hand we were desirous of not giving them immediate umbrage by calling her by the Name derived from her parents, so on the other we were not easy to distinguish her by a title she had so arrogantly aſsumed: but after continuing there about ½ an hour, our uneasineſs respecting seeing her was removed by Judge Potter's Son, who kindly accompanied us to her House, He, enquiring whether The Friend

was at Home, Rachel quickly answered in the affirmative, and after retiring into an adjoining Chamber, returned after a while with Jemima; it is probable she had absented herself purposely on our approaching her house, as we understood she generally avoids frds company on account of the concern which they are under to warn her of her dangerous situation: her deportment dress, features &c are so very masculine that I think no one would suppose her to be a Woman. — who had not some previous knowledge of her
as soon as she had taken her seat she immediately began discoursing on religious Matters, attended with a tone which tended to gender Death, & altho my Mind was impressed with a great concern that that power might be witnessed to arise which commands an awe & brings opposite spirit into subjection, yet I soon found that this silent labour was entirely frustrated by her keeping the waters in a state of continual perturbation — it seem'd as tho' silence would be Death to her — I had to leave her house under a greater Burthen than I enter'd it, my elder Brethren not being at the time enabled to relieve themselves or me; such was her address in warding off the reproofs of instruction. she stamps her

mission in very high Characters, She informed us that at her first call to Gospel service she appear'd in a Meeting of our Society at Smithfield in New England, there after she had utter'd a few words a friend ~~stood~~ up & desired her to sit down but she not submitting, the same request was repeated by another fr^d. & then by another & another until no less than 5 fr^ds. required her to desist, but she said as it was the Lord who spoke by her she could not ~~[illegible]~~ be silent unless they applied their hands to her Mouth. — ~~&~~ thus this poor Woman by her own confession appears in ~~from~~ her early setting out to have wanted a solid foundation. — in the course of her conversation she expressed her belief that our society in the present day were not ~~what they were former not~~ like our Ancestors, that they were a persecuted people, & ~~th~~ that not being now the case with us, she thought an evident token of our conforming to the world, for her part she thought it her duty not to be a Manpleaser, therefore was she persecuted. — Judge Potter who is ~~a~~ an aged discreet Man was formerly one of her followers; but he apprehends himself now convinced that she is entirely an impostor, & that her settling in this Country was a mere Trick of Interest in order to secure a maintenance, she being in indigent circumstances & endeavouring to persuade her associates that it is unlawful to her to labour with her hands. –

10th Mo: 9th Having returned to Canandaque last Evening, John Parrish & I mounted our horses in order to meet the Seneca Indians, having rec.d accounts of their being within a few miles of this place, but to our disappointment we found them not until we arrived at the Genesee River & within [illegible] Miles of the falls of Niagara & about 25 Miles distant, the Country thro' which we passed is mostly of very fertile & settled by an industrious people from New England. here is an extensive field for New Settlers, Land from 10/ to 15/ ⅌ Acre* timber We took up our Lodging at Gilbert Berry's* about the Middle of the Night we were much alarm'd by some drunken Indians knocking at the Tavern door for Rum, unhappily an Irishman who was intoxicated the preceeding Evening was lying on the floor of the Room where the Indians first entered who ~~his~~ suffering his passions to arise, made a violent attack on the Indians whence a dreadful tumult ensued with the cry of Murder, Murder; ~~some disagreeable~~ fatal consequences might have attended had it not been timely quelled by the intervention of some more sober persons —

10th Mo: 10th In the Evening ~~we~~ had an opportunity of congratulating our Indian Brethren with many of whom J. Parrish was formerly acquainted, they shewed evident tokens of their satisfaction on seeing us, & always expressed their thanks to the great Spirit in preserving us in health in our arduous journey to attend the treaty. in the Evening two runners arrived from Cornplanters Company with information that they proposed taking a nearer cou to Canadague than coming by this place, by which they would save about 10 Miles travelling, one of these Men ~~seemed to strike~~ excited my particular attention, apprehending I never ~~then~~ had seen a person, whose frame was so wonderfully formed for expedition in travelling, we afterwards ~~under~~ heard that his name was Sharp Shins that he was accounted the swiftest runner in the Six Nations, many of his feats were ~~recounted~~ related, amongst others that he had gone on foot about 90 Miles ~~to Niagara~~ in a little more time than from Sunrise to Sunset

* in passing thro' the Indian Camp, some of them were ~~are~~ engaged in what they call a ~~war~~ Brag dance, at which time ~~each~~ any of the spectators have a right, after presenting a Bottle of Rum to make their Boast of what great feats they had done in the course of their Lives, this was done in rotation by the Bystanders, both Indians & Whites, when each in his turn recounted all the heroic Actions of his Life, how many battles he had been in, how many Scalps he had ~~t~~ made, how many prisoners he had taken &c. [illegible] amongst the rest of the Spectators there being a sensible Doctor of the Neighbourhood present, he after delivering his Bottle, made his Brag, which he did by informing them; "that he had been a Man of peace all his Days, that his profession was to use his utmost endeavours to save Men's Lives, wherein in many instances he hoped he had been successful that a Child was capable of taking the Life of a fellow Creature, but that it required a Man of Judgment & Skill to save it. ~~the Life~~ this kind of boasting being in it's nature, novel amongst the Indians, gained their universal applause

① The Genesee river is the frontier of this part of the United States

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the Land from the West side thereof ~~of the Genesee~~ to a
ice never having yet been purchased of the N
our Landlord having obtained a considerable Tra
of the Indians adjacent to his Farm on the oppo
side of the River, kindly offer'd to take a ride wi
us to shew us his improvements in the Indian terri
& we embracing the ~~opportunity~~ offer, had an oppo
tunity of viewing some of this fine Country, the s
face of which is a continued Level as far as our
sight would carry us, the fertility of the soil
may be judged of by the crop of Corn now on the
Ground which he estimated would yield 80 Bush
p Acre; in our rout we passed by several Indian
houses the roofs & sides whereof are cover'd with the
Bark of large Trees strongly bound together; we also
observed the ruins of an antient Indian Castle;
I noticed in conversation with our Landlord that
he was under some apprehensions least his Title
should hereafter be disputed by Mr Robert Morris, the
latter having purchased from the State, what is
called the right of preemption, (or in other words the
exclusive right of purchasing from the Natives

henever they may be disposed to sell act of Land lying between the Genesee river & Lake ne containing by estimation upwards of 4 Millions l Acres for the Sum of 120 Thousand pounds. et the former founds his hopes on the validity of his title ~~being~~ ~~confirmed~~, by reason of his contract with the Indians having been made prior to that made with the State by R. Morris & even prior to the enaction of a Law which now exists in the State N. York, to prevent frauds being practized towards the Indians that no Individual & person shall be permitted to buy their Lands ~~of the Indians~~ without the consent of the Legislature -*□2

10th of Mo: 11th This being the 3d or 4th Day since the Indians arrived here, on their way to Canadaque, & Captn Chapin, the assistant Superintendant being anxious to move forward, a Counsel was held, wherein they inform'd him, that for divers reasons it would not be convenient to proceed til tomorrow, they made a modest apology for their having been so long in their proceeding ~~coming~~ but hoped that Col. Pickering & we of the people called Quakers would exercise patience, when the business of Council was over; John Parrish had something weighty to communicate, wherein he observed that ~~as~~ they were upon now going on very important business he wished their attention & dependance might be directed to the great overruling Spirit, this

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little opportunity being attended with something of the right savour, ~~we had a very agreeable ri~~ conduced to make our ride to Canadagua very agreeable. — having mentioned Captn Chapin it may not be improper to remark that his father (the General) is superintendant of the Six Nations, & a favour it is to the U. S. that they are provided with a person so remarkably well suited to the Business, being I believe conscientiously concern'd for their welfare. the Captn bids fair to be the deserving Successor of his father in office, being endued with great patience & judgment in the discharge of his arduous trust in transacting business with the Indians. —

10th Mo: 12th. The School House wherein we had heretofore held our Meetings being occupied by a Presbeterean Minister, we had a solid opportunity at our lodging House; the Members of our society in the vicinity of this place, whose company we have usualy had on those occasions, being present with us, as were also divers ~~not professing with us~~ of other Societys. — In the afternoon we had a Meeting with the Indians ~~to great~~ at their Camp to great Satisfaction. a Scene was here acted, the like of which I do not recollect to have heard of in a friends Meeting before, which was the singing of an hymn both before & after the Gospel was preached, the poor Indians having been taught to sing psalms in their own Language by — Kirkland a Missionary who resides amongst them, ~~after~~ requested of frds liberty to proceed in their usual way & we being desirous of not unnecessarily thwarting their inclinations, condescended accordingly, the Indian Language being ~~I have thought~~ one of the softest in the World, their singing exceeded any thing of the kind that I remember to have heard, the voices of the squaws were truly melodious; to a mind which could drop it's exercise & listen with satisfaction to the harmony of sound it would have been truly delightful, but being most easy to endeavour to center to the true place of waiting, I must acknowledge that that part of our ~~time at~~ Meeting in which they were engaged in singing was time the most exercising ~~time~~. —

10th Mo: 13th A Council having been held on 7th Day last between the Oneida Indians & Colonel Pickering, wherein they related some grievances in which they requested his advice & assistance particularly concerning ~~some~~ certain ~~Grievances~~ animosities which subsisted amongst themselves on account of ~~some~~

of their Sachems having disposed of large tracts of ~~their~~ Land to White Men without the united Consent of their Nation amongst others one Peter Smith had leased 61440 Acres of their Land for 21 Years at 200 Dollars ℘ Annum: this Day the Col: gave them a suitable Answer, informing them that in so doing the Whitemen acted contrary to the Laws of the U. States & that he would endeavour to aſsist them to recover their Land &c: this kind offer of the Col: appear'd very grateful to the Indians, as they apprehend the restoration of the Land will be the most likely means of reuniting their Nation. — one of the Sachems in his Speech observed that it was a custom amongst them, that in time of peace the military department should be subordinate to the civil, but that there War-Cheifs was aspiring after a monopoly of power — he complain'd much of the conduct of the White people in bringing strong drink amongst them, by which means the Indians being intoxicated were induced to make bargains for their Lands which they afterwards when sober had cause to regret, yet a sense of honor restrained them from retracting.— he said that all this Island (alluding to the Continent of America) once belonged to them, that it was little to be admired at, that Individuals would defraud the Indians, ~~when~~ seeing that our Governments had done the same.—

10th Mo: 14th ~~About the 2 in hour~~ this Afternoon 472 of the Seneca Indians made their Entrance into this place, they were received by the Oneida's & other~~s~~ Indns at the upper End of the Town when a salute was fired on both sides.— after which, the~~ir~~ chief Sachem Honayewus or (the farmers Brother) made a speech to the Commissioner & Genl Chapin wherein he apologized for having been so long in coming but was thankful to the great Spirit in thus favouring them to arrive here in health, believing it to be in the ordering of his providence whom they acknowledge ~~it~~ to be the great disposer of even that they were thus long detained, —

10th Mo. 15th A person from Northumberland in Pennsylvania inform'd us that divers Acc.ts had been rec.d there ~~from Phila.a~~ of the Yellow fever having again broken out in Phila.a yet as many such rumors had prevail'd without foundation, before we left home, a hope is entertain'd ~~that~~ they have no better grounds for their origin ~~than some of them~~. Two of the Tuscarora Indians who were intoxicated with strong drink having had a quarrel, proceeded to blows, ~~when~~ one of their Brethren who attempted to ~~part them,~~ interfere ~~he~~ was stabbed by one of them under the idea & ~~who mistook~~ it being dark, the one who drew his Knife had mistaken him for his opponent when alass it proved to be his Uncle ~~whose~~ his Life is now dispair'd of. — It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding the universal weakness of the Indians in drinking to excess, yet Quarrels very seldom happen amongst them altho' they are deprived of many advantages consequent on a State of Civilization yet they are also free from some of it's snares, when unprovoked they are certainly a very mild & humane people; having all things in common they are not tempted perplexed with many of those selfish regards which are the fruits of Avarice & Ambition & frequently tend to gender animosityes amongst Mankind *11

10th Mo: 16th Cornplanter with about 400 of the Seneca Indians arrived this Day; we have now grounds to hope the Treaty will ere long commence *1

10th Mo: 19th Farmer's Brother, Cornplanter, Red Jacket & a number more of the Cheifs of the Seneca Nation paid us a visit at our Lodgings with — Jones the Interpreter. — Cornplanter in a congratulatory Speech expressed his thanks to the great spirit for our having mutually been preserved in heath to arrive at the place of Treaty. he acknowledged the kindness of General Washington in giving us notice promoting our attendance, agreeable to the request which they had sent forward for that purpose; — he informed us that they (the Cheifs) ~~that~~ had apprehended it best to communicate something before the business of the Treaty ~~should~~ had commenced to engross their attention, he observed that, some friends had some time since requested that they would make diligent enquiry to ~~whom~~ which Nation of Indians the Lands belonged which lye to the Westward (meaning in the Western parts of Virginia &c) & were settled by some of our Members previous to their having been purchased of the ~~Indians~~ Natives: they were therefore now come to acquaint us, that they had had many conferences on the Subject, and it appeared clear to them that the Lands in Question were a part of the hunting Ground of the Conestogoe Indians, whose limits extended to that Country: several of which Nation were now here present (pointing to some antient Men present) who they apprehended could inform us of such circumstances, as would remove any possibility of doubt respecting their being the original proprietors; but time not admitting of a further discussion at the present it was referred to some future opportunity—

The Indians being now all met who are expected to attend the Treaty: a general conference was held when the different Nations saluted each other by Speeches, ~~from different Speeches~~ there was something pleasing in their natural & unaffected eloquence as it proceeded from their Lips unadorned by art; as what they had to communicate only concerned each other, it was not interpreted into English. — tho' we were informed that as many of them were lately deceased particularly of their Chiefs, their discourses were much couched in expressions of mutual condolence; this custom is generally practized ~~amongst~~ by the Indians when the different Tribes meet; ~~An accident to~~ one of the Delaware Nation ~~near af~~ ~~[illegible]~~ having lat been slain by a whiteman in the course of ~~the preceeding Summer~~ last year & Colonel Pickering ~~acquainted them~~ apprehending it needful to remove this stumbling block out of their way, preparatory to the Treaty, acquainted them (to suit the Indians Rhetoric) that tomorrow he would take the Tomahawk out of the head of the decd. —

10th Mo: 19th. We had a Meeting at Jonathan Smith's about 5 Miles distant from the Town, in the Neighbourhood ~~of~~ where our friends reside; the Gospel was preached to a considerable ~~Number of frd. & others~~ Audience to good satisfaction the oppy. ended in solemn supplication: lodged at our kind & attentive friend Abraham Lapham's. — the Indians having neglected to meet with Coll. Pickering, the Business was referred til tomorrow. —

10th Mo: 20th. at a Counsel held with the Indians the Commissioner inform'd them in their allegorical way that it had given him great sorrow that one of our hasty young Men had killed one of their Nation that he now gather'd his Bones together presenting a 15 string of stick wampum & buried them far

Point of sight, and as the occasion had been cause of sorrow he now wiped the tears from their Eyes, with more to the same effect; the Col. informed them that he had something further to communicate, but first queried whether they had any thing in answer to what he had already delivered; ~~the Indians~~ after consulting in private a considerable time the Farmer's Brother addressed his Brethren in a short speech & informed the Commissioner they would give him ~~an~~ Answer tomorrow, the Farmer's Brother is a Man of large stature, the Dignity & Majesty of his appearance, his sonorous voice & [illegible] expanded arm, with the forcible Manner of his Utterance ~~& that~~ delivered in a Language to us unintelligible ~~seemed to~~ reminded me of the antient Orators of Greece & Rome.. —

10th Mo: 21st. The Indians returned a friendly Answer to the Speech yesterday delivered by the Commissioner, acknowledging that altho' the Death of their Nephew had been cause of sorrow to them yet that it had afforded them relief in being sensible of ~~the~~ his sympathy: that accidents were liable to all Nations — that they were willing to bury his Death in oblivion: all these previous ceremonies being performed, the Commissioner informed them that he was now here on behalf of the U. States, ~~as was also~~

consistent with their request as from their knowledge of him upon similar occasions heretofore they could place their confidence in him, ~~desiring~~ that ~~they would state~~ he was ready to hear their grievances or any other Business which they might have to state, whenever they were ready to communicate it: he further acquainted them that some of the people called Quakers (pointing to us) in whom they had been accustomed to confide were also present agreeable to their desire, & with the approbation of the president, expressing his hope that under these circumstances they might rely on ~~the~~ justice being done them, declaring that it was his ~~full~~ sincere intention never to defraud them: ~~we~~ The Certificate we had obtain'd from the Meeting for sufferings &c was then read by paragraph & interpreted into their Language, with which they expressed their satisfaction: Jemima Wilkinson who ~~he~~ was present with three of her followers viz. David Waggoner Rachel Malin & Elijah Malin ~~then~~ all fell on their knees when she utter'd a long prayer, the substance of which was afterwards explain'd to the Indians by one of the Interpreters, she then preached to them & also by the same Interpreter but Night coming on was obliged to cut short. — Jemima was dress'd in a compleat Clergyman's Surplice of black Silk. —

10th Mo: 22nd Jemima Wilkinson & her companany called at our Lodgings on her Way homewards, a concern still resting on fr.ds Minds to be helpful to her, endeavours attempts were made to communicate something for her solid consideration, but she like ~~an old~~ a subtle general is so skilled on the stratagems of war that it is vain to attempt a general Engagement: she so constantly anticipated fr^ds in what they were about to express, that the opp^y in that respect afforded but little satisfaction; yet upon the whole some degree of relief was obtained in testifying against some of her conduct. -

No publick Treaty today. — Col^l. Pickering held a Conference in private with the Chiefs — ——

20th. No: 28th. at the invitation of the Commissioner we attended a private council at his House, with the Chiefs of the Indians: soon after our ~~Meeting~~ assembling Word was brought of the decease of an antient Man of the Oneida Tribe, this circumstance it was apprehended would postpone the business at the present, ~~as other there~~ agreeable to the customs ~~amongst~~ of the Indians, ~~on~~ the Com^r. inform'd them that amongst us such occasions were not suffer'd to suspend the transaction of ~~Bus~~ affairs of importance, that the relatives of the dec^d. only retired, nevertheless he would leave it to their option whether to proceed on the Business or not; after some deliberation, Capt^n. John of the Oneidas expressed that as the dec^d. had been some time indisposed his ~~removal~~ dissolution was not unexpected that the Loss would be much felt & particularly by his own Nation ~~it~~ it was the will of the Great Spirit to take him hence

~~Yet~~ X notwithstanding it was their usual practice
to defer the Business on such occasions, yet as
the Work of peace was also from the great Spirit he
was easy they should proceed — three elderly Squaws
made their appearance, requesting that as some white
Women had been permitted to speak in council (allu-
ding to Jemima &c) they also might be allowed the same
Liberty.*5 which being granted; they by their spokesman
(Red Jacket) expatiated on the importance of their Sex
saying that it was they who made the Men, that altho
they did not sit in council, yet that they were acquainted
~~with~~ from time to time with the transactions at the
Treaties, they had understood that the White Woman
had told the Indians to repent & turn from their evil
Deeds & they now had to say the same ~~to~~ the White people to
repent & turn from our evil Deeds, but that their prin-
cipal desire was that the U.S. would grant the request
~~of~~ made yesterday by the Men, that they had found them-
selves much distressed by being hemmed in, but & if the request was granted they should
feel themselves ~~hemmed in~~ much relieved & more at liberty: after expressing
their desire that the Great Spirit might influence & di-
rect us in effecting the good work of peace, they retired —
The Commissioner then open'd the business of the Council by
recapitulating the Speeches yesterday delivered by their
Chief Warrior (Cornplanter) & one of the Sachems, wherein they
had observed that on the White people coming into this Land

of America, they the Indians finding them to be human beings had granted them Lands to live on, that there Numbers ~~having~~ increasing they from time to time had obtain'd ~~their~~ more Lands, til now they themselves were confined ~~they said the Chain of friendship had long been~~ within a very narrow compass, ~~they complained much of the Conduct of the U. S. Commissioners at several of~~ ~~they alledged~~ that the Chain of friendship had long been preserved bright, til the late war between the U States & the King of Great Britain when it was suffer'd to fall off (alluding to their having taken part with the British) ~~that~~ & altho' it was in some sort attempted to be renewed at fort Stanwix *[6] yet they apprehended themselves much aggrieved by the conduct of our Commissioners at that ~~as well as several other le~~ Treaty as well as at those held at Forts Harmar &c. ~~[illegible]~~, the Commissioners at Ft. Stanwix they said had alledged that the Country was now all theirs & used such haughty & threatening Language, that they were intimidated to such a degree as to sign that which was contrary to their Judgement, since which the Chain had grown rusty & it was now time brighten it, they therefore ~~[illegible]~~ demanded that the U States would confirm to them a strip of Land about 30 or 20 Miles wide from Lake Erie, extending in length from the Seneca's Country in the S. Westernmost Part of New York State to the Western territory.— ~~beyond the Land~~ Col. Pickering acknowledged that there was too much reason for their complaints of harsh treatment at the treaty of Ft. Stanwix; but hoped that they themselves would feel some apology for the then acting Commissioners when they considered it was done just at the termination of a successful War when victory had declared itself of our side; he appealled to the Warriors present whether in times of success in military enterprizes they did not feel their Minds to exult & grow proud, which he believed was the situation of our Commissioners at that time — he queried how far ~~Westward~~ the Land heretofore claimed by the Six Nations had extended to the Westward? Cornplanter ~~inform~~ made answer that at the Conclusion of a War in which they were engaged with the Lake Indians it was mutually agreed that their hunting Ground should be bounded to the Westward by a Line drawn from   Creek on Lake Erie to the Mouth of Muskingum River on the Ohio. — this includes a large tract of Land within the State of Pennsylvania, westward of the Allegany River which the Comrs. inform'd them had been purchased of the Delawares & Wiandots at the Treaty of Fort McIntosh;* he observed that this was frequently a subject of difficulty in purchasing Lands of the Indians as the same territory was often claimed by many different Tribes — then adjourn'd til to morrow

10th Mo: 24th. Another antient Indian of the Oneida tribe being decd. & the Commissioner discovering an inclination in the Cheifs to attend the funerals (they both being this day buried in one grave) he therefore acquainted them that he would condescend to cover up the council fire til to morrow: a dark

cloud seems now gathering around us, Col: Pickering
this Evening called at our Lodgings & informed us
that an Indian Interpreter who was in the British ser-
vice had arrived in town to attend the Treaty, at the
desire of some of the Senecas: he therefore apprehended
it would obstruct ~~the business of the treaty~~ our proceedings
until he was dismissed, as he was determined not to permit
it.   (—Johnson)

10th Mo: 25th X10 The British Interpreter being this Day present in
Council. The Cornplanter rose & expressed his surprize
that the British & Americans could not sit in Council
together as he apprehended from what passed at the last
Treaty at Newtown point that no objections would be made
to some of that Nation being present at any future Treaty:
he then addressed his Brethren the Indians informing them
that he had received a Message by Johnson from Captn.
of the Mohawks (who with Govr. Simcoe had arrived at Ft. Erie about 9 Days since)
Brant accompanied with a string of Wampum, by which it
with a message from the Shawnese, Delawares & Wiandots of
appeared that the Captn. had just arrived ~~from~~ the Western
Indians, ~~with an answer~~ who said they were glad to see
their Brothers the six Nations (as represented in Captn. Brant)
~~that~~ they acknowledged their error in not having hearken'd to
their advice in the summer of last Year respecting making
peace with the U. S. but they said the fault was not theirs
that their Brothers the British out by & gave them no relief +
that the Treaty ~~it~~ was frustrated, and further requested
that the six Nations would attend a Treaty which was pro-
posed to be held next spring at Sandusky by all the Indian
Nations) + they believed if the Line proposed last Year should
be agreed on that a peace would take place between them & U. S.

Col. Pickering then mentioned that altho' he had ~~as yet~~ said nothing respecting the British Interpreter's attendanse yet he observed from what Cornplanter expressed that they discovered ~~it~~ a disapprobation on his countenance, that he was incapable of Intrigue & ~~that~~ therefore his countenance was ever the Index of his Mind; he acknowledged ~~that it had~~ it was a circumstance which greatly excited his indignation *2 & then proceeded to state his reasons for objecting to his attendance, which he did by entering pretty largely into the nature & Ground of the animosities subsisting between Great Britain & the U.S. observing that the french people having assisted ~~us~~ the U.S in our late struggle for Liberty with the King of G. Britain, & tasting the sweets of freedom had themselves shaken off their Yoke of Bondage under which they were oppressed which had brought upon them the hatred & jealousy of almost all the despots on the other side of the great Water, who had combined in order to reduce them to their former state of slavery, & G. Britain apprehending it a favourable juncture to attack these States when france our only ally was engaged in war with so many neighbouring powers, had of late been guilty of many Acts of agression both on the Seas in capturing our vessels as well as in the Affair of Great Sodus &c; he particularized ~~mentioned~~ the conduct of the British Last Year in frustrating the Treaty with the Western Indians * & lastly that the

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Note. Capt. Hendricks a sensible Intelligent Indian of the six Nations informed us soon after our arrival at Canandague that he was present at the council held by the hostile western Indians after the attempt made last Year by the Commissioners of the U.S. to treat with them ~~Indians~~ & that the sd. Indians expressed

President in his instructions had directed that no British Agent should be present at this treaty, he therefore appealed to them as Men of understanding whether Johnson's attendance would be either expedient or proper, letting them know that there was no other alternative than to dismiss him or cover up the Council fire. — these last expressions of the Col. seemed from the countenances of the Indians, to strike them with awe & surprize: ~~so leaving them to consult by themsel~~ as the breaking off of the Treaty might be attended with dangerous consequences: — so leaving them in the room to consult by themselves, in about half an hour we were called in; Cornplanter then arose & inform'd the Comrs. that on deliberating on the Subject the Sachems ~~[illegible]~~ ~~believed it best~~ apprehended they could do no other than proceed on the business of the Treaty, for his own part had he the ordering of the Council fire he should incline to let Johnson stay, because if the worst or most susp~~icious~~ected Man in the world should be disposed to sit in the Counsel he would have no objection, in hope that it would tend to ~~their~~ his reformation: he said they had been disappointed & deceived by our Commissioners at the treaty at fort Stanwix who

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great sorrow & regret that the Treaty was not likely to take place, & from the knowledge he had of the conduct of Col. McKey a British agent he was ~~afra~~ persuaded that the subjects of that that Nation were the principal cause of frustrating the Treaty, the sd Col: having dictated the answers of the Indians to our Commissioners informed them that ~~they had made~~ the Chain of friendship was made bright between G. Britain & the U. States, by making a peace in the presence of the Great Spirit; had it been done in his presence & under his influence he believed all animosities would have ceased & no objection have arisen to the different nations sitting in counsel together. — The Comr. informed them that their conclusion afforded him satisfaction & adjourned the Counsel to tomorrow

10th Mo: 26th The snow which fell last 6th Day Evening being now in a melting situation added to a drizling rain renders travelling unpleasant, which may have prevented ~~as many of~~ our frds. as usual from coming to town in order to attend a Meeting, & Col. P. having proposed proceeding on the Business which was the principal object of our coming here; frds concluded to attend the Counsel; yet little or nothing was done at ~~this~~ sitting. Cornplanter produced a ~~Message~~ Copy of an Answer which they had sent by Johnson to Capt. Brant's Message, of ~~that~~ they had kindled a Council fire with the S. N. &c informing him that they intended to insist on the Line agreed upon between them & the Lake Indians, that they were sorry for the disappointment they had met with respecting Johnson's attendance in the Counsel, that they were a poor yet an independant people being despised by the different parties of White people who were each striving to be the greatest, yet their trust & dependance was in the Great Spirit who they hoped would support & carry them thro' the weighty & important business they were now met to transact; — some of the Cheifs expressed a ~~hope~~ wish that the fire ~~would~~ might burn brighter ~~than it had began to sparkle~~ (the ~~sparkling of the Counsel fire is a figurative expression used by them when disputes arrise in their conferences~~). —

How the Treaty may terminate is yet out of sight, at present it feels heavy. —

10th Mo: 29th – Many of the Cheifs being intoxicated with strong drink the public proceedure on the Treaty was postponed til tomorrow, the Cornplanter on whom seems to rest the principal weight of the Business had a privat conference with the Comrs. when the latter communicated to the former ~~the full extent of his powers~~ what he had in prospect to redress their grievances in order ~~to prepare his mind~~ for his consideration previous to their being open'd in public Council, which he intends shall be the Business of tomorrow. — Sayguareesy (or Sword Bearer) the Cheif of the Tuscaroras + ~~was~~ being at our Lodgings with Thomas Green a half India to interpret, ~~this Latter being~~ (+ a sober intelligent Man) we had much satisfactory conversation with him respecting the difficulties to which the Indians were subjected; — he suggested a query whether we could not send some white people amongst them for their instruction; this proposal led me into a train of reflections whether it would not be practicable for our Society to support & maintain one or two schoolmasters amongst the people, I was ~~somewhat~~ encouraged in the hope that such a thing might be particularly useful if any religiously minded young Men would undertake it under an apprehension of duty: there is a considerable difference in the progress of the several tribes in their advances towards civilization. The Oneidas in this respect stand foremost on the List and perhaps this superiority may in a great Measure be ascribed to the laudable care which the Presbetereans have extended towards them by the Labours of their Missionaries. & when we consider that our religious society is exempt from those heavy ecclesiastical expenses which are the effects of a hireling Ministry, it ought to excite a deep consideration whether any substantial good can be done for the help & benefit of this greatly injured people & to whom we in gratitude are so much indebted. —

10th Mo 28th — Cornplanter's attendance ~~on~~ yesterday on the private conference with the Commissioner having given great disgust to the Sachems, they manifested their indignation to such a degree that he threatned to go home; & indeed omitted attending the public council to day. ~~at~~ ~~The~~ Col. Pickering addressed the Indians now met in general Council. — he expressed his sorrow that the Conduct of the Cheif Warrior had excited their jealousy and endeavoured to exculpate him, that it was at his own (the Commissioner's) request that he had had several private conferences with the Cornplanter on account of his having been more engaged in the former transactions between the United States & the six Nations & consequently better acquainted with the nature of the Business; he repeated his having been sent here by the president in order to brighten the chain of friendship & establish peace on a permanent foundation; ~~to then~~ ~~send~~ the Certificate of his being authorized with full power to treat with the Indians, signed by the Secretary of State, — was afterward — he then ~~he~~ proceeded to inform them that already many days had been spent without much effect, that the business being intricate had induced him to have some private conferences with some of the Chiefs in order that they might have time to digest ~~it~~ the business previous to it's being open'd in the public treaty, but not finding this mode of proceeding to give general satisfaction, he had concluded to alter his plan; ~~and~~ he acquainted them that the Chiefs had laid before him the two principal rusty places in the chain, one of which he had already brightned alluding to the ceremony of taking the Tomahawk out of Indian's head who was kill the other was apprehended by their Chief Warrior to be very deep, altho' the Sachems thought it not of so great moment, that in order to clean the rusty spot their Chief Warrior had proposed a new line between them & the United States to begin where the Allegany crosses the N. Line of Pennsylvania thence to french Creek below the forks of Cassawago Creek thence to the forks of Muskingum, thence down the Muskingum to the Ohio, this they apprehended would remove every Cloud of difficulty. — he observed to them that the Sachems had acknowledged "it was now four years since he had been brightning the Chain of friendship between them & the United States, & that it had been even as in the days of Sir Wm. Johnson"; that the rusty part now alluded to was never before complain'd of to him xcept by their older brother Capt. Brant the Mohawk, as he thought it was within the claim of the Western Indians, & as they had from time to time acquiesced in the Treaty at Fort Stanwix they might reasonably suppose, that their Conduct in relation to the affair at Presque isle must have given surprize to the President, ~~that~~ who ~~he~~ feeling a fatherly care for their Nations had required ~~of~~ the persons to desist who were about to form a settlement at that place; & had appointed him to enquire~~d~~ into & endeavour to adjust the differences subsisting between them, since which he had examined all former treaties, & reminded them that at the Treaty at Fort Stanwix they had ceded all the Lands within the Bounds of Pennsylvania, that many of them were acquainted with the Charter granted by the King of Great Britain to Wm. Penn, that at the ~~last~~ Treaty held before the War at Fort Stanwix about 26 Years since they had received 10000 Dollars from Pennsylvania & had agreed that they would sell no land within the said Boundaries but to the proprietors of that (then) Province; he mentioned the Treaty at Fort Stanwix having been confirmed at Muskingum which was also acknowledged by the Chiefs at Tyoga; at which last place complaint was made of the Conduct of Mr. Phelps, yet not of the result of the former Treaty: he then had reference to the Triangle on Lake Erie which Pennsylvania hath purchased of Congress & shewed them it was included in the Land ceded by them to the United States at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, and ~~for~~ which the State of Pennsylvania paid them 2000 Dollars at the Treaty of Muskingum in confirmation of the title. Butler & Gibson, the Commissioners at the last mentioned Treaty expected the East Line of the Triangle would have extended to Buffaloe Creek, but that not falling out to be the case the Commissioner now offer'd to cede back to them all the Land contained between the Triangle & a Line running due South from near the Mouth of Buffaloe Creek to the Pennsylvania Line which comprehends three or four times as much Land as is included in the Triangle & that the new Line shall run thus to begin about 4 Miles Eastward of Niagara fort thence along the Inlet at the distance of 4 Miles from the same til it comes within 4 Miles of Buffaloe Creek thence to the said Creek at one mile distance from the Mouth thereof thence ~~due South to the Pennsylvania Line~~ along Lake Erie to the aforesaid Triangle

he observed that at the 4 Mile path on the side of the Inlet between Lakes Erie & Ontario from Niagara to Cayuga Creek was ceded to our predecessors the British in the time of Sir Wm. Johnson yet that they shall have the right of hunting on those Lands as well as on all the Land ceded by them at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix & their settlements thereon remain undisturbed; that in addition to the 1500 Dollars annually, which they had been paid hitherto the President had impowered him to offer them the sum of 3000 more, amounting to ~~the~~ 4500 Dollars to be paid annually to them & their posterity forever for the providing of clothing, encouragement of Artificers to settle amongst them &c. — he had also Goods to the value of 10000 Dollars to distribute amongst them if the treaty should issue to mutual satisfaction. — In consequence of these offers he hoped the Indians would chearfully comply, and join him in digging a deep pit to bury all former differences, and take hold of the chain of friendship. — he then desired them to take his proposals under consideration and give him an answer when ready. —

10th Mo: 29th The Indians having the offers of the Commissioner now under deliberation, no council was held to day except amongst themselves. — The Six Nations consist of the following Tribes, viz

	their Numbers	Computation of the Quantity of Land held by them	
The Senecas	1900	4000000	Acres
— Oneidas	600	256000	do. -
— Tuscaroras	100		
— Cayugas	400	64000	
— Onondagas	500	70400	
— Mohawks			

*12

The Tuscaroras having removed from ~~the N. Carolina~~ the Western parts of Virginia & N. Carolina near ~~River Oak River~~ about 80 Years since, became the 6th Natn they are cheifly settled in the Seneca's Country. — ~~it appears~~ the Mohawks who formerly resided about the Mohawk River are nearly all removed to la grande Riviere or Cadarasque in upper Canada: It appears that all these six Nations took part with the British in the late War except the Oneidas & a few of the Tuscaroras who joined the Americans. The inhumanity ~~of G~~ exercised by General Sullivan's Army in cutting down all the Indian Orchards is 1/2

a subject of Great Regret with the settlers in this
no apples being kept to be seen their numerous orchards were
Country, in the late war ~~&~~ not only destroyed, but 39
of their Towns demolish'd, which drew from the Cornplan-
ter that expressive sentence in his Speech to the Presi-
dent ~~several years since~~ "~~When~~ Our Nation call you the
"Town-destroyer, when our Women hear your Name their
"faces turn pale & the Children cling to the Necks of their
"Mothers". [illegible]

10th Mo: 30th The Indians not yet ready to give an Answer
to the Commissioner. — In visiting their Camp we
observed abundance of excellent Venison; ~~whilst~~ the
day after the late snow fell computed
~~late snow was cover'd on the Ground~~, it was ~~apprehended~~
there were not less than one hundred Deer killed within
10 Miles of this place, the Snow being favourable [illegible] the
Huntsman in tracing the ~~D~~ Game; Venison [illegible] sold at
about 1½ or 2d. p lb.

~~10th Mo: 31st A deputation from the general Council~~
~~of Indians who have been deliberating on the propo-~~
~~sals made to them by the Comrs. waited on us at our~~
~~lodgings with Horatio Jones the Iter~~
It is very rare to see any ~~&~~ deformed persons amongst the In-
dians not accustomed to ~~much~~ work too hard Labour their
~~it is very rare to see any deformed persons amongst the Ind~~: Limbs
retain their pliability to ~~a more~~ an advanced age ~~there is~~
~~much~~ hence they are also remarkable for their swiftness in
running. Sharp Shins. one of Cornplanter's company, ac-
counted one of the swiftest runners in the 6 N: ~~he~~ went 90
Miles on foot (to Niagara) in but little more time than from
Sun rise to Sun set

Expences on our return from Canandaigua

11th Mo: 13th	To Cash, paid at Gilbert's Tavern	10-6
—	Do. at Metkalf's	13-1½
	Do. to a Smith, fastning on Jon.'s Shoe	8
— 14th	Do. at Brown's	3-5
—	& at Hooker's	3-4½
— 15th	Do. at Bath	10-0
—	Do. at Corbit's	7-6
—	Do. at P. Post	2-7½
16th	Do. at Lindley's (the Servants	9-0
—	Do. at —Daniel's	3-0
—	Do. at Roberts's for Oats to take with us	12-0
—17th	Do. at Carter's	16-10½
—18th	Do. at Block House	1-14-7
— —	Do. at Kyles's	6-0
	Do. at James Thomson's	2-0
1[illegible]th	Do. to the servants at Widdow Harris's	5-3
21st	Do. to the servants at Wm. Ellis's	3-9
23d	Do. at Catawessey for the Horses keeping	7-0
24th	Do. to the Servant Lad at Thos. Clayton's	1-10½
—	Do. at Levenberg's	1-4
—	Do. at Devald Kask's	8
25th	Do. at Widdow Holly's	4-0
—	Do. at Stephens's	1-10½
—	Do. at Carter's town for Shoeing J. P.'s Horse	2-5
26	Do. at Witman's	4-2
—	Do. at a Tavern between Potts town & Perkioming	1-4
27th	Do. at Perkioming Tavern	13-6
—	Do. at J. Potts's Servant	1-6
—	Do. at Levering's	3-2

Travelling Expences D^r.

1794

		£	s	D
10th Mo. 7th & 8th	To Cash paid at Gilberts Tavern in going to & coming from Jemima's	—	9	11
9th	To Cash paid on the road to Geneva	—	4	8
11th	To D^o. paid at G. Berry's	1	8	0
—	To D^o. on the road back	—	5	10

Expences at Canandaque

1794		
11th Mo: 29th	To Cash gave a Woman who made her escape from the hostile Indians for her relief ——	— „ 7 – 6
— —	To Cash paid for Tobacco & sundries	— „ 9 „ 4½
12th Mo: 2	To Cash advanced to Wm. Savary toward purchase of a Horse	7 „ 17 „ 6
— —	To Cash paid Paulus an Indian for a piece of Venison 1/10½	— „ 1 – 10½
	[illegible] paid J. Fish 3 Guineas [illegible] Spanish Dollars	6 „ 0 „ 0
	To cash paid a squaw for some H. Nuts —	— „ 1 „ 10½
	To Do. Do. Do. ——	— „ — 11
	To Do. paid the Black Smith ——	— „ 7 „ 6
	To Do. paid an Indian for four basket Comb Cases ——	— 3 „ 9
	To Do. towards Washing our Clothes —	— 1 „ 2 „ 6
	To Cash paid Wm. Savary when he exchanged his Mare for a horse a 35/6 piece	— 1 „ 15 „ 6
	To Cash pd Wm. Savary another 35/6 piece —	1 – 15 – 6

56

10 ½

1-10½
11
2-9½

19
18-3½
0-8½

79. Travelling Expences

		£	S	D
15th	To Cash for horse feed &c. at a P.H		4	7
16th	To Do.		4	10½
	Do.		2	7
17th	To Do. at Reading		16	0
	To Cash at Castor's town		3	0
	To Do. at Stephen's		4	10½
18th	To Do. at Widdow Holly's		15	0
	Do. at a Tavern		6	9
	Do.		10	2
19th	To Do.		9	9
	[illegible]		3	9
	[illegible]		7	0
	[illegible]		19	0
	[illegible] Hyles		7	8
	[illegible] Block House	1	12	0
	To Do. pd. for shoeing Gs. Horse		2	4
	To Cash at a Tavern		7	0
23d	To Do.		13	0
	To Do. for shoeing horses &c. Cook		13	1½
	To Do. at [illegible] post		7	6
24th	To Do. at Bath	1	17	6
	To Do. at next Stage		12	2
25.	To Do. Metcalfs	1	6	3
	To Do. Gilberts		5	7½

* yet in no part of this Continent in ~~where my Lot has yet I have yet been~~ do I apprehend a person in low circumstances can in other respects live with greater ease ~~& less labour~~ than in this, good Land may be had from 11/3 to 2 Dollars ℘ Acre an abundant supply of Sugar may be extracted from the Maple ~~which at~~ Salt Springs near the Onondaga Lake afford that necessary article on Terms as low as it can be obtain'd in our Sea port Towns a Bituminous spring not far distant ~~produces a bitumen which~~ (a physician inform'd me) possessed virtues similar to the British oil

2
☐. This Morning the Ground was nearly covered with Snow: ~~from the best information it appears that~~ altho' this place is in a higher degree of Northern Latitude than Phila. & the Summer is consequently shorter, yet from the best information it appears that here as well as at Redstone the fall of Snow in Winter as well as the intenseness of ye cold is not near equal to what it is with us: perhaps this in part may be attributed to the ~~[illegible]~~ Lakes with which

the Country is surrounded on the Northern & Western ~~sides~~ boundaries, which not being frozen over during that inclement Season may tend to meliorate the Air; those vast Ranges of Mountains included between the Blue Ridge & Catawessey when cover'd with Snow in Winter must necessarily have a sensible effect in rendering the Air, colder ~~which passes over them~~ in its progress towards our Country ~~a North Westerly direction~~: there is a considerable difference in the Seasons in this respect in ~~of~~ this Country when compared with our own, the preceding Summer here was remarkably dry, with us it was directly the reverse; rain here is ~~mo~~ perhaps more frequent yet not of so long duration, & generally comes with a N.W. Wind; our Landlord inform'd us that he never remember'd a Storm to continue 24 Hours at one time, with us they often last several Days, strong high Winds come from the South, the N.E. Winds ~~here~~ are said to seldom produce Rain. The Creeks & Rivers are subject to much greater inundations than with us, the Genesee River at Berry's when I saw it was perhaps not larger than Brandiwyne at Chads ford; the opposite Banks which are about 100 Yds. asunder & rise about 30 feet above the usual level of the water ~~in a common~~ are sometimes overflown

*³ The Land about Catawissey is so broken & mountainous as that it appears not very inviting to adventurers to settle, ~~tho'~~ Muncy is ~~much~~ more level & fertile; the bottoms of the Country about Fishing Creek with regard to the richness of the soil is perhaps in a degree ~~between~~ between the two former —
where

*⁴ 16th & 17th We rode to Wm. Ingle's, his House is distant about 2 Miles from Canadaque situate on an eminence which overlooks a considerable part of the Lake, he removed here from Muncy about 3 or 4 Years since ~~at when he~~ purchased his Land at 3/9 p Acre which is now risen four fold in value, a Lime Stone Quarry on his premises bids fair to be a ~~considerable~~ great source of profit —

*⁵ The Commr. informed them that the White Woman alluded to, had intruded herself not only ~~contrary to his~~ without his knowledge, but contrary to his inclination & request, it was true she had prayed for peace & that they all ought to seek after but ~~that~~ he apprehended her conduct altogether impertinent & ~~that~~ if he stood in need of the assistance of Women, he should have recourse to those who were better informed & of clearer understand—

ing & judgment: that his having submitted to let her speak had arisen from that deference or attention which people of our colour were used to pay to the fair sex; nevertheless he was willing their request should be granted —

which includes all that is mentioned respecting the Boundaries of their Lands
* Article 3d of the Treaty at Fort Stanwix is as follows viz - A Line shall be drawn, beginning at the Mouth of a Creek about 4 Miles East of Niagara, called Oyonwayea or Johnson's Landing place upon the Lake named by the Indians Oswego, & by us Ontario; from thence southerly in a direction always four Miles east of the carrying path between Lake Erie & Ontario, to the Mouth of Tehoseroron or Buffaloe Creek on Lake Erie, thence South to the North Boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, thence West to the End of the sd North boundary, thence South along the West Boundary of the said State to the River Ohio; the said Line from the Mouth of the Oyonwayea to the Ohio, shall be the Western boundary of the Lands of the six Nations, so that the six Nations shall & do yield to the United States, all claims to the Country West of the said Boundary & then they shall be secured in the peaceful possession of the Lands they inhabit east & north of the same reserving only six Miles square round the fort of Oswego to the U. States for the support of the same. —

* the substance of the treaty at Ft. McIntosh is as follows viz. - being between the U. S. & the Sachems & Warriors of the Wiandot Delaware, Chippawa & Ottawa Nations of Indians. —

Article III. The Boundary Line between the U. S. & the Wiandot

& Delaware Nations, shall begin at the Mouth of the river Cayahoga, & run thence up the sd. river to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of Muskingum: then down the sd. Branch to the forks at the Crossing place above fort Lawrence, then Westerly to the portage of the Big Miami, which runs into the Ohio, at the Mouth of which Branch the fort stood which was taken by the french in 1752, then along the sd. portage to the great Miami or Ome river, & down the S.E. side of the same to it's Mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie, to the Mouth of Cayahoga where it began

Art. IV. The United states allot all the Lands contain'd within the sd. Lines to the Wiandot & Delaware Nations to live & to hunt on & to such of the Otawa Nation as now live thereon; saving & reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six Miles square at the Mouth of Miami or Ome River, and the same at the portage on that branch of the big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Lake of Sandusky where the fort formerly stood, and also two Miles square on each side of the lower rapids of Sandusky River, which posts & the Lands annexed to them, shall be to the Use & under the Government of the U.S. –

*d By an Act passed for the regulation of trade & intercourse with the Indians in 1790, It is enacted in Sec. 4. That no sal- of Lands made by any Indians or any Nation or Tribe of Indians within the U. States shall be valid to any person or persons or to any State whether having the right of preemption to such

Lands or not unless the same shall be made & duly executed at some public treaty, held under the authority of the U. S. —

*9 reminded them that from the confidence they had placed in him it was at their particular request ~~that~~ he ~~had been~~ should be appointed to the Commission as there was also present with approbation of the president a deputation from the Society of the people called Quakers on whom they believed they had reason to rely on account of the just & friendly treatment which their forefathers had experienced in Pennsylvania, & queried what ~~they~~ thought must be his & our feelings when a British Spy was sent to inspect our proceedings

*10 The Ground was this Morning cover'd with 7 Inch: depth of Snow: a terrible aspect, we above 300 Miles distant from home!

*11 If we may venture to judge of causes by effects perhaps that commercial spirit which ~~so much~~ pervades those Nations more than any other in Europe ~~Britain & Holland~~ may occasion the Inhabitants of ~~those Nations~~ to be less hospitable & less humane than their Neighbours; Trade & Commerce as ~~they~~ they are now generally carried on amongst Mankind seem to put their votaries continually on the watch to take the advantage of their Neighbours, which must naturally tend to awaken the malignant passions & banish those nobler feelings of the human Mind which result from the exercise of humanity & Benevolence

*12 There are also a Remnant of those tribes of Indians, which formerly inhabited New England, now settled near the Oneida's Country, know by the Name of the Stockbridge Indians in Number about 250 — & also about 20 or 30 families at a place called Brothertown

*13 & if peace should continue they promise themselves, to be a happy People, & indeed probably happy they may be so far as a profusion of the necessaries & conveniences of life can contribute to render them so, yet ~~[illegible]~~ experience will teach them that no state of ~~complete~~ real happiness is attainable short of a renunciation of all inordinate desires; divine Goodness in placing us in this state of Being intended we should be happy as far as would accord with our finite natures & has kindly prescribed the Means not only instrumentally thro' the Patriarchs Prophets & Apostles &c but also by graciously vouchsafing that inward sense & feeling which as a divine ~~[illegible]~~ Intelligencer shews the way to true happiness by acting conformably to it's dictates, this ~~blessed~~ holy luminary, the ~~our~~ greatest of our Blessings and common Gift of all Men ~~[illegible]~~ who are not in a state of reprobation:

is alaſs! too much neglected by us; hence the great source of our unhappineſs lies in gratifying our own Wills, and being content to walk in the Moonshine,— mere human reason without the aid of divine Light may not unaptly be compared to Moonshine whereby we are liable to trip & stumble & to mistake Men for Trees, ~~whilst the~~ but ~~superior~~ divine Light shining on the heart to lead & direct us, like the superior Lustre in outward nature afforded by that great Luminary the Sun, carries that convicting evidence which leaves no doubt on the Mind, and by being cherish'd & ~~its dictates~~ walked in, enables to steer with safety thro' the briary Wilderneſs of this world.

*13 This is a flourishing little Town on the Banks of the North Branch of the River Susquehanna

*14 The Country from the Blue ridge to this place is a continued succeſsion of Mountains, mostly of a fine Barren soil, & very little of it fit for cultivation, here we met with Richd. Nesbit a Westindian who with his family is removed to live here, he informed us he had purchased about 20 Acres of New Land a few Miles from this Town, whereon he proposes erecting a house for himself & family to reside in; the Contrast between his proposed mode of Life & what it has been, will be very great, he having been educated in high Life, & now proposing to live on little by making his wants few

4th 9th Mo: 26th This afternoon attended a conference with the Oneidas, wherein they related what had befallen them since the last Treaty on acct of their Loſses of some great Men by Death & of a Sickneſs this Summer which took off 40 or 50 of their Nation: Col: Pickering condoled with them on the occasion, & inform'd them also of his Loſs by the Death of a Darling Son: they then inform'd us that since we were now met again they hoped we should diſcuſs all the neceſsary objects of the Treaty with Candour & freedom, & for that purpose they mentioned that they now unstopp'd our Ears, that we might hear & open'd our throats that we might speak freely; to which Col. P. expreſsed his Wishes to conduct the Buſineſs with that unreserved candor they desired & that he also open'd their Ears & unstopp'd their throats. ——

altho we were under no apprehensions of any personal fear of danger to ourselves yet we were very apprehensive the Indians would draw their knives & put an end to their Antagonist when the fray was nearly subsided some of them pushed into the adjoining room where J.P. & we lay & one of them leaning on our Bed, the Interpreter told him not to disturb them Gentlemen, they were Quakers, he replied smiling, that he was not afraid then that we would hurt them..

The overflowing of this Genesee River in the spring of the Year would probably be almost equal to that of the Nile in Egypt were it not that its Waters are ~~Bed is~~ confined ~~in~~ within such very high Banks,

The melting of the Snow on the Mountain in the Spring of the Year like that on the Abyssinian Mountains

Bros The Answer communicated to the Indians was according to our recollection, in substance as follows,

Brothers/ We left our homes at your request, & have freely come to see you and sat patiently with you during the Transactions of the Treaty. We are glad to see the Business brought to a close ~~and~~ we hope the chain is brightned & hope the peace will be lasting ~~& permanent~~, we have compared the Articles of the Treaty given to the Indians with that retained by the U States and find them to be true copies of each other: with respect to our signing we hope you will excuse us, for altho' we believe no deception is intended by the Commissioner, yet ~~was a~~ there was a Number of other people present & we wish not to be held up to public view as we informed you before that we do not interfere with Government as we can take no part in war: neither do we apprehend ourselves competent judges as the transactions of Treaties held since the War have not fully been made public. We hope you will abide by ~~your~~ the agreement which you have signed & be at peace; & it is our earnest desire that you ~~would~~ might more & more be redeemed from the Spirit of War & cherish peace, this would g. conduce much to your happiness & prosperity & greatly increase the Number of your friends + we our society have had ~~great~~ experience of the benefits arising from these

peaceable principles for the space of 150 Ye
and find we can do better without fighting
than with, + We stil continue to feel the sam
good will towards our Brothers the Indians a
formerly,+ and are willing in every strait & diff
culty to afford you any assistance in our powe
We fervently wish you may live in love one with a
nother, & the God of peace will bless & preserve
you

+ We wish that when you apprehend yourselves aggre
you would make your grievances known and not
seek to revenge them

The Senecas Country lies between the Genesee River & Lake Erie. the Oneidas in the Sale of Land to the Whites having reserved the above quantity are situated near the Oneida Lake, the most Easterly of any of the other Tribes, the Onondagas & Cayugas having in like manner reserved the Quantity of Acres above annexed to their respective Names are fixed between the Oneidas & the place where we are now holding the Treaty.

Bro.s we have heard what you
Said, and thank you that ~~have~~ you
So Readily Rose from your Seats
when we requested you to Come
to this Council fire —

Bro.s we are very glad to See you
when we Sent for you our desire
was that you might Set by our Fr. &
afford your Assistance to make
a good peace

Last year we Invited you to Come
~~to~~ from Sandusky, you willingly rose
your Seats & Came forward — you
know how things turnd out it
was not the will of the great Sp.t
that the You Should meet in Coun.e
yet we thank you, because
You Came So readily, we have
~~you have been, & ready allways ready to~~
many times heard the Voice of
~~Gov. when we called you~~
Onas it was always Good to us
we have now heard it again what you have ~~done~~ ~~All~~
said is
~~was~~ good, ~~you have told us you can~~
~~not sign the [illegible] because you are~~

75

you have Seen the writing by which we are bound, you Say you are not Concerned in public Affairs & ~~[illegible]~~ that you do not think it will be ~~proper~~ best for you to Sign them –

~~we thought when you Came forward~~

~~Bro~~ –
we have no hard thoughts about you because you do not put your Names

Bro
we hope the Great Spirit will Conduct you to your home and keep you in health & that you may find your ~~friends~~ Bro that are at home in health at your return –

Brothers the Great Spirit gave this
the W. people ~~[illegible]~~ have Strangely & greatly
Island to us, there is no Difference between the 1st Red people & the White they are all one, and ought to be Bro & Live in peace with Each other

Farmer's Brother
Red Jacket
Little Billy Senecas
The Infant
Cornplanter
Clear Sky Onondaga
Fish Carrier Cayuga
Sagwaresy – Tuscarora & Thomas his Brother
Scanado – Oneida
Captn. John Do.
Jack Berry S.
Tom Green Mohawk
Nicholas – Tuscarora
Capt. Hendricks &
Solomon (his Brother)
Half Town S.
China Breastplate Do.

for Cornplanter's Speech to the Presd. &c. – see
Bache's Paper of Feb: 6th – 1792

Road to Canadaque
From Philadelphia

To Germantown	7	
To Joseph Potts's	7	14
To Pottsgrove	23	37
To Reading	18	55
To Maiden Creek	9	64
To Carter's Town	8	72
To Stephens's	7	79
To Widdow Holly's	7	86
To Devald Trask's	6	92
To Landenburgers	14	106
To Catawessey	13	119
To Bogarts	11	130
To Saml. Wallace's at Muncy	19	149
To Widdow Harris's	7	156
To Kyle's	14	170
To Block House	20	190
To Tyoga	12	202
To Carter's	10	212
To Daniel's	11	223
To painted Post	16	239
To Bath	20	259
To Bivins	22	281
To head of Canadaque Lake	6	287
To Gilberts	12	299
To Canadaque	10	309

The Com.rs & Gen.l Chapin respect made a short reply, bid them welcomed to the Council fire

The latter explain'd to them the nature of his office as Superintendant of the 6 Nations, telling them was to watch over the Interest of both Ind.s & Whites his Eyes & Ears were to be open on both sides & if either party should ~~a Whiteman or an Indian~~ should apprehend themselves aggrieved ~~by the different~~ he was the person to whom they should appeal —

Among the different Nations who have possessions in the W. India Islands the British & Hollanders are acknowledged to be the most cruel to their Slaves,

He then addressed his Brethn. the Indians informing them that Johnson had brought a Message fm. Capt. Brant of the Mohawks, who with Gov. Simcoe ~~had arrived~~ was at Ft. Erie a few days since, & thereby it app.d the Capt. had just arrived with a Message from the Shawanese, Delaware & Wiandot tribes of the Wn. Ind.s, the purport of which was that they were glad to see their elder Brothers the 6 N. (as represented in Capt. Brant) they acknowledged their error

~~He acknowledged it indignantly~~ as believing it to have originated with the British & ~~[illegible]~~ with Gov. Simcoe, whose perfidy he was clearly convinced of last year when he amongst other Sachems were endeavoring to treat with the W. Ind.s

Col. P. ~~the Com.~~ then informed them their explanations afforded him satisfaction, & explained what he apprehended the Com.rs at ~~St~~ Stanwix meant in saying the Peace with the British had been concluded in the presence of the G.t Sp.t by adverting to the usual preambles of ~~Treaties~~ to the Articles of Treaties as being only words matter of form —

[illegible]

They formerly consisted but of 5 Nations ~~formerly a power~~ who having united for their mutual defence who formed a powerful Confederacy & by their traditions carried their arms many hundred miles Southward into their Enemies country

NYSL
5222

80

Inoper 1 Liver

unply
notherington
expense of
entertainment

The 6 N^o having been uneasy ~~with~~ the Conditions imposed upon them at the T. of F^t. Stanwix, when they were obliged to ceed large tracts of their Country, and some arrangement having been made by the W. People in the spring of 1794 ~~for purchasing a lease~~ for establishing a settlement at Presq. ile ~~Lake Erie~~ a part of those lands, the s^d. Indians threatened if it was persisted in that they would rise & cut off the Settlers

Road In looking over some antient ~~Maps~~ I observe ~~that~~ there stood several Indian Towns on the Country thro which we passed this Day — not a vestige of which now remains except some of their Corn fields the Hills in which they planted their Corn being still visible —

perhaps no people are greater masters of their time, hence in their public transactions we often complain of their being tedious, not considering that they & we value & estimate time with very diff^t. judgm^ts — we are very apt to condemn any natural practices which differ from our own, but it requires a greater conquest over prejudices ~~than~~ & more penetration than I am Master of clearly to decide that we are the happier people

the ground whereon the Town stands forms a gradual rise from the water so that from each house when the Woods are cleared out of the way a considerable p^t. of the Lake may be overlooked —

7-17-6
7-2
14-19

-15-6
4
14 2-

1-19
1-17-6
1-6

Some account of our jou.ney To Cannandarque

Believeing it, Right to Attend an Treaty to be Held with
the Six Nation Indians Timothy Pickerin Being Commisiner
John Parrish william Savery James Emlen and my Self
set of on our journey the 15 of the 9 month 1794
we Stopt at Casper Hainses Germantown Refreshed our Selves
the weather Being very warm then Rode 14 m to joseph Pottses
Dined there from there we Rode to Thomas Rutters 16 miles
Lodged there the 16 we Left T: R Rode to Reding 19 miles
Staid there all Night at Samuel Jacksons 17 we Rode to
Mordc.a Lees 10 miles Got Breakefast Rode to Carters Town
9 miles Dined then to Stevenses 8 miles from thence to the widdow Hollows
9 miles Lodged there were well Entertained: 18th we Set out Early
Rode 6 miles to Devoul Thrathes Got our Breakefast of Venson
Rode a 11 miles to Ladenburges Got Dinner on fryed Doash ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ then to Catewising 13 miles Lodged at John
Myers:es 19 we Crossed Susquehanna Rode 11 miles to Hugh
watsons Dined on Bread & Butter then Rode 9 miles to Mr
Calverys Got some fryed Mutton the to william Ellis:es 5 miles
Stayed with his wife & Children all night he Being in Philad.
20 went to Samuel Wallises at Muncy from thence to Mary Harrises
9 miles wm Savery Being Poorly we Stayed there all Night
21 we Left there Rode to Keyles 16 miles Got Dinner then to
the Block House 22 miles more & a Bad Rode which ocationed
us to Be within night. Before we Got there we Crossed
Maccomming & time & Trout Run 32 in the way

the hearing a Dog Bark was the Most Pleaseing I had Ever known
Before when we Got there I Inquired of the woman of the house
what She had to Eat She Informed us they had no Bread nor
Meat Milk nor Butter nor Sugar But She had Some Meal & Elks
Fat of which She Made Some Cakes, which with Some
weak Coffee we maid a Good Supper Tyed our Horses to
the Troughf, for there was no Stable nor Hay, Laid Down on the
22 Flore, Got up Before Day fed our Horses with oats Set off as Soon as
we Could See to Travel Through a Very Bad Rode with Mud Stones
& Roots for a 11 miles a Riveed at Tyoage a prety wide Stream
Stopt & Feed our Horses Eat Some Brakefast then Rode 12 miles
to william Carters that Being the First House Since we left
the Block House Dineed there, then to Peter Robertses 8 miles
Lodged there all Nights had nothing for Supper But Some of my Elk
Fat Cake which I Got at the Block House & Milk we Left there Early
23 Rode 14 miles to David Cooks N^an^ Cooks Nefew, Got Dinner
then to the painted Post 8 miles then to Bath 17 miles Lodged
24 there at Dunns Setout in the Morning had 23 miles to the First
House, where we Got Dinner the Mans name as I Remember
is Wm Beven from thence we Rode 6 miles to Matcalfs the
Head of Cannandorque Lake Lodged there was well Entertained
25 Left there in the Morning Rode to Elias Gilberts 17 miles Dineed
there then Rode to Cannandorque 10 miles: we Rode up the
the Town Meet with Genl Israel Chapins & he Informed us
he had Provided Lodgings for us which we found was
of Great Servis to us, the Man & his wife were kind & Entertained
us well for that Country His Name was James D Fristy Bean

26 we Spent the Day with Coll. Pickring & in Conversation with
the onida Indians that Tribe haveing Got there, the other Tribes
27 not Come we were Informed that 2 Runners we arived who Brought
word that the other Tribese of Indians were Expected in 5 or 6
Days which Looked a Long time to weight, the Morning Being
Raney we Spent the Most of the Day at our Lodging were Informed
there was abought 160 of the onida Tribe there
28 Being First Day we had 2 Meetings with the Inhabitence which
we Solled the People Behaved in a Very Becomeing Manner
& the Meetings were Larger than we Expected Being abought
100 People there
29 we Visited the Indians in there Camp & Spent the Remainded
of the Day at our Lodgings
30 we went to See Abraham Lapham & his Family who Lives
5 miles From Candorque whose wife & Children are Members
of Hwick Monthly Meeting abought 220 Miles from hence
hath 7 Children Both Abraham & his wife were Sober & kind
were Glad to See us. we had a Meeting in the Evening with
the Family & the Neighbours Being abought 20 Present they were
Pleasd with the opprtunity, we were Informed Abrhm was Disowned
For Removeing ther on which account he appeard Concerned
10mo 1 went to See Nathan Comstock & wife 2 miles From Abrahams
Nathan: wife & Several Children are Members of the Same
Meeting as Abrahams is a Sober & kind friend we Spent Some
time with them then Returned to our Lodging the Land we
Rode over was very Good But wanted Streams of water
2 Visited William Engles & Family 2 miles from Candorque
His wife & Children we understand Belongs to Horsham
Mly Meeting She is Evan Thomases Brothers Daughter
we Drank Tea with them Returnd to Cannandorque

3 went a Fishing in the Morning Caught But Few Fish
Visited General Chapin then went to Thos Morrises to See
Coll Pickring Drank Tea with them Spent the Evening there
4 Snowed this Morning untill near noon Rubin Taft who
when at Home Lives at Uxbridg in New England 400 mls
from this Place. Set of for his Home with Charles Harford
Purposed to go as far as Genave 15 miles Charles is an English
Man Lately from Liverpool Rubin our Landladys Father
appeard very Friendly invited us kindly to his house if we
should Come near him we Dined at Thos Morrises with Coll
Pickring Genl Chapin & Capt Hendricks an Indian Spent
the afternoon there, the 1 of the week the Groun in many Places
5 Covered with Snow which Made it appear Heavey to Be
Detained ~~here~~ the Indians not Like to be here for 5 or 6 Days
was Some Tryal of Patience, we had a Meeting to which
Several Friends from the Country Came & Some People of
the Town which was a Satisfactory Meeting — — —
6 I Spent this Day Mostly at my Loding my Companions
went to See a Family who Lived 2 miles from Town
whose Name was Whitecor Decended From Friends
7 Set out this Morning for Jemimah Wilkinson Settlement
23 miles from our Lodging. Rode to Elias Gilberts 10 miles
Dined there then ~~Rode~~ to William Potters 10 miles Lodged
there was Very Kindly Entertained By him & his Children
8 Stayed & Got Brakefast then Rode to Jeminas Stayed abought
2 Hours, had Some Conversation with her & Rachel Mellon
to But Little Satisfaction, Returned to our Kind Friend
Potters Got Dinner then Returned to our Lodgings
Potter hath Seperated from Jemima thinks her Scheam was
that of Interest She appears to Loose Credit with the People

10th 9th ~~I Stayed Mostly at my Lodgings my Companions Rode out 2 miles to see a Family of the name of Whitecomb who Descended from Friends~~

9 John Parrish & James Emlen Rode out to Meet the Indians who are thought to Be Near, william Savery & my self Stayed at our Lodging now near Night & no Indians Come nor our Companions

10th Rained Last night & this Morning our Companions not Come nor the Indians the thoughts of Being so Far from Home and the Rodes Going worse & the Days Shorter made it feel very heavy & Called for an Inexces of Patience which I hope we were Favoured with we went to see Coll Pickring & Thos Morris in the afternoon, James wagstaff who lives in this Town appears to Be Much like his Father of an unsettle Disposion Returned to our lodgings no Indians nor our Friends

11 the Coll Called on Wm Savery & my Self to go with him to a Conferrence with the Onida Indians Respecting Some uneaseness amongst themselves & when they were Met togather he Requested they would Inform him How the Dispute arose Expresing a hope he Could Be helpfull In Restoreing Traquelty amongst them Capt John after they had Consulted togather Delivered a very Intilagible Speech after him Peter a wadyer Spake, it appeared by them Both they Had Been by undue Influence Prevailed upon by Peter Smith to Leece him a Large Perccel of Land for a very Small Consideration I think 4 miles one way & 24 miles ye other for 200 Dollers the year for 21 years & the Land very Good we were Informed the whole of there Land is worth 4 Dollars the acer it appeard they had Differed abought this Leece Some Being for & Some against it which had like to have Brought them to Blowe

the Coll^o Took what they had to Say into Consideration
& Proposed to Speake to them in 2 Days, we Returned to our Lodgings
I was Pleased with the Coll^l advice to them Reminding them
that the Good Spirit who Made & Placed us here, it was in
order that we Should Be Happy & Live in Love one with
another which was the way to obtain it &c

12th 1 of the week we were Informed late in the Morning that
the Schoolhous which we had to hold our Meeting in the
2 firsts Days Before was taken up By a Prisbyteren Preacher
who Some Times Vissets that Place we agreed if our
Landlord was willing we would Set Down togather in his
House which he Readily agreed to & we Informed as Many
as we well Could of the Meeting & we had the Company
of a Bought 50 & it was a good Meeting J. P. & Wm. Savery
Both Spoke, the People Behaved Soberly we Informed the
Anida Indians Several Being at the Meeting that we Intended
to go in After noon to there Camp & Set with them if they
would Inform there People which they Did & we Sat
Down on Some Logs togather with I Believe 50 white
People who had Got By Some Means to know of the Meet^g
after a Short Silence the Indians By there Interpreter Desir^d
to Sing an Hymn which we did not forbid thinking it best
to leave them at Liberty then abought 12 of Began & Sang
in there own Language which I thought Exceeded any
thing of the Sort I had Ever Heard Before Both on Account
of there Superiour Voice & the Solidity of the Manner of
there Doing it; after they had Done Wm S & J P Spake
in which Labour I thought they were Favoured
the People Behaved Very Soberly we parted from our
Indian Brethethren in Love & Returned to our lodgings.
the Indians Sung an other hymn Before we Parted with like Solidity

13 the Comissinors Call^d on us to go again to the oneidas with him when they were assembled he gave them some good Advice Pointing out to them how they Should Conduct in the Sale of there Land & Peter Smiths Lease was not according to the general Government Law & would have the C^r Disanul it after he had Spoken to them they Requested we would withdraw which we Did and in a short time we were Call^d they having Consulted amongst them selves the answer to make, they Mentioned Several Matters of Deficulty wherein they Desired his assistance perticularly in Getting there Land again which he agreed to Do; we Returned home to our Lodging went to See General Chapin Drank tea with him the Indians not yet Come in only the oneidas & a few Scattering ones

14 this Morning J P & J E Set out to Meet the Indians who we Expected were near in the after noon the Farmers Brother & his Company Marched in to the Town Being in all 470 men women & Children they Came in great order Capt^t Grant Rode in to Give Information & Rode Back to Meet them he appeard to think him Self as important as a general at the head of a great army they Drew up at General Chapins Dore & Saluted the Comissin^{rs} & Gen^{al} with 3 Rounds of fires with there Guns which they were well acquipt with the Farmers Brother Made an apoligy for not Coming Sooner, to which the Com^{nr} made answer he was Glad to See them Safe arived & would have them Make there minds Easey & when they were Redady he Should Be willing to Proceed to Buseness & that Every thing Necessary Should Be Provided for there accomidations gave them a dram Obeal not yet Come in

15 Stayed mostly at our lodgings was visited by John Richardson who lives abought 40 miles from here & one Grant from Northumberland who Gave us an acc^t that y^e yallow Fever had taken of Several in Philad^a & more in Charles Town & Baltimore, Obeal not Come

16. Josiah Fish Set out f[illegible] his own home near Boston he hath Been
8. with us for Several Days & was very friendly appears to be a man
of understanding & Information is Calld Collonal he hath Bought land
abought 20 miles from this place Obeal & his Company Came in Met
the Comisioner with the same Marks of Respect fireing 3 Round with
there Guns after which they welcomed Each other to the Council Fire
which I fear will not Burn So Bright as I Could wish we Rote home
By Mager Shepherd who is Going to Philada Silas Marsh a young
Lawyer from Pokipsey on the North River Spent some time with us
hath Thoughts of Settleing her we Spent the afternoon in Rideing out
to Wm Engleses he nor his wife not being at home we Spent some
time there in Eating Nuts of which there is Great plenty Returnd to
our lodgings Wm Potter & 2 of his Sons Came to us in the Evening the
Father Stayed with us all Night More Indians Came in today no
Buisness Done yet very trying as its likely the Trety will not End
this Several weeks & we near or Aught 320 miles from home and
a very Bad Rode the Days Growing Shorter & the waters likely to Rise
of which there is a Great Many & some wide & Deep to Foar

17 Honaiyowus or the Farmers Brother with Obeal or Corn plant and
Several other as Red Jacket Little Beard &c Calld to See us with
whome we had Conversation Respecting the Hopewell Lands which buisness was Refe[illegible]

18 the Indians Meet of the Deferent Tribes & Condoled Each other
agreable to there Custom on account of the loss of Some of there
Chiefs on Both Sides that is ye Senecas & Oneidas they liveing far from
Each other & had Lost Several of note of Both Nations

19 we Rode out to Abraham Laphams 5 miles we haveing appointed
a Meeting at Jonathan Smith 2½ miles from Abrahams to Be th~~[illegible]~~
Day which we had accordingly there was I Believe 50 or more

People there & Behaved Soberly & the Meeting was to good Satisfaction
we Returned to Abrm Laphams Stayed all Night was Entertained with
Marks of Gladness by those Fr who are Scattered here in the wilderness
we were Informed there is 28 members of our Society here mostly
women & Childre, the first that Came was I understand 3 years since
or near it they had never But one Meeting I Believe Before we
were there & that was with Hannah Barnet from Hudson on the
North River ~~If~~ there was a Suitable Number of Frds here to hold
a Meeting ~~here~~ I Could have But little objection to there Comeing
the land Being So Very Good & likely in a short time to have Many Inhabitants
20 Returned to Cannandorgue A Lapham with us we had a Conferrence
in the afternoon with the Indians the Commrs Performed the
Seremony of Burying an Indian who had Been Killed a bought
a year Since By a white man, Covering the grave with leaves
&c So as Never to be Seen More Placeing a String of wampom
with the Ralitives in his Room
21 this was a Pleasent Morning But the wind Geting Northwest
Grew Cold & Snowed fast Good part of the Day there was another
Conferrence with the Indians they ~~have~~ Exprest there Satisfaction
with what the Commrs Said to them yesterday & Covered all the
Blood & opened the Road to the Council fire So that we
May do Some Buseness we had our Epistle Read & Interprated
to the Indians which they appeard Pleased with after that
Jemima wilkinson Made a Prety long prayer David wagnor
Rachel Mellon & Enoch Mellon Being there all kneeled with
her the Performance was very Disagreable to me & I left
the Place But she had something to say By way of Advice
to the Indians which Did not Prove agreable to Coll Pickrin
& Not the Indians I Believe

22 we had a Visset by Jemima Wilkinson David wagnor
10
Rachel Mellon Elijah & Enoch Mellon Wm Savery adresed Jemma
By her Name which appeard to Strike her & her Followers with
Concern howeve we Entered into Some Close Conversation with
them Respecting her wild Notions & Conduct which She
Indeavoured to ward of By her artfull way of Evations
But we were very Plain with them all which went Down heavily
Especily with Rachel However I was Glad of the opportunity
to Cleare my Selfe of them Letting them know I Believed they were
under Delutions &c we Parted friendly to apperence our Landlord
who was Present Exprest that he was More Convinced She was
Rong than Ever tho he had But a Light opinion of he Before
no Publick Meeting with the Indians to Day the Colo had a Privit
Conferrence with the Chiefs the Purport of which we have not yet
Learnt

23 In a Conferrence with Capt John one of the oneidas he Said
the white People in Buying land of them took the advantage
which maid there Mind very much Troubled & if they Complaned
they. the white People Smoothed it over with Fair words & a Present
which Did not make there minds Easey
we were at a Conferrence with the Commrs & Indians Chiefs at
Thos Morrisses House the Farmers Brother oberved to ye Commrs
as he had a woman at ye Council when they last mett
Meaning Jemima, he Requested there women Might Say
Something Before they went upon Buisness which was
agreed to after Some time 3 women Came in & Red
Jacket Spoke for them to this Import that as the
woman advised us to Repent we now Advise you

to Repent for the white People were in the Fault for they
Took away there Land by which they Took them by the
Heart & Squeased them togather that the warers & Chiefs
had told us where the Chain had gathered Rust and
they joyned with them in what they said and if the Commrs
or President would do what they Desired it would Release
them, and they thought they had a Right to Speake as
they Made there Men Both Sachims & wariers
Pickering Informed them he had not asked the woman to
the Council nor Did he approve of what She Said and
that She was not one of the People Calld Quakers the women
Withdrew after Takeing a Glass of Wine in a Becomeing manner
after a Long Conferrence Respecting the Boundaryes of there lands
& Telling the Indians he thought the Chain was not So
Rusty as they apprehended however they must Put on Some
Oyl & Rub it of by joyning togather 5 oClock when the
Conferrence Ended, J P & W S Stayed & Dined with the Comrs J E
& my Self Returned to our lodgings Being near Dark

24 Snowed near all Day lay 4 Inches or more Deep on the Ground
Made it Look Trying to Be more than 300 miles from
Home & know not when we Should be at liberty to go
no Buiseness Done to Day 2 Onieda Chiefs to be Buried
we Stayed Mostly at our lodging with a good Degree of Patience
Believing we were in the way of our Duty tho we Could
See But little fruits of our Labour

25 the Snow 7 or 8 inches Deep this Morning
the Commrs Informed us last Evening that an Interperter
had Come here from the British by the Desire of the Indians
which Much Displeased him Desired we would Be w
him to Day we accordingly attended with him w
he Gave the Indians his Reasons for not al

12 Which were Many & Such as I Believe Both Displeased and Frighten the Poor Fellow Some of which were that the British had Prevented there Treating with them had keep the Posts on the Lake & Taken out Vessels Had Treated the People at Great Sodas who were abought to Settle there very Ill & had also Behaved to the Comisone las year in like manner when they went to treat with Them &c &c & that if the United States Should Send a Spye amongst them like this Fellow they would Kick him out of Dores & as the Presedent had ordered him not to Treat with them If any British agent was there, therefore left it to them Either to open the Council fire without him or Cover it up, then we withdrew for them to Consult what to Do, we were in Little time Calle in & Corn plant Rose up & Said he was Sorrey they had Been Deceived that they were Told at Fort Stanwix that the Americans & British had Kindlied a Council Fire & made a Lasting Peace in the Presents of the Great Spirit & that he approveed of it, & that in time to Come they might all Sett togather in Council, But he found it was a Lie and he Thanked the Comm^{d} for letting them know it & that it was the white Peoples Fault that y^{e} Interpreter was there that they had agreed to Push him a way & go on with the Treaty & Desired they would Give y^{e} man Some Vittles to take home

26 & 1 of the week no Meeting for worship nor But little Busenys
Done as to the Treaty, only Explaineing a letter the Indians got
Rote to Capt. Brant in answer to a message he had sent them
By the man who Came as an Interpreter But said the man
Could inform Brant of what was Done as they thought he
had his Stomack full

this man Brought a Message from ye westeren Indians to
the Six nations wherein they mantioned they had a great Deal
of Trouble of Late & that the British stood by & Did not help them
meaning as I Suppose the battle they had with Genl wayn and wishd
they had Taken there Advice last year But it was not ther
fault that Did not, I Suppose they Blamed the British, & that if
the United States would a gree to the line made last year
when they were togathe^r^ there would be peace & wished them
to Return as soon as they could & that they proposed to hold a
Trety next Spring

27 Sagorery a Tuscarora Chief Called to see us at our Lodgings
& in Conversation mentioned as other Indians did that the white
people wanted to push them right of the Land. I gave him
a Knife with which he appeard much pleasd Thomas Green
a white man who hath an Indian wife, & lives amongst them
Interpreted for us

28 had a publick Council in which the Commissioners Informed
the Indians the conditions the Chain of Friendship is to be
Brightened. which is that the line Between the United
States & the Seneca Indians shall Be Extended as far as
the State of Pennsylvania westwestward & Southwar
which we understand would Take in 800000 ac

Land which had Been at a former Treaty Seeded to the
14 United States & Give them Yearly forever whilst they
were friends to the United States 45000 Dollers & that he
Had Ten Thousand Dollers worth of Goods he would give
them to Cloath there wifes & Children

29 no Buisenys we Dined with Coll Pickring ~~with~~ Silas
Marsh a young Lawyer Lives on the North River at Pokipsey
who lodged with us was with us at Dinner talks of Comeing
here to live

30 no Buisenys the Indians are Deliberating on ye Coll proposals
we went to See the Indian Camp it is Admirable to See how
Soon those People Can Build a Town So as for them to live in
Comfortably in there way I Believe in one Day and a half
or 2 Day they had near 300 of there houses Built & we found
the women at worke at Several Branches of Buisenys Some
Makeing Mogasons others Belts & Shifts &c. Baskets & Cooking
Venson Plenty the men mostly gone to Councel, Deer Skins Stretched to Dry

31 no Publick Councel Red Jacket Sagoreey Clear Sky & one more
whose name not none Calld on us for Some Advice after
Makeing Some appolygy for theres not paying more
attention to us Sooner we let them know we would take
into Consideration what they had Said to us & give them
an answer they Introduced what they had to Say by
ving we were in the Presents of the Great Spirit & that
elieved we were honest men & there friends

& if they were now Deceived they Should never More put confidence in men & wished what they had to say might be Kept Secret. Horatio Jones was our Interpreter

11mo 1th the above named Indians Called on us for our answer which we gave them as hereafter mentioned

2 of 11mo 1 of ye week had Meeting for worship in the Schoolhouse after which was a Council with the Indians they Informed the Comisioners they Desired to have the land from Johnsons Landing to Buffelo Crick Being abought 4 miles wide and 22 miles in length a long lake Ery the Comrd Expressed a Desire to Retain that Piece of land to Build Houses on & for Vessels &c But they Informed him they Could not Do well without it as there fishing was there So the matter was left for that Day & ye Indians were to Consider of it

3 Rained this morning we Stayd at home untill noon Red Jacket Capt John & Some more were to See us Beged for Rum which we Refused them Several Sober Anides we to See us also
abought half Past one OClock there there Rose a very heavy Cloud & Blew & Rained very heavely after which we went to Thomas Morrises & Dined no Busyness Done to Day ye Indians Being Drunk which was Trying we Being very Desirous to be Returning homewards But the only Remedy was Patience or leave the Treaty unfinished which we were not free & Easey to Do

4 the Council was Opened & Red Jacket Spoke to the Busyness left under there Consideration on ye 2 Inst Insisting to Retain the land from Buffelow Creek to Johnsons landing which after Some Debate the Comrd agreed to I think was to have Priveledg of A Rode through it So the Treaty was agreed to on Both Sides as we thought Except Some Being Determined littele matter Relative to ye goods

5 no Councel Several Indians Call^d to See us Scanidoe & others
1th in the afternoon we Rode out to Cornplants Camp where we Saw
Graney wagus an old Indian woman it was Said She is above
one Hundred years old lives 100 miles from here which She Travels
I Believe on foot – Skenidoes Daughter was to See us with a Child
2 years old which Sucks we were informed by the old man that
they Suckel there Children Some times untill they are 4 years of age
this man Saith he is 80 years old is very Active & healthy our
landlord Informed us he keeps a Good Tavern in ye Oneida Settlement
Can furnish Travelers with a Good Dish of Tea & otherwoists But Can
Speake hardly any English

6 the Comm^d & Indians in Dispute a bought a matter we thought had
Been Settled which Makes the Time appear long as we hoped
to Set homewards tomorrow But now we may be Detained Several
Days, which makes it more Trying the weather Being very good to
Loose the time

7 to Day Spent Doing no Buiseness the Indians Chiefs Being too Drunk
the Comm^d Call^d to See us this After noon Drank Tea with us
we had Conversation with him Respecting there Dispute it
appeard they were not willing to Conferm all there former Sails
of Lands to the westward of the lands now Ceceded Back to
them which we thought they had Done on 4 Day last

8 Rained the Comm^d & Indians in Council Trying to Settle the
Articles of the Treaty & we waiting with anchious Desires to Set
of home the Rodes Being very Bad when we Came & Expect
them worse when we Return But it appears Best to Stay untill
the Buiseness is finished.

we were informed they had killed 160 Cattle for the Indians
on an Average wayed 700ll Ea
this afternoon we had a Conferrence with the Chiefs of the Several
Nations when it was agreed the Tuscororas were the original
owners of the land a bought Hopewell they are a Tribe of abought
300 Joses no Land are Mixed with the Senicas
9th 1st of the week had a Meeting in the Schoolhouse with Several friendly
People & many Indians to Good Satisfaction, in the after noon had
a Council inorder to finally finnish the Treaty & have the Articles
Signed, But Cornplant Rose up & Said that the United States had
Deceived the warers & if they Should Deceive the Sachims it would be
Bad for the United States had Told them at fort Stanwix & at New
York that all the Indians land was forfited to them which had
ocationed much Blood to be Spilt. & now ye Commr had Told
them that it was not the ~~&~~ United States & wished they had known
it Sooner which would have prevented ye Sheding of Blood.
warriors
& Concluded the warers would not Sign the Trety But the Sachims
might & they would abide by it as long as the Sachims Did
Right the Commr let the Indians know he Could not agree to Such
a Pertial Settlement that he would have ye warers & Sachims
Sign the Articles or leave matters as they were Before this
was heavy work however So it was & the Indians left to Consider
of the matter
10 no Buisengs Sagorecy & Capt Brantrip Call on us to know wheather
they Should Receive any thing for there land at Hopewell as they thought
it now appeard they were the original oners wee let the know
we would Do what we Could for them in the Buisengs
the Farmers Brother & Red Jacket Call'd to Seeus
But Several of the Chiefs Drunk

many of [illegible] Detained here by there Sloathfull & Slow
18 way of Doing Buisenys & Being so often Drunk But they are not to be
Hurryed

11 the Council Meet and agreed on the Articless & they were Signed
by the Indians Both Sachims & warryers Cornplant amongst the Rest of them
after which we Invited the Chiefs to our Lodgings where we had
a Seasonable oppertunity with them & Deliverd the goods we took for
them and Proposed to Call in the Morning & Speak to us again
12 which was accordingly Done & they Deliverd a Speech as Inserted
hereafter
we the Prepared for home & Set forward abought 2 OClock Pm
Rode 10 m to Ellis Gilberts Stayed all night there

13 left Gilberts at 5 OClock the weather Cold & the ground frose Got to
Matcalfs to Brakefast 13 miles, from thence we Rode to Joseph Bevens
6 or 7 miles arived there near one OClock Got our Dinners & it Being
23 miles to the next house & the Rode Bad we were afraid to
Set out that Evening So Staid all night there John Parrish & my
Self Lodged at Richard Hookers liveing Close by Bevins fared
Prety well tho our Companions had But Poor Lodgings

14 Set of Early Rode 10 miles to a Brush Cabbin Got our Brakefast
& fed our horses in the woods it Began to Snow & some already
on the ground we Set of for Bath Being 13 or 14 miles there
to which Place we Got abought 3 OClock it Continued Snowig
we Concluded to Stay there all night & Capt Williamson
Invited us to Lodg with him which kind offer we Imbraced

15 Set of Early the Snow 8 inches Deep Rode to Corbits 6 miles
got Brakefast Continued Snowing Set out for the Painted Post
11 miles the horses Balded very Badly which made Bad Rideing
Stoped there & Baited our horses

Four of the Sachems viz. Clear Sky, Red Jacket Saguarisy & another (whose name we were not acquainted with) being a deputation from the general Council of Indians who for several Days past have been deliberating on the proposals made to them by Col: Pickering, waiting on us at our Lodgings with Horatio Jones Interpreter — they desired that as they had something of a secret nature to communicate we would retire with them to some private place, which being complyed with, Red Jacket addressed us nearly as follows —

Brothers You see here four of us of the six Nations, who are assembled at this place in the will of the great Spirit to transact the business of the treaty, you have been waiting here a long time and visited by our chiefs and made your remarks, now it is our to answer you. We understand you told Saguarisy that you should not have come but at our request, & that you stand ready to afford us any assistance which lay in your power. —

Brothers we hope you will make your minds easy, as we who are now here are but Children, the Ancients being deceased, & we know that you & our forefathers transacted business together that you look to the great Spirit for his directions & assistance & take no part in war. — Brothers you all know the proposals made by us to Col. Pickering, as well as the offers made by him to us. we are now all in the presence of the great spirit and we place more confidence in you than heretofore, as you expressed your desire for peace we now desire your help & assistance we hope you will not deceive us. if you should do so, we shall no more place any confidence in mankind; we wish that if you know the will of Congreſs or the extent of the commiſsioner's powers that you will candidly inform us. — Brothers, We Wish that what we are now communicating may be kept secret. We are will to give up the four mile Path from Johnson Landding place to Cayuga Creek, the other parte of it from thence to Buffaloe Creek we wish to reserve on account of the fisheries & which would correspond with the treaty held with Sir Wm Johnson. — we desire to know if you can inform us why the triangle on lake Erie can not be given up — Cornplanter & Captn Brant who where only Warrior Chiefs were the persons who attended the treaty at Fort Stanwix & they were to have sent forward the proposals for our more general consideration, at that time old Smoke was alive who was a Man of great Understanding; but they were threatened into a compliance in consequence of which Captn. Brant went of to Canada desireing Cornplanter to do the best he could. ——

They then presented seven strings of wampums & with arrow & agreed to return to hear our answer at the 3rd hour this afternoon

The time allowed to consider & digest an answer being too short and the Indians returning rather earlier than the time appointed they cheerfully proposed to leave it under our consideration till tomorrow earnestly desireing we should be serious in deliberating on it. ———

1st 11 Mo 1794.

This morning the same Chiefs with the Interpreter attended according to our agreement of yesterday, the following answer as agreed on was communicated to them. ———

Brothers. We have considered what you said to us yesterday and shall answer you in a few words. We are thankful to the great Spirit that he has preserved us in health to see each others faces at this council fire, we and our Bretheren at home have the same good will towards you as our forefathers had and are desirous to afford you any service in our power, & that you may cherish peace with one another and with all men believing this will greatly contribute to your happiness we sympathize with you in your sufferings & distress we strict Justice to be done you respecting your Lands, you have been informed we can take no part in war, which is one great reason why we cannot be active in civil Government and therefore are not capable of Judging of all your grievences, especially as the transactions at Indian Treaties of late Years have not fully come to our knowledge; you have spoken to us respecting the piece of Land between Cayuga & Buffaloe Creeks, as we are unacquainted with the Commissioners powers we can give you no satisfactory answer on that subject. if it appears to be a matter of great importance to you it would be proper to lay it before him; the Land you mention along lake Erie you have been already acquainted that Congreſs has sold it to Pennsylvania & we do not suppose the Commiſsioner's has power to relinquish it; It is true the President and his Counsellors have impowered a Commiſsioner to treat with you but we thing the Goverment had no design to compel you, you have Men amongst you of Good Understanding & sufficient penetration to discover what you Just rights are, & if you minds are not easy with the proposals that have been made, we make no doubt but the Ears of the president & the great Council of the united states will be open to hear you & to them we conceive you have a right to appeal; We desire wisdom may conduce your Councils that whatever is done may tend to promote harmony & peace. ——

we then returned the strings of Wampum.

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11 Mo 12th 1794

According to the agreement of last evening about 30 or 40 of the Sachems & Chief warriors met at our Lodgings & delivered the following speech by Farmers Brother the chief Sachem

Brothers of the people called Quakers. ——

I wish you would attend to what we who are now present are about to say we speak as one. — Yesterday after receiving your invitation to come and partake of your presents, we agreed to meet here this morning to communicate a few words which we will now do.

Brothers / I am glad you have lengthened out your patience to see the end of the buſineſs which is now brought to a close I thank the Great spirit that he preserved you in health from the time you left you seat till you arrived here, & has Continued so to preserve you to this time; we put you under the protection of the same Great Spirit on your return.

hoping he may conduct you home in safety & that you may find your friends & families well. on your returns we should be very happy to hear that you got safe home & it would be very acceptable to the chiefs Now present to be informed of it by letter. —

We give hearty thanks to the descendance of onas that you so willingly arose from your seats to attend this Council fire according to our request. — Here are the articles of the Treaty for you to look over in order to impress you minds that you may tell them to your Brethren who are sitting on their seats at home.

Brothers) You have attended this treaty a long time the articles which we have now signed, I hope you fully understand now as we have shewn them to you we would wish to know you opinion whether we have made a good Peace or not as we cannot read, we are liable to be deceived, as you have no doubt considered them we wish to know your minds whether their be any flaw or catch in them which might hereafter occation uneasiness —

If you think that peace is now established on a good foundation, we wish you would come forward & sign the articles, as you are a people who are desirous of promoting peace & these writings are for that purpose we hope you will have no objection but all come forward & put your names to them & this would be a great Satisfaction. —

from the Painted Post we Rode to Mary Lindley's a widdow 13 miles
26 woman who Entertained us all night very kindly as did her
Son our Horses, we Brakefasted with her

16 Set out Rode to Richard Daniels 5 m Baited our horses & Rode to Peter Roberts 5 m then to william Carters 6 m Lodged there our next Days Ride was Trying it Being a Bought 25 miles to the Block house which was the next the Rodes very Bad, & the Snow 7 or 8 in Deep Scalded the horses very much no Remedy But to go forward & Do worse

I Spread my Blanket on a Bark flore lay Down Slept untill near 12 O Clock then Got up Smoaked my Pipe lay Down a Short time Slept But little more that night Rose abought 2 Prepaired

17 for going forward, Started of half past 3 Snow 7 in on y ground & Cold Got we arived at Tyoage near 9 Being 13 miles or more Cold & hungry we Struck fire warmed our Selves Eats Some Breakfast fed our horses & Set out for the Block house 10 or 12 miles the worst Rode that Ever I Saw Being to the horses knees in mud & Some Places Deeper Roots & Stones however we arived Safe there abought 10 O Clock when I was very much worn Down my Companions were for Trying to Get to the next house that Evening But I was too Tyred to Venture it being 20 miles at Least & the Rode for 5 or 6 m very Bad So we Concluded to Stay all night there a Dismal Place indeed the house if it may be Called one open on the Top for yards y weather Cold & one might Put their arm Between the logs no Stable for our Tyred horses nor Hay no milk Butter or Sugar we got Some fryed Venson & Fowl Boyld & fryed in Elks fat Eat our Supers

Lay'd Down on the flowr we had Something the Call'd a Bed
where I had the Satisfaction of Seeing the Stars which was
Pleasing as we had Snow for 3 or 4 Days Past Since we left Cannandeque &
I Slept very well & was Much Refreshed

18 we willingly left the Block house & Rode 10 miles in ye woods Saw
one Bare which I Came Clost to Before he Saw me we then fed our
Horses & Eat something our Selves from thence we Rode to James Kileses 10 miles
or more in which from the Block house we had Crosed Trout Run 32 times &
Laycomin 9 times our ~~Rode~~ Road mended after we left the Allegany
Mountain & But little Snow & it appeard like an other world when
we Got to the widdow Mary Harrises where we arrived that Evening
Being 15 miles from Kileses & were Kindly Entertained with a Bountyfull
Table & a warm house where we Stayed all night

19th this Morning we went to Samuel Wallises 6 m Stayed there that Day
to Rest our Selves & horses here John Parrish & James Emlen left
Wm Savery & my Self they Purposeing to go by Catawissing & we by
Sunberry & Northumberland

20 this Day was very Rainey we Stayed & went to Muncy
Meeting which was Solled & a Good one we Returned to Samuel
Wallises Contenued Raining very fast Stay'd all night

21 this morning found Samels Mill dam washed away and
ye Susquahanna River it was Said Rose 10 feet by we were
Informed we Could not Cross the waters which was Trying
But Patience was necessorary we Endeavoured after it, & Stay'd
another night there thinking it a Favour we had Got to Such
good quarters & kind frds

22 Set out for Northumberland Samuel Wallis & his Son John with us
28 Got there a bought Dark after Some Desficulty Pasing the over the waters
Stayed all night at a Tavern 30 miles there
23 Left there & Crosed the west Branch of Suscohanah to Sunbury Stopt
at Joseph Walleses Got Brakefast there then Rode to Jesse Yarnalls
Stayed all night it Being 27 miles from Sunbury, 17 People Lodged there
24 Set of Early Crosed Shemokin a Rapid Stream Rode to Casters town
it Being 33 miles where we loded
25 left there Early Rode to Mordicai Lees Got Brakefast 9 miles
from thence to Redding 9 miles Got our Dinner at Samuel Jacksons
the went to Samuel Hewses 8 miles Stay'd with him all night
26 left there & Rode to Thomas Rutters Refreshed our Selves & Set
out Rode to Joseph Potts's Being abought 34 miles Stay'd there
all night
27 we arived Safe home to Phila with Glad harts & I hope
Thankfull for the favours of health & Preservation
Through a Trying & long Journey

were present when the Articles were agreed on & made no objection to them.– He says they will agree to & abide by what the Sachems do, if they do right.– tomorrow they may think what the Sachems done was wrong, will they then abide by it no longer than they may think it right? If this be their meaning we may as well let things remain where they are. Your Chief Warrior says the U-States & the Sachems are now making a firm peace, but I can not consider it so unleſs the Sachems & Warriors both sign the Articles, as it may create divisions in your Councils & diſsention among yourselves.– this might be attended with dangerous consequences.– He speaks of the United States deceiving the Sachems.– It is unneceſsary for me to repeat the protestations of sincerity.– As I represent the U.-States, I have told you that I will not deceive you.– I can not consent to close the Busineſs in this manner, after so much care & pains has been taken to make every thing agreeable & satisfactory, I wish you to consider of it calmly & deliberately and give me an answer tomorrow.– If the Warriors wish to live in peace with the U-States, if they wish to make the Chain of friendship bright they will sign the Articles of the Treaty.–

Cornplanter then addreſsed the Warriors in a

short Speech desiring they would be firm &
steady in their conclusion. —

Council fire covered

& our horses Boll'd very Badly made it
Dangerous however we arived abought
9 oClock at Tyoge 13 miles Strunck fire
to warm our Selves Eat Brakefast on
one Beefs Tong & Bread & Chees Started
for ye Block house Through the worst
Rode that Ever I Rode Being most of
the way to the horses knees in mud &
Roots & Stones 11 miles which we Rode
By one oClock when I was very much
worn Down my Companions were for
Trying to get to the nexte house But
I was too Tyered to venter the Rode
for 4 or 5 miles not much Better & it
was abought 20m to the Next house
So we Concluded to Stay all night there
a most Dismal place & the weather
Cold & ye house if it may Be Called
one open for yards on the Roofe & Plenty
of Cracks Between the logs no Stable
for our Tyred horses nor hay

no Milk nor Butter nor Sugar we got some
Some Dryed Venson laid Down on the flore
with Something like a bed But I had the
Satisfaction of Seeing the Stars which
Shined Bright which was pleasing as
we had Snow for 3 or 4 Days since we
Left Candosqua & we Rose in ye morning
12 Set of Rode 10 miles fed our horses in the
woods Eat some Dryed Beef Set out for
James Keiles 10m more Got Dinner then
Rod[illegible] Mary Harrises 15 miles where
It appeared like an other world Being
very kindly Entertained with a Bounty
full Table & a warm house where
we Stayed all night
19 Got our Breakfast Rode to Samuel
Wallises Spent the Remainder of the
Day there to Rest my mare Being lame
here J B & J E left William Savery &
my Self they Intending to Go by Catewis
ing Wiomy & I by Northomberland
20 Stayed all night that Day was very Rainey
we Raid & went to Muncy Meeting which
was Sollid & a Good one Returned to Saml
Wallises Continued Raining very fast
Stayed all night next Day found Samuels
21 Mill Dam Broke & the waters so high that
we were Informed we Could not Cross

Thecon ~~waters~~ of the Suscohannah Rose this
Day & last night abought 9 foot it was.
Trying to Stay But there was nothing
to Be Done But to Exercise Patience
& we thought it a favour we got to
such Good Quarters the family Being very
kind Stayed all night
22 Set of for Northumberland Samuel
Walles & his Son John with us Got there
a bought Dark after Some Defficulty
getting over the waters Stayed all
night at a Tavern ~~Je~~ 30 miles
23 Set of next morning Cross[illegible] the
west Branch of Suscohannah went
to Joseph Wallises in Sunberry Got
our Brakefast there, Left there and
Rode to Jesse Yarnalls 27 miles 17 People there
24 Left there as Soon as we Could
see to Travel Crossed Sheomokin
Creek a Deep water Rode to Carless Town
33 miles
25 Rose Early in the Morning Rode to
Mordica Lees 9 miles Got Brakefast
then to Reding 9 miles Got Dinner at
Samuel Jacsons then to Samuel Hewes 18m
Stayed all Nights there Set out Early
26 in the Morning Rode to Thos Rutters
Got Brakefast then to Perkeomen 10 miles
27 Got ~~Dinner~~ then to Joseph Potts's 14 miles
Stayed all night Came home in morning

26 1st of the week no Meeting for worship. Buisness Done with the Treaty only Explaining a letter which the Indians Got Rote to Capt Brant a Mohawok Chief in answer to what he had Sent them in his Message & one Pickering had Rote him, ~~they~~ Indians Mentiond to Brant that they thought ye man that, Brought it Could let ~~them~~ him know what was Said as they thought he had his Stomack full

This Man Brought a message from Brant to the Six nation Indians Mentioning he had Been among the westren Tribes that they had of late a great Dele of Trouble & that the British stood by & would not help them & wished they had taken there Advice But it was not there fault they Did not; that if the United States would agree to the line they had Made when they were togather there would be Peace & Desired there Might Be a Trety next Spring at Buffelow Crick; wish them to Retur as Soon as they Could I Expect they Blamed the British for not takeing the advice

27 Saguorey or Saguorisey an Indian Chief of the Tuscororah Nation, was to See us at our Lodging with whome we had Some Conversation he Expressed as other of the Indians Did that the white People wanted to push them Quight of

for us he is a white man tho he saith his Mother was
Half Indian I gave him a knife which^{he} was much Please
with viz the Indian Chief

28 had a Council in Publick the Coll^{e} Informed the
Indians the Condition on which the Chaine is to be
Brightened which is that the line Between the
United States & the Six nations Shall Be Extended
to the Pennsylvania Line west
as there Chiefs knew that all these lands had Been
sold at Different times to the United States and
the State of Pensylvania so far westward to the
satisfaction of Both Sides as Muskinggam
from the upperend of Lake Erey Runing Due South
to the Pennsylvania Line Runing East & west
But would Give Back all the land to them which Lies
Between y line Last Discribed & west line of Penn^{d}
Containing about or near 800000 Acers & a Privelidg
to hunt on the western lands & that the United
States would give them yearly 4500 Dollers & ~~yearly~~
forever while they were Peaceable & if they agreed
to the Conditions he had Ten Thousand ^{Dollars} worth of
goods he would Give them to Cloth there wives
& Childrn

29 no Bussiness we Dined at Coll Pickerings
with a young Lawyer Silas Marsh who Boarded
with us & lives on the North River near ^{or}Pokipey

30 no Business we went to^{d} Indian Camp it is
admirable to see how soon these People Can
Build a Town so as to fit them to
[illegible] fortable [illegible] there [illegible]

the Men were Mostly Gone to Councel and other ways the women were Busey Some a Cooking others Sewing & Makeing Baskets & Mogosons & Venson Plenty abought there Cabins & Deer Skins Stretched to Dry

31 no: Council Read Jacket Clearsky one no name & Saggorisey Called on us to Day for Some advice after Making an Apoligy for there not Paying more Attention to us Sooner which we took into Consideration let them know we would Give them an Answer they Introduced what they had to Say By observeing we were in the Presence of the Great Spirit that they Believed we were honest men & there friends if they were now Deceived they Should never More Put Confidence in Men, they wished what they had to Say Might be kept Privet Horatio Jones was there Interpretor

11th 1st
Rained we Staid at home Read Jacket Clearsky & the name of one not-none Senecas Chiefe and Saguorey or Sword Bearer Chiefs of the Tuscororees Called at our house for an Answer to what they Said to us yesterday which we Gave them in Substance as follows

2 8 1th of the week had a Meeting in the Schoolhouse after which was a Council with the Indians they Informed Pickering they Desired to have the land from Johnsons Landing to Buffalow Crick Being abought 4 miles wide & 22 along ye lake

the Coll Purposed to Give them a priverledg to fish & [illegible] Six the [illegible] Land for ye Unites States & [illegible] under there [illegible]

Indian Tribes   acres
Senecas 1900 the land they posses 4000000
Cayugas posses ~~[illegible]~~ 600 - - - - 64000
Onandagas . 500 - - - —— 70400
                                                   256000
Oneidas 500 posses .1600 at this Treaty
Tuscaroras 300 Reside with the Senecas hold no land
Morohawks Removeed over the Lake abought the Grand River & ye Bay of Kanty abought 800
the Stockbridg Indians are the Remain of the Tribes Formerly living in New England now Settled near the Oneides abought 250 of them or 300   23040 acres
Brother Town Indians 150 poses land   93840

3 Rained this morning we staid at home untill noon several Indians Calle to see us Beged hard for Rum Capt. John Read jacket & 2 other Chiefs & several sobed anides a Bought half Past one there Came up a viry heavy Storme of wind & Rane after which we went to Thomas Morrises & Dineed Before we sat of we Read our letters from Phila which was Very Pleasent to here from home not haveing heard any thing ~~thing~~ Before since we left them no Business Done to day so many Chiefs Being Drunk which was Trying we Being Very Desirous of Returning homewards, But the only Remedy was Patience or to leave the Treaty undone which we were not free to Do

4 this Day had a Councel Read jacket Spoke to what had Been said to them on ye 2th day ~~[illegible]~~ letting the Comrs know they were Desirous to keep the land a long the lake from Buffolow Crick to Johnsons landing, which the Comrs agreed to with, only the use of a Rode through

So the Treaty was agreed too Except Some matters Respecting Injuries Done on Either Side which the Comr Told them might be Done Better Between him & Some of there Chiefs at his lodging Before they Came in open Councel & also how the money & Goods Should Be Distributed

5 no Councel to Day we had Several Indians Calld to See us Scanidore & others in the after noon we Rode out to Cornplants Camp where we Saw Granny wagues an old woman it is Said above 100 years old who live one hundred miles from here Scanidore Daughter was here with a Child 2 years old or more which She Gives Suck to & the old man Informed us the Indian women Some times Suckeled them untill they were 4 years old this man saith he is 80 years old of years very active & hearty keeps a good Tavern in the Onida Settlement & we were Informed by our Landlord one may Get a Good Dish of Tea and otherwise well Entertained there tho he Can Speak Scarce no English

6 the Indian & Coll in Dispute abought Some Little Matters Respecting which we thought had Been Settled which makes the time Appear longer as we hoped to Set of home tomorrow But now we may Be Detaind Several Days the weather Being Very Good makes it Trying to loose Such favorable ~~[illegible]~~ Days

17 to Day Spent in Doing no Bussness the Indian Chiefs Being too Drunk the Coll Called to See us this afternoon Drank Tea with us had Conversaton with him on the Deficulties the Indians Started yesterday & the Day before they were not willing to Confirm all the Sails or Agreament they heretofore made of Lands to the westward of the Lands which was now Ceeded Back to them which we thought they had agreed to on 4 Day last

8 Rained, understand y Coll & Indian Chiefs are in Council Trying to Settle the Articles of the Trety & we awaiting with Anchious Desires to Set of home the Rode Being very Bad when we Came & Expect it to be much worse when we Return But it appears Best to Stay untill the Business is finnished we are informed to Day they have Killed 160 Cattle for the Indians Mostly larg oxen on an Average 700 Ew this afternoon we had a Confference with Several of the Nations Chiefs & waryors of Indians who agreed that the Tuscororas were the original owners of the land abought Hopewell they are a Tribe of abought 300 Soules no land are mixed with the Senecas

9th first of the week had a meeting in the Schoolhouse with Several friendly People & many Indians to Good Satisfaction in the after noon had a Council in order to have the Treaty finally Concluded & the articles Signed But Cornplant Started abouts to the waryers Signing of it which [illegible] Stop

, the Treaty being finnishe this Day
Conoplan Complained that the United
States had Decieveed the warryers & if they
Should Deceive the Sachims it wolild
Be Bad he had Refetance to the Treaty
at forte Stanwix when they held up to
the Indians that all there Lands were
Forpited to the United States & a large pesel
of there Land was Ceded to them which was
~~which~~ hee. said the Ocation of much Blood
Being Spilt

10 no Council to Day Sagoreey & Capt Drantup
Call'd on us to know when it would be likely
they Should Receive any thing for there lands
at Hopewell as they thought, it now appear'd
they were the original owners we Informed
them we would Indeavour to Do what
we Could for them in that Buisness
they are of the Tuscorora Tribe 3 or 400 of th
the Farmers Brother & Red Jacket also Call'd to
see us, in ye Afternoon W. & my Self went to
See Coll Pickring several of the Sachims Drunk
very Trying indeed to be Detained here by there
Sloathfull & Slow way of Doing Buisness But
they are not to be Hurried

11 the Council meet & agreed on the Articles & they were
Singed by the Indians after which the Indians chiefs Call.
at our lodging & we had a Seasonable opportunity
with them & Delivered the Goods we Took for them.

12 we had an other Conferrence with the Chiefs at
there Request last night after which we Got
Redy & Set of towards home Rode as far as
Eleas Gilbert 10 mile from Candoigua

13 Left Elias Gilberts abought 5 oClock in the mo[illegible]ning
Came to Metcalfe 13 miles Got breakfast set [illegible]
Came to Joseph Bevins 6 miles Got ther before one oC
Being 22 miles & 1/2 to Bath & no house we agreed to stay
all night, John Parish & my self lodg at Richd Hookers
14 Left Bevins Rode abought 10 miles to a Brush
Cabin in the woods Baited our Horses Eat alittle
Breakfast it Began to Snow & Some allready on
the Ground we set of for Bath Being 13 miles
Got there abought 3 oClock Continued Snowing
we Concluded to stay all night there Capt
williamson kindly Invited us to Lodg
with him which we Imbraced.
15th Left Bath Early in ye Morning Rode to Corbits
6 miles, Got Brakefast Snowed all the way Being
abought 3 in Deep & the horses Balled Badly Continued
Snowing set out for the Painted Post 11 miles
Stopt there & Baited from thence we Rode to
the mary widow Lindleys 13 miles Lodged there left
our Horses at her sons living near her house
16 Breakfasted with her set out again in the Snow
Rode to Richd Daniels 5 m Baited then Rode to
Peter Roberts 5 m then to william Carters 6 miles
Lodged there the prospect of going to the Block house
17 next day was very Trying however we had a poor old
Bed laid on a Bark flore which served 3 of us
I took a blanket spread it a side the Bed
Laid Down slept untill 12 oClock then got
up smoaked my pipe & lay Down a Short time
Slept But little more that night Rose up
18 abought half past 2 set of for the Block
house Between 3 & 4 in the morning Cold & the
Snow abought 6 or 7 inches Deep +

Philad^{a} 2m^{o} 23th 1798

at a Conferrence held with 5 of the Tuscororas Nation
who were authorised By there Nation to Inquire Respecti
there Right to the lands at Hopewell & on Inquireing
Into the Matter ~~there~~ it Doth not appear that they were
Ever the owners of that Part of Vergeina But we find
By a Treaty held with the Six Nations of Indians in
the year 1744 and the Tuscororars were Part of those
Nations that they Sold all those Lands to the government
of Vergenna & Reced Pay for the Same
-But as we love our Read Brothers & Desire to make
there Minds Easey we have agreed to give them
1000 Dollers ~~worth of~~ which was Done

There Names are
Sagoresey
Nicholas Cusick

Canandarqua Sepr. 17th 1794

Sir

Since my last I have endeavored to obtain every information from the Westward in my power. Mr. Wm. Ewing having been imployed in that Quarter for that purpose returned last evining and the minuets he has made is inclosed, and also the Coppy of a letter from Capt. Brant.

I have had the account Respecting Genl. Waynes action wi the Indians several ways the particulars are mentioned in Mr. Ewings minuets, I first had the acct. by the Indians from Buff Creek and also by a man and his sister from Detroit the latter having been a Prisoner with the Indians three Years, and I hav no doubt respecting the truth of it.

Since the Indians were first invited to the Treaty the Briti have endeavored to ~~[illegible]~~ if possiable to prevent their attending & have used every exertion to persuade them to Join the Hostile Indians at the Westward till at last they found the Indians would not Generally Join in the War the Gover then had them in Council at Fort Erie, that they might attend the Treaty & if aney thing was given them by the Americans to take it &c &c —

About one hundred and fifty of the Indians come to this place from Genesee River in Order to attend the Treaty but it did not commence at the time Stipulated & I thought it Best for them to Return to Genesee River and cum on again with those from the Westward to which they readily Consented.

The Indians will Generally attend the Treaty in my oppinion or especially those of the best part of them (viz) such as are generally in Council and the best freinds to the United States.

The goods and stores forwarded by Col. Pickering

have arrived ~~[illegible] I shall~~
~~endeavor that they are distributed in such manner as to answer~~
~~the best purpose for which they are designed~~

Col. Pickering is expected daily and I believe the Indians
will be collected in the course of 8 or 10 Days

Canadaquai Septr 20th 1794

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure of recieving yours of the 2d of August, and while I lament that you were unable to procure No 9 from Pensfield I remain grateful for the pains that you took in the business

Col: Pickering arrived here yesterday in order to commence the Treaty. the Brittish are trying to keep the Indians back and bring him to Buffaloe Creek, in order to have the business negotiated under their own Eyes, and assist their Tawny friends with their advice. this however Col: Pickering refuses complying with, so that they will have to come here at last

We have had an Account of a very important Victory obtained by Wayne over the hostile Indians near the brittish fort at the Rapids of the Miami. Wayne is said to have slaughtered a number of them to have driven them 12 Miles back as far as the fort & to have destroyed all their Cornfields. the Indians had been emboldened to the Attack by their friends the brittish

11203

a Company of their Militia headed by its regular officer all painted together with various other British Subjects are said to have been in the Engagement, four of them were taken Prisoners and hung

I am with Esteem
Your Obedt Servt & Friend

Thomas Morris

P. S. I had the Pleasure of seeing Mr Munsford and recieving your Letter. he has determined I believe to settle in Onandag County on the Cayuga Lake.

Thomas Morris Letter
September 20th 1794.

Letter by Thomas Morris regarding the Pickering Indian Treaty at Canandaigua and the victory of Mad Anthony Wayne over the western Indians, the two events which insured the safety of settlement in pioneer Western New York. From the original just secured by the New York State Library. Addressee unknown.

"Canadaguai Sept^{r} 20th 1794

My dear Sir

I had the pleasure of ~~seeing your~~ receiving yours of the 20th of August, and while I lament that you were unable to procure No. 9 from Penfield I remain grateful for the pains that you took in the business.

Col. Pickering arrived here yesterday in order to commence the Treaty. The Brittish are trying to keep the Indians back and bring him to Buffaloe Creek, in order to have the business negotiated under their own Eyes, and assist their Tawny friends with their advice. This however Col. Pickering refuses complying with, so that they will have to come here at last.

We have had an Account of a very important Victory obtained by Wayne over the hostile Indians near the brittish fort at the Rapids of the Miami. [The Battle of Fallen Timbers at the rapids of the Maumee in northwest Ohio, August 20, 1794] Wayne is said to have slaughtered a number of them, to have driven them 12 Miles back as far as the fort & to have destroyed all their Corn fields. The Indians had been emboldened to the Attack by their friends the brittish. A company of their Militia headed by its regular officers all painted ~~together~~ [to look like Indians], together with various other Brittish Subjects are said to have been in the Engagement, four of them were taken prisonors and hung.

I am with Esteem

Your Obed^{t} Serv^{t} & friend

Thomas Morris

P.S. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Mumford and receiving your letter. He has determined I believe to settle in Onondaga County on the Cayuga Lake.

Canandaigua Sept 27. 1794

I have written to you several times in behalf of the Cayuga and Onondaga Indians. They appear anxious respecting their Lands they again request me to inform you that they would wish you to make known to them your Intentions respecting the Business.

And as this is the third time I have written and received no answer. I beg you Sir to let me know what I can tell the Indians to depend on relative to it.

I should suppose it would be most proper while the Indians are present at the Treaty which it is probable will not terminate untill the last of next Month and if you think best the Commissioners should come forward to treat with the Indians it would be best they should arrive here by the 15 or 20 of October

I am Sir

Your obedient Hble Servt

Israel Chapin

His Excellency Governor Clinton

21 September 1794
From Israel Chapin
Esquire concerning
a treaty with
the Cayugas and
Onondagas. —
No 2

At Kanandaigua. 1794.

October. In the beginning of this month, about a dozen of the Oneida Chiefs came to my quarters, accompanied by General Chapin.

They observed, that they had come to this place to meet the rest of the Six Nations, on busineſs with the United States: but the other nations not having arrived, and this being a leiſure time, they wiſhed to ſpeak of private affairs, which concerned only their own nation.

Encroachment on the Oneida's Lands.

The Chiefs complained that encroachments were making on their land. They said, that in the ſale of land to the State of New-York, the line was to run from the ſouth-weſt corner of their reservation, due north to the Deep Spring‡; and thence north to Canaseraga Creek: and that according to this agreement the line was originally run.* But that lately they have run a new line, due East from the Deep Spring; which cuts off a large piece of their land. — This they ſaid, had always been too much the case with Indian Lands. Tho' there was a right understanding at firſt; yet afterwards the white people would come and cut off their land. They added "Now our buſineſs is that of Peace. General Chapin, you were appointed to ſee juſtice done to the Six Nations. We now apply to you and Colo. Pickering for aſsiſtance, and to procure us juſtice."

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* On the map of Mr. De Witt, the Surveyor General of New-York, the line is drawn north from the Deep Spring, to a Creek called by him Chittenenga.

‡ See a plan in Vol. 62. fol. 174.

They also complained of their being wronged in the running of their Eastern line, which, during the negociation with Governor Clinton & other Commiſsioners, they earneſtly desired might go ſtraight from James Dean's ſouthweſt corner to the head of Unadilla: while the Governor inſiſted on running it due ſouth from Mr. Dean's ſouthweſt corner. And that finally in consideration of 500 dollars more to be paid them, towards building a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, they consented to have the line run from Mr. Dean's corner ſtraight to a point in the ſouth line of their reservation, half way between the head of Unadilla & the point due ſouth from that corner. Notwithſtanding which, the line was in fact run due ſouth. But tho' they have been wronged in this, they give it up. But the new encroachment from the Deep Spring, they said was too much; and they could not relinquiſh it.

Anſwer to the Oneidas' Complaint.

To aſcertain the facts neceſsary to be known in order to form a right judgement of their complaint, it ſeemed proper that ſome enquiry and examination ſhould be made on the land. I therefore told the Chiefs that I should return by the way of Oneida, and would then enquire into the ſubject of their complaint: General Chapin concurring in it as the beſt means of procuring them ſatisfaction.

Saturday, October 11. 1794.

Parties in the Oneida Nation.

Having been informed that two parties had for ſome time exiſted in the Oneida Nation, and altho' there had been an apparent reconciliation, yet that ſome heart-burning remained, and that the breach was in danger of encreaſing: I aſsembled the Chiefs and Warriors, with a hope that on a diſcovery, from both ſides, of the cauſes of their difference, means might be uſed to remove them, and reſtore their union. Such a union, at all times deſirable, ſeemed to be particularly important at this time; tho

Oneidas forming a respectable portion of the Six Nations; and having been always ſteadily attached to the United States.

In a ſhort addreſs, after noticing that the great object of the general treaty at this place, was to renew and confirm the friendſhip which had now for some years ſubſisted between the Six Nations and the United States, I expreſsed my wishes to see them united among themſelves; and especially that the Oneida nation, dwelling together on their own land, in our neighbourhood, and having one common intereſt, might live in harmony and love: observing, that this would be agreeable to the Great Spirit who delighted in the happineſs of mankind; but that happineſs was attainable only by union, peace, and mutual kindneſs.

I then desired them calmly to relate the cauſes of diſsension among them; expreſsing a hope that when known, it might be practicable to remove them, and manifesting my disposition to afford any aſsiſtance in my power.

Five Strings of Wampum.

Captain John then ſpoke a few words to the Indians; and desiring me to keep my seat, they withdrew a little while, to converse among themſelves. On their return, Capt. John delivered the following Speech, on the

Causes of Diſsention in the Oneida Nation.

Brother, You recollect, after we had heard what you our brother ſaid, that we deſired you to make your seat easy, while the Chiefs withdrew to conſult of an answer. Now liſten to what we have to say.

[Here he recited the ſubſtance of my ſpeech to them.]

Now, Brother, I desire you to liſten. I hope you will understand what I am going to relate. You will hear my voice in presence of my brethren who are ~~here aſſembled~~.

Brother, We have given to us a ſenſe to know right from wrong. You said that the Great Spirit regarded those who loved one another. You muſt pity our condition: We are an ignorant people. We have not the word of the Great Spirit ſo fully explained to us as you the white people. Still we have our rules of conduct — those of our forefathers, which they handed down, that they might be preserved and practised by their children.

Brother, In your ſpeech you desired we would lay before you the causes of difference among us. — What I ſhall do, will be openly. What I say cannot be hid from the Great Spirit. In his presence, and before these people, I ſhall now relate the cause of our difference.

Brother, We have received requeſts from the different nations, time after time, that we ſhould be united. Now we hear the voice of the United States repeating the ſame requeſt.

Brother, You said if we would be united, it would be greatly to our advantage, & to the advantage of the nations at large. Our property and intereſt were one: why should we not be united? But I paſs over these matters; repeating only a few words of the advice we have received.

Now, Brother, liſten; and I will tell the cause of uneaſineſs among us. I will convey my ideas in as few words as poſsible. — *Our minds are divided on account of our lands.* Not that we are to blame: — 'Tis you, Brothers of a white ſkin, who cause our uneaſineſs. You keep coming to our seats, one after another. You adviſe us to ſell our lands. You say it will be to our advantage. This, Brother, is the voice we receive from you.

Brother, We have received the voice of the United States, as our friends. We really believe the Government of the United States are our friends. You have often adviſed us to keep our lands, & told us if we ſold them, it would be like throwing a piece of metal into the fire, which would there diſsolve.

Brother, I will now enter on a relation of facts, and in a few words; for if I should go into a full detail, it would take up too much time. I will only mention the moſt material.

Brother, There was a council-fire kindled at Tioga (on the Mohawk River) requesting land of us. But there was an Albany man there at the ſame time, who desired we would not ſell, as we ſhould injure ourſelves by it.

Brother, This was the cause of our minds being broken apart: ſome were for disposing of our lands, and ſome were againſt it. Our Head-Chief (Good Peter) who died at Buffaloe Creek, was againſt disposing of our lands: but other Chiefs prevailed; so that we disposed of a large country.

Brother, Afterwards a Bostonian [meaning John Livingston] came forward and requested we would let him have a tract of our land. He came as far as Canadesaga, where he kindled his Council-Fire. There we made a bargain, and disposed of a large tract of our land.

Then the Governor [of New York] kindled a Council-Fire at Fort Stanwix. He said to us, "I will break this bargain which you have made; as I have a regard for your welfare. This bargain would be to you as if your land were ſunk: Now I will lift it out of the water." — After he had ſaid he would ſave our lands for us, he added — "You had better ſell it to me. I will do you juſtice." — This made us glad: for we expected to have our land restored.

Now, Brother you may think, and I well know, that we know nothing about the ſale of lands. For we consented to let him have a large tract, for which he was to pay us 600 dollars a year, as long as the water ſhould run. — There you see one of our bargains: only this ſum for ſo large a country as we disposed of!

Then the Governor drawing marks all round what was left of our land, said to us — "Brothers, you ſee your ſeat is yet large and comfortable, and that you have room to move round it:" Then he desired we would not ſell or lease any more of our lands to any body.

Then he gave us a paper, mentioning how large our ſeats were: ſtill requeſting we would not dispose of any of our lands. But, Brother, we ſince find that we were loſt, in disposing of so much: tho' it was the voice of all the Chiefs to do it.

Brother, After giving us this writing, and desiring we would keep our lands, he proposed that we ſhould lease four miles wide on the ſouth ſide of our lands: and ſaid he, "I will attend to it for you; as you are not acquainted with dealing for lands."

Brother, These are the heads of the treaty with the Governor, at Fort Stanwix.

Brother, At the ſame time there was a great man there, a citizen of the United States. He kept a full table for us; treated us well; and after the Governor had completed his buſineſs, then he came with his petition, requeſting we would let him have a tract of land. This also we granted.

Brother, This is the manner in which we have been imposed on by the white people.

We are ſenſible that we were then very much loſt. After these things had taken place, the difficulty aroſe in the nation which ſtill ſubſiſts: for, as I ſaid, ſome were for leaſing, and ſome were opposed to leaſing.

Brother, You requested we would lay before you the cauſe of the diviſion in the nation: this is truly the cause which I have been relating — the letting our land go, from time to time. We acknowledge before you, that herein we have acted very foolishly.

Now, Brother, as I before mentioned, after the Governor had made a bargain with us, he gave us liberty to leaſe a piece of our land, four miles wide. A man came forward to leaſe it. The Sachems conſented; thinking it would throw an annual payment into the nation. But our Head Warrior roſe againſt it; and was very angry with the Sachems for diſpoſing of the land. However, the bargain took place.

Brother, This leaſe was given to one Peter Smith. During the time of making the bargain, our Head Warrior was talking againſt it: but we perſevered in leaſing the land, contrary to his good advice.

After the leaſe was given, we ſent warriors of one party to attend the ſurveyors in running out this tract of land; which had liked to have produced a greater difficulty in the nation than what you now ſee. Our mind were greatly broken apart: we did not know that we ſhould ever again bring them together.*

Brother, You requested that we would lay before you the whole cause of our difference: I repeat, That it is our land. I am tender hearted; and my mind is easily flattered & led away. I am willing to accommodate my brothers of a white ſkin; and have always liſtened to their voices. The reason has been, that I thought they would not be pleased if I did not comply with their requests. And we comply because we wiſh to live in friendſhip with our brothers the white people.

Brother, I have mentioned the heads; it would be too tedious to mention all the particulars which have caused our difference.

Brother, The United States planted a tree of peace for us, and desired that we would ſit under its ſhade and ſmoke our pipes, and think of nothing but friendſhip. The path of peace was opened for us by the United States, and we were desired by our brothers to walk in it. We have kept in this path with our brethren of the U.States; and we have kept in it among ourselves, except in

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[* I have been told that both parties armed.]

in the case which I have mentioned.

Now, Brothers, you have heard what the Sachems have to say on their part, of the causes of difference in the nation. Now I hand your Speech to the Chief Warrior, to see if he has any thing to say, contrary to what I have ſpoken.

[He then handed my five ſtrings to Peter, the Head Warrior.]

Speech of Peter, the Chief Warrior.

Brother, Liſten.

Brother, You requested that we would lay before you the causes of the difficulty in the Oneida Nation. You have heard the voices of the Sachems: they mentioned the heads thereof.

Brother, You perfectly recollect, that at the time you kindled a Council-Fire at Newtown Point, I there heard your voice, as did a number of the Chiefs now present. You gave us advice that we ſhould quit our hunting; and informed us how the white people lived; how much better and more comfortable. Further you recommended that we ſhould learn the ways of the Great Spirit.

Brother I will just mention the heads of your advice, tho' not neceſsary for you, as you muſt perfectly recollect what you told us at Newtown. You adviſed us to keep our lands, as our seats were small. But whenever we should desire to dispose of any part of them, that we should make our minds known to the President, who would appoint a person to see justice done us. This was your advice.

Brother, You advised us in a number of cases; how to live, & what to do. It would be tedious to mention the particulars. You must recollect them.

Brother, You must recollect that we told you at that treaty, that we considered you as our brother, and accepted of your advice, which we thought was good. You pointed out a particular path and rule for us to go by. You just now heard, by the voice of our Sachems, how we have since conducted. If you find that we have strayed from the path, and gone contrary to your advice, we desire you to bring us back: perhaps we have gone astray.

Brother, We now return your strings. You desired we would lay our difficulties before you, as it was possible you could remove them.

[He then returned the Strings.]

Having heard these speeches, I told them the subject was important — that I would well consider it, and on Monday give them my advice.

Monday, October 13th 1794.

Answer to the two foregoing ſpeeches.

Brothers,. When I had heard your ſpeeches reciting the causes of trouble and diſsention among you, I told you the ſubject was important — that I would think of it — and when ready, again meet you in Council, and give you my opinion and advice.

Brothers. I have thought a great deal of the condition of the natives of this land, whose fathers grew out of it, and once poſseſsed it all. I have earnestly wished that some new path might be discovered in which they might walk with more safety, and in following which they might find all the good things which mankind can enjoy.

Brothers, Some of you have heard the sentiments I formerly expreſsed on this subject: your War Chief has reminded me of them. One thing, Brothers, is known to all men of understanding, who look round among their brethren; that it is our own conduct which makes us happy or wretched. I can speak with certainty of people of my colour. Among them those who are industrious, prudent and temperate, get a plenty of good things, and are happy. Those who are lazy, imprudent and intemperate, become poor & miserable. Among all people, as well those of a white as of a dark skin, some are good, honest and friendly; and some are bad, dishonest & unkind. Among the whites, bad men often hurt the good; and they would hurt them much more, did not the laws restrain and punish them. Among the whites, the poor, the ignorant and the young, who cannot take care of themselves, are under the guardianship of the laws. Those laws mark out the path in which such helpless people are to walk; and persons are appointed as guides to keep them from losing the path, & to prevent people more knowing, but having bad hearts, from leading them astray.

Now, Brothers, you the natives of this land—you whose forefathers grew out of it, are in the condition of the helpless people just described; and need the guardianship of our laws, in respect to many things, but especially in the management of your lands. And you have acknowledged candidly, that you know nothing about the sale of lands. You told me that you had a sense of right and wrong, tho' you had not the advantages of knowledge like the white people. You have indeed, brothers, a sense of right and wrong: among you are [illegible] men of excellent understandings. The Great Spirit who made those of a white skin, made you also: and the original powers of your minds are equal to ours. And yet even your wise men suffer imposition from bad white people of not half their understanding. What then gives the whites this superiority over you? 'Tis the knowledge they obtain from books and from the many useful customs and employments practised by the white people, but a very few of which have even been seen by you. How then Brothers can you become equal to the whites? Only by adopting – their ways – such of them as are good and useful. For, Brothers, we have some bad ways as well as many good ones: and unfortunately, Indians have been ready enough to learn the bad, while they have refused the good. Hence it is that you have suffered so many impositions from white people. For bad people among the whites, knowing that you are incapble of computing the value of your lands, take advantage of your ignorance, & deceive you: and knowing also your principal failing, they pretend to a great deal of generosity, and provide a plenty of liquor; and when your hearts become cheerful, and your heads grow giddy, then they make their bargains with you, and get your Chiefs to sign their papers. But as soon as you are sober, you find, to your sorrow, that your beds have slipped from under you. Another misfortune, Brothers, attends these bargains, that true interpretations are not always given of the papers you sign. Perhaps sometimes the interpreters purposely deceive you: but at other times the interpretations are not exact because you have no words in your language by which the meaning of the English words can be expreſsed. Few even of the white people understand all those words: and they are not neceſsary to be introduced into papers which convey your lands. They ought not to be introduced: and you ought never to set your hands to a paper unleſs the interpreters first say, in the presence of the Great Spirit, that they have faithfully interpreted every word. If this were done, brothers, such papers would contain but a few words: and the fewer the words the leſs the danger of your being deceived. But I must not enlarge on these matters:

Brothers. The principal object I have in view, is to heal the wounds which have been given by the disposing of your lands, and to point out a way in which you may avoid future strife.

Brothers. At Newtown Point, I explained to a number of your Chiefs a Law of the United States intended to guard the Indians from the imposition of White People. The most important article in this Law respects your lands. This Article declared, that no sale of Indian lands should be valid, unleſs made at a public treaty held under the authority of the United States. –

Now Brothers, it is my opinion that the lease of your lands to Peter Smith, is by this law – made void. This lease you say was the first cause of heart-burning among you, and well nigh brought you to the shedding of each others blood.

This lease, I am told, was a sale of your land for twenty one years: and that altho the land leased contained near one hundred square miles, yet he is to pay you a rent of only two hundred dollars a year!

Brothers, I have already observed, that advantages are taken of you, because you cannot calculate the quantity & value of your lands. I will give you some Idea of that large piece which you leased to Peter Smith.

As it amounts to near one hundred square miles, it contains land enough for three hundred good farms. These 300 farms would support 300 families upon them with good houses, and barns, horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, wheat, corn, cloathing and all the necessaries and comforts of life, in great plenty. I will just observe further, Brothers, that these 300 families would probably contain between two & three thousand people, or perhaps three or four times as many as the whole Oneida nation; and all might be so abundantly supported only by the strip of four miles wide on the south side of your reservation. How rich then, Brothers, you still are, notwithstanding all your losses! and rich may you remain, provided you no more throw away your land in foolish bargains. Let the knowledge of this make your minds easy. Let the minds of the Warriors be easy, even if what has already been leased, should not be restored.

Brothers, I have now given you some idea of the value of this one piece of your land. But what are you to get for it. Why truly, for every such farm, which would support a large family, in plenty of all good things, a whole year, you are to receive two thirds of a dollar; or what will every year buy you a quart of rum! So ~~that~~ you see that for a quart of rum you give away a farm!

Brothers, You appear struck with this representation: I hope you will remember it; and never again barter away a valuable farm for a dram.

Brothers, There is, I have heard, a fresh cause of uneasineſs among you, which I suppose you forgot to mention; I mean the sale of six miles square of your land to Mr. Van Eps, for six hundred and fifty dollars a year. This was lately agreed on; and tho' a better bargain than the former, is nevertheleſs an unwise one. I am well informed that good men stand ready to give you twice that sum, for a smaller piece of land. Besides, like the former, the sale was made in the bushes; and not at a council fire kindled by the United States; and is therefore of no strength; and can no more bind you than a thread of rotten bark. And, Brothers, not only the sale is void, but the person negociating it is liable to forfeit one thousand Dollars, and to be imprisoned twelve months.---

Brothers, I hold in my hand, & now give you, that article of the law of the U. States which was made to protect your land: keep it, and show it to every one who shall tempt you to part with them. I have explained to you what I take to be the true meaning of the law: and I believe I am not mistaken. Perhaps some may tell you that the President and Great Council of the U.-States have no right to meddle with your lands, not even to keep you from being cheated out of them: But pay no regard to such men. Consider them as deceivers, who want to take your beds from under you. The makers of the law ~~were~~ wise & good men, who would not do what they had no right to do. Keep fast hold of your lands, therefore, and do not give up even those you have leased, until ~~our~~ wise men, who understand all our laws, have examined into the matters and found who is right.

Brothers, Perhaps you will now ask, how shall we make our lands useful to us, as we cultivate but a very small part of them ourselves? Brothers I will tell you; listen to my advice.

1. When any of you think it would be for your good to lease or sell any part of your lands, either for a number of years or forever, let all your Sachems assemble, and let runners call the Chiefs and Warriors to meet with them.

In that assembly consider the subject well; and let every one speak his mind. When you have heard all the reasons for and against it, count all ~~[illegible]~~ the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors: and then, if as many as two thirds of the Sachems, two thirds of the Chiefs, and two thirds of the Warriors put their minds together, to lease or sell the land, let it be leased or sold. When the determination is thus made, any who are of another mind ought to submit to the strong voice of their brethren, and be easy.

2. When you have thus agreed, inform the Superintendant, appointed by the United States to watch over your interest, and desire him to write to the President, and request that he would appoint one or two faithful men to be present when you make the bargain, to prevent your being cheated in the price of your lands, and to draw up the treaty or agreement by which you convey it. And Brothers let the price be paid you every year, and not all at once: for you know if all be paid at once, it will soon take wings and fly away. But if paid every year, then there will be something to comfort and support you and your children after you.

3. When the business shall be so far accomplished, the faithful man or men whom the President ~~shall~~ appoints, will carry the written treaty to him; and he will lay it before his Council of

old and wise men, and with them consider whether the treaty is fair and honest, & for the advantage of your nation: and if they find it so, then it will be made strong: the President will put his name to it, and the Great Eagle of the United States will be annexed. Brothers, without this examination & approbation of the President and his wise Council, no treaty or agreement for the disposing of any of your lands, will have any strength. And this is a new and impotant security against your being cheated; and shows the faithful care which the U. States now mean to take for the protection of your lands.

4. Brothers, As the bargain you made with Peter Smith for 21 years, was not conducted according to the law of the United States, the land you leased to him ought to be restored to you; and I would advise you to send a petition to to the President, praying that he would cause it to be restored. And if it should be restored, then I would advise you to lease it for 21 years; doing it in the way which I have already pointed out. But, Brothers, before you make any bargain, get the Superintendant to give notice of your intention, in the printed papers, which our runners carry all over the country, from Boston to Philadelphia. Let this notice be given six months before the day appointed to make the bargain. Then a great many people will know it, and will come to get the land: and when so many lovers of land appear, you will get a good price for it.

5. In making the treaty, care should be taken that the land should not be spoilt in using it for 21 Years. You know that among white people a great deal of timber is necessary, for houses, barns and fences, and for fires to cook with and keep the houses warm in winter. You know also that the same land planted with corn for a great many years, grows poor, and will bring but small crops, hardly worth the hoing. Now, Brothers, the treaty should provide for keeping a sufficient quantity of timber on every farm, and for preventing the making of the land poor. Good farmers, brothers, can always do this. And if the farms are kept in good condition, then at the end of 21 years, you or your children can lease them for a great sum of money.

6. Brothers, I have spoken fully of that part of your land which Peter Smith has got hold of. That was all you had a right to dispose of, without the consent of the State of New York. For in the great paper signed by your chiefs — which ~~which~~ conveyed your Country to the State, all the other land in your reservation was to be held by you and your children after you forever, only for your & their own use and cultivation; but not be sold, leased, or in any manner disposed of to others. This I presume you well know: and this being your agreement, you ought to make no bargain about the remainder of your lands, with any persons, unless appointed by the State for that purpose.

7. But, Brothers, on this important subject listen to my advice: It will be good for you, and I am authorised to give it by the law of the United States. My advice may offend some white people: but that I regard not. I am seeking the good of your Nation, and the peace of the United States.

Brothers, I have just told you that by your own agreement you cannot sell or lease the remainder of your land, except to persons appointed by the State of New York. But I now tell you further, that the State itself cannot buy it, unless the agents appear at a Council-Fire kindled by the United States, and in the presence, & with the approbation of the Commissioners appointed by the President, agree on the price. And after this, the paper containing the articles of the treaty signed by the Chiefs, must be laid before the President & his Council of wise men, and be approved by them, before it can have any strength.

Brothers, I desire you to remember my words. I know you will be told the State has all the power over your lands, and that the President and his Council have nothing to do with them. But, Brothers stop your ears when any men come to you with such talks, and do not believe them. The Great Council of all the United States have declared, and their words are strong, that your lands shall not be taken from you, unless by a treaty of which the President & his wise men shall approve. But, Brothers, even if the right of the

United States to interfere were doubtful, your own right is certain. The land is yours; and the State cannot take it from you without your own consent. And if any agents come to you to buy it, tell them plainly, that you will make no bargain but in the presence of the faithful men whom the President shall appoint; and that when the bargain shall be made it shall not have any strength untill the President and his Council approve it. Speak strong, and be not afraid. Follow this advice, and nobody can hurt you: for the United States will protect you.

S. Brothers, I could say a great deal more on this subject: but I have said as much as you can remember, and enough to preserve your lands, if you will follow my advice. If you had kept in the path I marked out for you at Newtown Point, disputes would not have arisen among yourselves, and you would still have kept hold of your land: or if you had parted with it, you would have receive a good price for it. Brothers, let me again entreat you to remember the advice I have now given to you, & to walk in the plain & straight path I have made for you: For if when good advice is given, you forget it, or despise it, and turn aside into crooked paths, then those men who are your friends will forsake you, and all your beds will be taken from under you.

Answer of the Sachems.

[When I had delivered the foregoing Speech, the Chiefs desired to consult together about an answer, and I, with the Friends and other Spectators, withdrew. After a little while they gave notice that they were ready, & desired us to meet them ——

Captain John spoke in substance as follows.]

Brother, When you had withdrawn, we desired the Chief Warrior to speak his mind on the subject of your advice. He answered that he approved of it: but had nothing to say upon it. And then he and the warriors went away. We were very sorry for this; because it looked as if he was still dissatisfied. Those whom you see remaining here, are Sachems and Counsellors ——

Brother, After we related to you the other day the causes of the disputes and uneasiness ~~of~~ in our nation, we expected that you would have told us who was to blame — whether we or the Chief-Warrior and his party. If you had spoken plainly on this point, you would not have offended us. For my own part, I confess with shame, that I have acted imprudently in the disposing of our lands. We recollect your advice at Newtown Point: and if we had attended to it, we should have escaped much trouble.

Brother. All nations have a head, or officers to manage their business. The Indians have theirs. Among us, the affairs of peace are conducted by the Sachems and Counsellors: But to speak the —

plain truth, our Head Warrior wants to interfere & control them.

Brother: Your Speech was long, and tho' I perfectly understood it, yet I cannot pretend to repeat it. But, among other things, you told us, that tho' we had Chiefs who were men of good sense, yet they were often overreached by white men of not half their natural understanding. This, Brother, is too true. The fact is, that these whites come to us with smooth voices, desiring to buy our land; We are averse to it: but they bring a bottle with them, and pour out a glass. We drink — and we drink again. By and by our hearts grow light, and we do not well — know what we say. — But we part for that time. — The next day we meet again. The white man tells us that we agreed on such and such things. We don't remember it: but he says tis true, and insists upon the bargain. We are unwilling to be thought liars: and we perform what he says we promised: and then our land is gone.

Brother, The advice you have given us is good; and as it was very long, we are glad that you have told us that you will repeat it to us when we meet at Oneida. We are determined to follow it: and when we sell any more land, we will inform the Superintendant, that he may give six months notice of it, thro' the Country, from Boston to Philadelphia.

Brother; We are glad to hear that there is a prospect of getting our lands restored. We request your aſsistance herein. The restoration of our lands would restore peace to our nation. The want of harmony among ourselves, afflicts us more than the loſs of our land. —

Having heard their answer, I aſsured them that I would give them the aſsistance they requested. I desired them to make their minds easy: for altho' they had lost much of their Country, yet they had land enough, if properly managed, to make the whole nation comfortable and happy: that we would talk more on the subject when we should meet at Oneida: and that in the mean time I would take occasion to converse with their Chief-Warrior, and endeavour to effect a reconciliation. —

In Council at Kanandaigua,

Saturday October 25. 1794.

Present, Colonel Pickering, Commiſsioner of the U. States,
Four Gentlemen of the Society of Quakers, who had come from Philadelphia to attend the treaty, at the request of the Chiefs at Buffaloe Creek, —
Other Citizens of the United States — and
The Chiefs and others of the Six Nations, &c.

Captain Obeil, or the Cornplanter, roſe & ſpoke. The following are —

Extracts from the Cornplanter's Speech.

"I wonder what is the reaſon that ever "ſince the peace, the British and Americans, "people of one colour, cannot ſit ſide by ſide, at "a treaty with the Indians."

"When we concluded to attend this trea"ty, we the Sachems & Warriors requeſted that the "perſon who had the care of us (meaning William "Johnſon, the British Interpreter) ſhould be preſent, to "ſee what paſsed; and we are all well pleaſed "to ſee him here."

[Then the Cornplanter repeated the ſpeeches which Mr. Johnſon had brought from Captain Brant, who had juſt returned from a council with the Western hoſtile Indians.
After this, Colo. Pickering roſe, and addreſsed the Six Nations, in ſubſtance as follows.]

Speech

Speech of Col.o Pickering to the Six Nations.

Brothers.

By the remarks you have made, I find that you ſuppoſe me to be diſpleaſed with the appearance of Mr. Johnson, a British interpreter, at a council Fire kindled by the United States. — You muſt have ſeen that diſpleaſure in my countenance: for it is not eaſy for me to conceal my feelings. What I feel in my heart, appears on my face.

But while you have diſcovered my diſſatiſfaction, you have wondered what can be the cauſe! You wonder why the British & Americans, people of one colour, cannot ſit ſide by ſide at a treaty with the Indians! — Brothers, I will tell you the reaſons; and then you will ceaſe to wonder. I expected to have done this yeſterday: but the deaths of the Oneida Chiefs obliged us to poſtpone the buſineſs till to-day. And I do not now regret the delay: for it would then have been more difficult to have reſtrained my indignation at the intruſion of a British Spy.

To excuſe Mr. Johnson's appearance at this Council, you have told me that he came by your invitation: and you ſpeak of him as having the care of you. — Why then, Brothers, did he not come with you? Will he pretend he was not ready? If he has the care of you, he ought to be ready at your call. Or if an unforeseen accident prevented his ſtarting with you, why did he not come forward with Mr. Street, who has been here many days? — Brothers, I will tell you why

* Brothers, You have often intimated to me that it was Pride which prevented the Americans ſitting ſide by ſide with the British, in treaties with the Indians. – Brothers, for myſelf, I confeſs that I am proud. – But mine is not the pride of rank: for mine is not much elevated: and in every ſtation, I have considered and treated the pooreſt and the loweſt of mankind as my brothers. – 'Tis not the pride of wealth: for I am not rich. – 'Tis not the pride of knowledge: for I have but little. 'Tis not the pride of underſtanding: for mine is moderate. – 'Tis not the pride of eloquence: for I am an indifferent ſpeaker. – What then makes me proud? – Conscious integrity and truth. Proud in Truth, I will never deceive you. Proud in Integrity, I will never do you wrong.

why he did not come before. Notwithſtanding your invitation, he would have ſtaid at home: for he saw the impropriety of intruding himſelf into the Councils of the United States. He had not aſsurance, he had not impudence enough to come without orders from his employers. He therefore waited till Governor Simcoe returned from the Westward: and as ſoon after as he received his orders and inſtructions, then he came forward. I am warranted therefore in calling him a British Spy.

Brothers,

When it was propoſed that a treaty ſhould be held between you and the United States, you requested that I might be appointed to kindle the Council-Fire. Hence I ſuppoſed that you had a confidence in me, grounded on your experience of my attention to your intereſts. — When you deſired ſome gentlemen of the Society of Quakers might be preſent, I ſuppoſed it aroſe from the confidence you placed in them, founded on the remembrance of their kindneſs to you and to your forefathers; and a belief that they would be unwilling to countenance any attempt to wrong you. — Now, Brothers, when they and I have come forward under theſe circumſtances, upon your ſpecial invitation, what do you think muſt be our ſentiments on ſeeing a British Agent introduced, to be a ſpy upon our conduct?

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Brothers,

You have told me that you invited

Mr. Johnson to attend this Council: But did you ever invite an American agent to attend your Councils with the British? — Or ſuppose you had given ſuch an invitation: Suppose that the Preſident had ſent one of our interpreters here [pointing to Mr. Parrish and Mr. Jones] to a Council you were holding with Governor Simcoe, in Canada: — How do you think our interpreter would be received? — Not feeling myſelf the height of British pride, I cannot truly describe to you his reception. If he were only ordered inſtantly to quit the Council and the Province, and escaped a kicking or being put in irons, he might think himſelf happy. — Brothers, this alone is a ſufficient reason for excluding a British agent from the Council-Fires kindled by the United States. But there are many other reasons; ſome of which I will mention.

Brothers, We are a free and independent nation, treating with the Six Nations, who also profeſs to be free and independent; and whatever difficulties ariſe between us, we can meet and confer on the means of removing them, without the interference of any other nation whatever. But eſpecially, Brothers, the United States have never asked the mediation of the British: and we never ſhall ask it, until they give ſome proofs of their ſincerity.

Brothers, Since we have been at war with the Western Indians, the United States have requested your aſsistance to bring about a peace between us and the people of your own colour. We asked your aid, because we believed you to be our friends, and that you would act with sincerity. You complied with our request; and for more than two years you have been ſtriving to restore peace. We thank you for your exertions; tho' they have been unſucceſsful. And why were they unſucceſsful? What has prevented a peace between us and the Western Indians? I answer, without hesitation, The British prevented it.

Brothers, In the ſpeech from the Western Indians, ſent you by Captain Brant, and which you have juſt repeated to me, they ſay, "That when you and they met laſt ſummer, the buſineſs did not go on according to the deſign of the meeting:" and they ſubjoin the reaſon of it: "they were led aſtray." Now I ask, Who led them aſtray? Not the Six Nations; for they exerted themſelves to keep them in the ſtraight path that would have led to peace. Who, then, led them aſtray? Not the United States; for you know we were not ſuffered to ſpeak to them. Who then, I again aſk, did lead them aſtray? I answer, The British.

Brothers, When you returned laſt year

from the Westward, you remember that you aſsembled at your Council-Fire at Buffaloe Creek; and that General Chapin was present. At that time, He, Captain Brant, Colo. Butler, Capt. Bunbury, Major Powell, Mr. Shehan & Mr. Johnſon, being together one day at Winney's, Capt. Brant asked General Chapin, What prevented the treaty's taking place between the Commiſsioners of the United States and the Western Indians? General Chapin answered, that he did not know; but probably he, Capt. Brant, could tell. Upon which Captain Brant replied — "I will tell you what prevented it — the British prevented it: and I say it here to their faces." The British were ſilent.

Brothers. I will not attempt to recount all the inſtances of British injustice and British pride that have produced the antipathy between them and the Americans which you have noticed. I will tell you some of them.

By the treaty of peace, the King engaged to give up to us all the forts on the American ſide of the boundary line then agreed on: Yet he has kept poſseſsion of them to this day. — I have heretofore told you what was Lord Dorchester's explanation of that treaty, as it respected the boundary line — *That beyond it, the King would not extend his interference*. Yet he has not

only

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only kept poſseſsion of the old poſts, but lately erected a new one, over the boundary line agreed on. You know that Governor Simcoe, laſt Spring, built a fort at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, and placed in it a garriſon of British troops.

I muſt now tell you of a freſh piece of British inſolence. – You all know that the country where we are ſitting is within the United States. You Senekas know that you ſold this country to Mr. Phelps; and that it extended along these lines [showing them on the map] to Lake Ontario. Here [showing the place] the eastern line came to Great Sodus Bay. This land was ſold by Mr. Phelps; and now belongs to Captain Williamson, who this ſummer began a ſettlement at that bay. – As ſoon as this came to Governor Simcoe's ears, he ſent ſome of his officers with an order to Captain Williamson to deſiſt from his attempt, and quit that country; for he conſidered that ſettlement as an encroachment on the King's rights! – Brothers, we had long patiently endured the inſolence of the British: but we ſhall endure it no longer. This groſs inſult was not to be borne. Accordingly, when Capt. Williamson had reported Simcoe's orders to the President of the United States & the Governor of New-York, orders were ſent him to ſtand his ground, & oppose force to force. And the Governor of New-York ſent orders to one of his Chief Warriors to get his warriors ready; and if the British attempted to disturb the ſettlement at Sodus Bay, to attack and kill them, or drive them into the lake.

Brothers.

You recollect the violent, inflammatory ſpeech[x] of Lord Dorchester, which the British interpreted to you laſt ſpring, at Buffaloe Creek. His talk was like that of Governor Simcoe. He said that a war would probably take place between the British and Americans; and then the ſettlements in all this country here, would be considered as encroachments on the rights of the King. Brothers, that ſpeech of Lord Dorchester was ſo carefully interpreted to you in order to prepare your minds for war, and to take up the hatchet once more againſt the United States.

Brothers.

Beyond a doubt, it was the intention of the King and his Councillors to make war upon the United States. And for what? We had done them no injury. — Brothers, ſince we refused to ſubmit to their tyranny — ſince we threw the King upon his back*, and established

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[* An expreſsion of the Six Nations.]

[Marshall says
x Not genuine. T.P.
But Stone proves it to be.
Life of Brant Vol. II. p. 368.]

our independence, they have borne us no good will. They would gladly make another attempt to enſlave us; and they thought a fair opportunity presented.

Brothers, I muſt tell you something about the affairs on the other ſide of the Great Water. — The French, whom you knew, were governed by a king. His warriors aſsiſted the Americans in their late war with the British. In America, the French ſaw how we managed our affairs: that they were not directed by one man at his pleasure; but by wiſe councillors whom we ourselves chose for the purpose. The French being an intelligent people, ſoon learnt how we conducted our buſineſs, and were pleased with it. When they went home, they wiſhed to have their buſineſs managed in like manner, by wiſe councillors of their own choosing; and would no longer ſubmit to the tyranny of a king. They accordingly threw him down, and cut off his head. — This, Brothers, enraged all the neighbouring tyrants, called kings; and they combined together, and raiſed great armies of regular ſoldiers, to oblige the French again to ſubmit to be governed by a king.

At that time the tyrants expected eaſily to ſubdue the French, and prevent their becoming a free people. And as the French were the only allies of the United States, the British

King and his Councillors thought that would be a good time to attack us, and once more ſubject us to their tyranny. In purſuit of this object, Lord Dorcheſter made his inflammatory ſpeech to the Indians, to prepare them for a general war; and Simcoe built his fort at the Rapids of the Miami; and tried to break up the ſettlement at Great Sodus. With the ſame view the armed veſsels of the King robbed us of our property on the Great Water; having taken hundreds of our veſsels laden with goods, to the value of many hundred thousand dollars. And not content with robbing us of our property, they put our ſeamen on board their armed veſsels, and compelled them to fight againſt our friends the French.

These injuries were now too great to be borne any longer. So, according to the custom of white nations, our Great Chief ſent one of his wiſe Councillors to demand ſatisfaction. And it is probable he will ſucceed in obtaining ſatisfaction, and prevent a war between the British and the United States. For the mind of the King and his Councillors appear to be changed. They ſeem to have dropped the unjust design of making war upon us. They have ſeen that all the tyrants combined againſt the French cannot ſubdue them. They have ſeen that the French will remain a free people; and that now it will be in vain to attempt to deprive us Americans of our liberty. – The French, Brothers, inſtead of being ſubdued, are now over-running the countries of the tyrants who attacked them. The French are a very great people; and on this occasion, they have adopted the custom of the Indians: all their young men have become warriors; and marched againſt their enemies; and beat them on all ſides.

Brothers, I ſhall paſs by many inſtances of British pride and deceit: but I muſt mention a few.

Brothers, You remember that laſt year, Captain Brant and a large deputation of Western Indians came to Niagara, and deſired to ſpeak to the American Commiſsioners in presence of the Governor. They ſpoke; and we returned an anſwer. In our answer, we told them plainly, that in order to make peace, ſomething muſt be yielded on both ſides. That though we were willing to run a new line, yet that it was impoſsible to make the Ohio the boundary. That the United States, relying on the ſtrength of former treaties, had diſposed of large quantities of land over the Ohio; and that these could not be given up. – Brothers, our answer appeared to be satisfactory to the deputation; and they then took us by the hand, to lead us to Sandusky. — At this time, Brothers, the people present at the conference, even the British, said the great difficulty was removed; and that the Commissioners and Indians would doubtless agree in making peace. This, it is well known, was then the common conversation at Niagara.

The deputation then returned; and the Commissioners sailed to Detroit River, to be at hand to proceed to Sandusky, as soon as the Great Indian Council should give us notice that they were ready. — We had now a right to expect to be called upon without delay, to begin the treaty: but after waiting some time, at Detroit River, another deputation came to us there, & started fresh difficulties; telling us that their first and great deputation had made a mistake. But, Brothers, this was a mere pretence, suggested by the British, to prevent a treaty. However, we returned an answer.

But great delays attending this mode of doing business, the Commissioners concluded to sail to the mouth of the Miami River, so as to communicate easily with the Indian Council. And as we had been made to believe at Niagara, that the vessel assigned for our use was to be under our direction, we desired the Captain to get ready to sail the next day. But, to our surprise, he told us he was directed to obey the orders of Captain Bunbury. We then ſpoke to Capt. Bunbury; and he told us he had the Governors orders in writing, not to ſuffer the Commiſsioners to go to the Miami River. At the ſame time he said the veſsel ſhould carry us to Sandusky, if we desired it.

In this manner, Brothers, we were deceived and inſulted. When we desired to go nearer to the Indian Council; by the Governor's orders we were prevented. At the ſame time we were told, that if we pleased the veſsel ſhould carry us to Sandusky; that is, much farther from the Indian Council than where we then were! Besides, you know that the Western Indians finally determined not to go to Sandusky at all: but being of themſelves inclined to peace — in order to prevent the loſs of more time, they concluded to meet the Commiſsioners on the Miami River, a few miles below the place where they were then ſitting in council; and you the Six Nations, as we were informed, actually moved down to the proposed place of meeting. You know whether or not this circumſtance is true. [The Farmer's Brother ſpoke, and said it was true.] Now then, I once more ask, who prevented our ſucceeding in making peace with the Western Indians? I answer, the British — the very man who had repeatedly wiſhed us ſucceſs. Yes, Brothers, Govr. Simcoe twice took me by the hand, when I was leaving Niagara to go to the treaty with the Western Indians, and twice wiſhed me ſucceſs; altho he had taken ſecret measures to prevent it.

Brothers. I will mention but one more fact. Laſt winter, the Weſtern Indians ſent runners to the Head Warrior of our army, with offers of peace. The Head Warrior answered, That the United States were ſtill willing to make peace: But that if the hoſtile Indians were now ſincere in their proposals, they muſt give evidence of it, by collecting and bringing to his quarters all the American priſoners.— The runners then returned: and the hoſtile Indians were ſo ſatisfied with the anſwer, that they actually began to collect the priſoners, in order to deliver them up to our Head Warrior. But as ſoon as the British Agents heard this, they interfered, and told the Indians they were fools; and that if they proceeded, they would be deceived and cut off.— Now, Brothers, I know the United States were ſincere in conſenting at that time to make peace: for I had myſelf been deſired to go to the weſtward as a Commiſsioner, to join our Head Warrior in negociating the terms of the treaty: and I had conſented to go.

Thus you ſee, Brothers, that whenever there was a proſpect of making peace with the Western Indians, the British have not failed to interfere and prevent it.

Brothers, theſe are my reaſons for refuſing to admit a British Agent at a Council Fire kindled by the United States. I could mention more: but *I* am wearied with ſpeaking, as *you* muſt be in hearing. And ſurely you muſt think the reasons I have offered to be ſufficient. — The facts I have mentioned I believe to be true, and the observations juſt. If there be any errors in my ſtatement, they have ariſen from miſtake or miſinformation, and not from design.

I have but one thing more to mention: it is this: I am inſtructed by the President not to ſuffer a British agent to attend this Council Fire.

Brothers, You now have my reasons and my orders. — If, indeed, I wiſhed that the differences between the United States & you ſhould continue; if I wiſhed the important buſineſs for which this Council Fire was kindled, ſhould be defeated; if I wiſhed our chain of friendſhip ſhould grow more rusty; if I wiſhed it to become rotten and break off: then I would adviſe to retain this British Spy.

Brothers, It now remains with you to determine, whether the great buſineſs for which we have met ſhall go on; or whether the Council Fire ſhall be extinguiſhed. You are a free and independent people: and as ſuch you will determine this queſtion.

To the Sachems, Chiefs & Warriors of the Six Nations, coming from Buffaloe Creek.

Brothers,

Mr. Jones has informed me that it was your wiſh that I and General Chapin would meet you at Canaiwagues, and there administer comfort to the relations of the Delaware Indian killed at Venango.

Brothers, From our desire to give you satisfaction, we would willingly comply with your wiſh, if it were neceſsary or convenient. Now we are ſure it is not neceſsary for you and your friends the Delawares, and to us it would be inconvenient. The Delawares are not with you now; and it muſt be uncertain on what day they will reach Canawagues. If we were to go thither, we might be obliged to wait, and ſpend much time, while our buſineſs requires that we should be here. We therefore desire you and your friends to make your minds easy until you arrive at Kanandaigua.

Mr. Jones goes back to you, accompanied by Captain Chapin, to hang on a large kettle for you at Canawagues, which will make you strong for the residue of your journey, and to provide a small staff sufficient to help you on the way.

Kanandaigua
Oct.r 6. 1794.

Col. Pickering's
Speech to the Indians
Canawagas —

3422	3562
922	922.11.6
4344	4484.11.6

(Copy.) 1

Proceedings of a Council held at Brownstown 11th October 1794—

Present

Lt Governor John G: Simcoe Esquire—

Coll McKee Supt: Ind:
Lieutt Pilkington R: En:
Ensign Mayne 2d Bn
Capt Elliot Asst Agent
Lieut Selby 5th Regt
Ensign McKee 2d Bn 60th Regt

Capt Brant. Brothers: I speak in the name of our Father and also of the part of the 6 Nations present to know whether all the Nations are assembled.—

— The Miamis were absent & sent for—

Indian Nations Present.

Six Nations - - -	Ottawa's - - -
Wyandots - - - -	Chippawas - - -
Delawares - - - -	Poutawatamies - -
Shawanoes - - -	Cherokees - - -
Miamis - - - -	Munsey's - - -

Capt Brant.

- - With Black and White Strings of Wampum

Brothers - - - I speak in the name of our Father to express his thankfulness that the Great Spirit has permitted us to assemble here at this time and that he has given us a Clear Sky to go through the old customs of our fore-fathers

Father by condoling with you for the loſs of you Relations and Friends: The 6 Nations Speak with him on this occasion and we wipe the tears from your Eyes and remove the sorrow from your hearts for the loſs you have sustained: We now place your hearts in their proper place again and clear your throats that you may be as before

Delivered the Strings to the Wyandots

Capt Brant again with 3 Black Belts — — — —

Brothers. We have now cleared your Eyes and you hearts for the loſs of your friends. The 6 Nations join your Father in burrying their Bones. With these Belts we gather them all together and put them in a good place where neither Sun nor Rain can touch them and so we cover them. This is the Antient custom of our forefathers which we now fullfill: I do not go throug all the old customs But I have gone right forward along with our Father in the performance of this Ceremony

A Belt Delivered

— — — — — To The
Wyandots — —
Delawares — —
Shawanoes. — —
Ottawa's — —

Capt Brant. A Black Belt with diagonal white lines and Ends — — — — —

I Speak for our Father and ye 6 Nations, and therefore say - Children & Brothe the Wyandots; You have met with ye greatest loss The Great Spirit having permitted the Principal Chiefs who formerly sat at this Council fire to fall. The Bigknives were the cause of this loss but don't let your Spirits fail you Be of good heart -- Let us leave all to the great Spirit above, whom we doubt not will yet stand your Friend and protect you -- We speak to you also Delawares Shawanoes and all other Nations who have sustained loss on the late occasion - - -

Brothers - Consider what is best now for us to do for the advantage of our Women our Children and Warriors - This is the Step our forefathers have always followed in the like Circumstances - -

Delivered the belts to ye Wyandots

Capt Brant - - - With Black and White Strings

Brothers I speak to you in the Name of your Father he sees your fire is almost extinguished - He now rekindles it that the Smoke thereof may as usual reach to the Skies and that all Nations far and near may see it - - - ! You Wyandots are the Gardians of this Council fire and you will constantly keep it well Kindled and Clean Swept

- - - - - Delivered the Strings to the Wyandots -

Brothers - - Black Strings with a little White mixed

Now since this Council is again rekindled Your Fathers advice to you is to reunite yourselves and do what is best for the Genl: Interest of all Nations of our Colour

---- Delivered the Strings to the Wyan

Brothers

What your Father and the Six Nations have spoke to you is from our hearts and we sincerely mean what we have said --- We will now cover the Council Fire for this Evening - and meet again in the morning.

Wyandot Chief-

We thank our father and the 6 Nations for what they have said to us we shall now cover the Council fire and in the morning we shall speak to you

--- Octr 12th 1794 ------

---- Present as Yesterday --

Wyandot Chief

Father I hope you will listen to us and we hope the 6 Nations will listen to us -- We have considered what you said to us yesterday and we have now lighted up the Council fire which our Father rekindled - We address ourselves also to all the other nations and now inform you and them that your Children and Nephews the Delawares will speak first

A Delaware Chief --- With White Strings ---
Returned thanks for the Ceremony of Condolence performed yesterday and on the behalf of the other Nations opened the ears of the 6 Nations and removed any bad impressions that may have been made upon their hearts and that they might now listen only to the Interests of the Confederacy - and also condoled with their Father and wiped away his tears &c for the loss of his friends --

Wyandit Chief -- Holding the Black and white Strings which he received Yesterday --

Father Listen to what your children have to say - listen also you Six Nations and all the other Nations: -- You spoke to us Yesterday Father and told us you was sorry to see us with the tears in our eyes and full of sorrow for the loss of our head men -- You then told us you cleared the tears from our Eyes that we might see clearly round this Council Fire which you rekindled -- You also desired us to reunite ourselves and clear our ears and throats that there might be no Stoppage and that we might understand and attend to what you said to us --

- Then taking up the Bl: Belt delivered yesterday ter day. - - - - - - -

Father and Brothers the 6 Nations - - - After you cleared away our sorrow you spoke on this belt and gathered together the bones of all our deceased friends and put them under the Earth that neither the Rain nor Sun should ever effect them afterward. - We therefore Father and Brothers the 6 Nation thank you for what you have done - - you have settled our hearts and put our minds to rest. —

- - - taking up the Black & White Strings

Father and Brothers the Six Nations - - -

After you had contented our minds you told us to be strong and not be uneasy: you saw plainly our fire was nearly out and you rekindled it that the smoke might ascend to the Skies, that all the Nations here and afar off might see it, we return you thanks for that also Father - . You desired us also to be strong and consider what is best for us to do. We return you thanks for it Father and you the 6 Nations who spoke to us at the same time

- - - taking up the string of black Wampum.

Father and Brothers the 6 Nations - - -

Listen to what your children and Brothers have to say to you. - You spoke to us and desired us to be strong and not take to heart what the great Spirit had permitted -- You desired us also to do the best for our Women and Children and to take care of this Council fire -- We thank you sincerely and will take your advice in all you have said and we will constantly attend to this Council fire which you have now rekindled for us: We will Keep the Council house clean swept and a bright fire shall always be seen in it -- -- Taking up the black and White Strings

Father -- Listen to what your Children say, I speak in behalf of all Nations here; you have taken the tears from our Eyes and every thing is now clear before us: --

Father We are not the only people who have lost friends -- Father -- you have lost friends as well as us: We therefore on the behalf of All the Nations present wipe away your tears, clear away your grief settle your heart and burry their bones as you have done ours --

Delivered the Strings to the Governor

Black and White Strings

Father Listen to us and also the 6 Nations: You know Father the Nations present are represented by me -- you have rekindled our council fire and we will be strong - and carry on our business as we formerly did -

Delivered the Strings to the Govr. -

Father -- Listen to your Children the Wyandots and you also the 6 Nations listen to us. You told us to be strong and speak to our Warriors to see what is best for us to do -- Father we have been a long time at War with the Virginians -- Eleven years -- We have long expected your assistance -- You have always told us Father you expected orders from our great Father over the great Lake -- We now request of you Father to tell us whether it is in your power to assist us now -- We have long been fighting for our country - and we will be ready immediatly - so soon as you let us know that your Warriors are ready to join us -- We speak for all the Nations present -

-- Delivered the Belt and Strings to the Governor -

Father This is all we have to say at present Perhaps some of the other Nations may have something to say to morrow and we hope our business will then be closed and that you may not be any longer detained -

Lieut. Govr.

Lieutenant Governor Simcoe

then said. – Children –

The Words you have spoken to me require great attention and as soon as I hear what Egoushawa and the Other Nations have to say I will give you an answer – and I request our meeting may be early in the morning –

The Wyandot Chief Spoke again –

Father I forgot in my speech to take notice of our want of arms, ammunition and such things as Warriors are in need of – and I hope you will give directions for our receiving a proper supply in our present situation –

Octr 13th

Present as before – and Captn Prat 5th Regt –

Lieut Governor's Speech

– – – – – – – – – – – – – –

– – – – – – – – – – – – – –

Octr 14th Present as on the first day –

Wyandot Chief

Father – I am very glad to see you once more in our Council house – Father you are now on your feet to return home but we first wish to say a few words to you – and our Brothers the

6 Nations will speak for us – –

October 14th

Present as on the first day –

Capt Brant:– With the Belts the Governor delivered Yesterday

Father, Listen to us We are very glad to see you once more in our Coucil house -- What you said here yesterday is very true: You also mentioned about the Americans & the French and we know it to be all true - - - You took the pains also Father to mention the Boundary fixed by Sir William Johnson. Which we are sensible of as well as the regard our Father always had for us –

Father – You told us also to follow the advice our great father always gave us to be strong and United, this is agreeable to our old custom . . You told us also Father – if ever the Verginians come again you will order your Warriors to fire on them We Return you thanks for having done so –

Father You told us to be strong we will be so and do the best we can to unite ourselves for our common benefit –

– –. then taking up a Black and white Belt –

Father -- Listen to a few words more we have to say - Your Children have been now Eleven years fighting you always gave us reason to hope for your assistance - We are low spirited by waiting so long and we are nearly at the end of our expectation -

Father: Your Children hope that now you are going downwards you will mention to our Father below what we have said to you and beg of him to tell us whether we are to expect any assistance and how soon we may expect it -

— This is all we have to say - We will wait for an answer and hope it will be as soon as possible

Father. Your Children here pray for a pleasant Voyage and your safe arrival - -

(A True Copy from the Original)

Copy from the Minutes as interpreted by S. Girty

(Signed) J Selby
Lt & Interpr

Canandaigua Octr 13th 1794

Sir

Mr Cleveland the Bearer has Recd of me Six pound Thirteen & four pence. And left your business the 20th of Septr.

The Indians are assembled here from all quarters and are in number about 1600. They behave very well & I hope the business will be settled to the satisfaction of both Parties.

I have traded with Mr Wilder and have given 19/ pr acre and have taken a Deed in your name.

Your business goes on very well in this quarter and I wish you to write me every opp[illegible]y

Your Dear Sir (in haste)

Your Obdt Servt

Israel Chapin

N B Sir I have paid Mr Cleveland two Dollars more in Addition to the above £6.14.4 – I have taken his Recd

11 —
8. 40
10. 4.6
1.

~~[illegible]~~

11 —
9.
[illegible] —
1.10
20.40
1.10
22.

Genl Chapin
13 Octr 94

Oliver Phelps Esquire

Mr Cleveland Suffield

Genl I Chapin's ~~Letter~~
Oct 13th 1794

Canandarqua Octr 13th 1794

Sir

The Indians did not collect in this place at the time Stipulated for the Treaty, but since the tenth of Sept. there has been in this place from one hundred to four hundred, and at this time, and what will arrive tommorrow, will be one thousand five hundred.

The Expence of Supplies &c before Col. Pickering arrived and Since is about Eight hundred pounds and the expenditure daily incresse which makes it nessary for me to call on you for more money and to inable me to the task of supplying them with an adiquate Supply of provisions &c I hope you will have the goodness to Send me by the Bearer Major Sheppard the sum of five Expss thousand dollars as I can procure provisions &c for ready pay, better then for credit. I shall indeavor to make use of the Strictist oconomy in procuring supplies for the treaty, but their number is more than I expected, and the expences also. The particulars respecting the busin=ess Col. Pickering will inform you. And I have only to mention to you that I shall indeavor that the supplies for the Treaty are procured and delivered to them in the most prudent manner possiable, and hope you will have the goodness to support the same. And I belive the disposition of the Indians is such as will to render satisfaction to the united States, and I hope and belive that somthing will be concluded on that will establish peace with the Six Nations and the United States which I hope will make any futher expence of the kind unnessary.

(Copy)

Message sent by Mr Johnson to Capt Brant

Canandaqua 25th Octr 1794

Captn Obeal Speaker -

Brother - We were informed at this Place where a council fire has been kindled by the United States of your safe arrival at Niagara - The difficulties being very great where you have been we feel the greatest joy at your safe return - we have received by Mr Johnson who has the care of us, and whom we desired should come forward and attend this Council all the message you sent -

We wish to inform you our elder Brother that as we are now collected at this Council fire, we shall insist on standing to the old agreement which we made with the Lake Indians and we wish you to believe that we shall have that done strong - We are verry sorry that it so happened that our elder Brother could not attend at this Council

but it is common that some chiefs
are absent occasioned by sickness—

We are very much disappointed
as we expected to have had Mr Elmer
in council with us side by side
with the Commissioner of the United
States but We consider ourselves
notwithstanding a free people—
I wish to inform you my friend
that we are much disappointed to
find after the arrival of Mr Johnston
that in his presence the commissioner
of the United States informed us of the
difficulties which had from time to time
taken place between the British &
the People of the United states—.
Mr Johnston will be able to inform
you what those difficulties are
and that his stomach was overchar
=ged with them—

You know my friend that
we are despised by the Whites on
both sides because we are a poor
tho' independent people—The Reason
why

why we are despised by both parties
is because they both want to be the
greatest people — I wish to inform
you that we lay ourselves under the
protection of ye Great Spirit and hope
he will assist us in carrying
our business through —

Four strings of Wampum.
black & checked
delivered by the Six Nations.

Brothers — We wish further to inform you
that as we have but just began
business it is uncertain when the
Council will Close — but agreeable
to your request as soon as the Council
ends the Chiefs will all return to
Buffaloe Creek — of which you will
be previously informed by a runner

This is all we think proper to
send by Mr Johnson —

J. B. C.

This Speech interpreted by Parish Colonel Pickering
Interpreter — and taken by Mr Street

FROM HENRY O'BEALE TO JOSEPH BRANT.

Message sent by Mr. Johnston to Capt. Brant.

CANADARQUI, 25th Oct. 1794.

Capt. O'Beale, Speaker.

Brother:

We were informed at this place where a Council fire had been kindled by the U. States of your safe arrival at Niagara, the difficulties being very great where you have been, we feel the greater joy at your return, we have recd. by Mr. Johnston who has the care of us, and whom we desired should come forward and attend this Council all the Messages you sent.

We wish to inform you our Elder Brother, that as we are now collected at this Council fire, we shall insist on standing to the old agreement, which we made with the Lake Indians, and wish you to believe that we shall have that done strong, we are very sorry it so happened that our Elder Brother could not attend at this Council, but it is common that some Chiefs are absent, occasioned by sickness;—we are very much disappointed as we expected to have had Mr. Johnston in Council with us side & side, with the Commissioners of the United States, but we consider ourselves notwithstanding a free People. I wish to inform you, my friend, that we are much disappointed to find that after the arrival of Mr. Johnston, that in his presence the Commissioners of the United States informed us, of the difficulties which had from time to time taken place between the British, and the people of the United States. Mr. Johnston will be able to inform you what those difficulties are, and that his stomach was overcharged with them. You know my friend, that we are despised by the whites on both sides, that we are a poor, tho' independant people the reason why we are despised by both parties is because they both want to be the greatest people.

I wish to inform you that we lay ourselves under the protection of the Great Spirit, and hope he will assist us in carrying our business through.

Four Strings of Wampum Black & White delivered by the Six Nations.

Brother:

We wish further to inform you that as we have but just begun business, it is uncertain when the Council will close, but agreeable to your request, as soon as the Council ends the Chiefs will all return to Buffaloe Creek of which you will be previously informed by a Runner.

This is all we think proper to send by Mr. Johnston.

This speech interpreted by Parish, Colonel Pickering's interpreter & taken by Mr. Street.

Endorsed:—Message sent to Capt. Brant from O'Beale, at the Council at Canadarqui by Mr. Johnston, 25th Oct. 1794.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO LORD DORCHESTER.

NAVY HALL, Octr. 26th, 1794.

My Lord:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's dispatch No. 16, enclosing the Extract of a Letter from Mr. Secty. Dundas to Your Lordship, of the 5th of July, 1794, and also an Extract of a Letter of the 17th July to Your Lordship, from the same Gentleman.

Canandarqua Octr. 26th 1794

Dear Sir.

I duly recd. Your letter of Septr. the 2d from Grand River, and that of Octr. 18th from Fort Erie. I was happy to hear of your return, and being confident of your good intentions to bring about a peace with the Hostile Indians and the United States, on Just and honorable terms, satisfied my mind in some measure, for Your not attending the Treaty in this place. But if the boundary line refered to in Your first letter must at all events be adhered to, I am affraid that peace is yet at a distance.

I thank You for Your condolence in the loss of Mrs Chapin. I am myself very unwell with the Jaundice, and belive I shall be quite unable to attend the Council proposed to be held at Buffaloe Creek after this Treaty is ended, but I shall endeavor to send my Son.

After Mr Johnson arrived, some difficulties Existed which made it inconviniant for him to attend the Treaty, not for aney unfavorable regard to the Gentleman, but for certain reasons which He will informe You.

I have shewn Col Pickering your letter from Fort Erie, and I must refer you to His letter inclosed for an explanation

I have the Honour to be &c

(Coppy) Signed, I C

Capt Jos Brant

Cappy of a Letter to
Capt. Brent
Oct. 26-1794

Detroit 27th October 1794 —

Speeches from the Indian Chiefs of the three Nations —

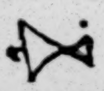
That they are very sorry & in great trouble that Col. Brant was obliged to leave them so precipitately — that it was their intention to live in the greatest friendship with him & that they intended to hold council with him immediately after that with the Governor was finished

That they sincerely hope Colo. Brant will take their Apology for not waiting upon him when his Messenger arrived with his pipe — they own themselves much in a fault & but are willing by their future services to convince him that they esteem & honor him & tho they have not now an opportunity to council with him personally yet they will make known their intentions to their Sister Mrs. Sarah Ainse, whom they look upon as Col. Brant's Friend & Councellor

In token of Friendship with Col Brant, they send their Union Belt of Wampum, as a pledge, that they now will & their Children to future Generations will be in peace & Unity with him & Six Nations, & with a correspondence to commence immediately by express between them, on the most friendly terms, —

They have heard with grief that Col. Brant departed hence with a heavy heart full of Sorrow, for their Negligence & Misbehaviour & therefore send him an additional String of Wampum to enlighten his heart & renew Friendship with him

That if they have any cause of dissatisfaction, thinking themselves injured by the Department or others — that they will lay their case before Col. Brant, whose advice & council they will abide by, — & hope he will use his best Endeavours to support them in all lawful claims — & redress their Injuries to the extent of his Power —

Cheekomaskiseegua
his  mark

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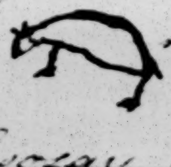
his  mark

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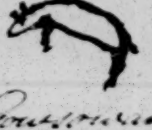
his  mark

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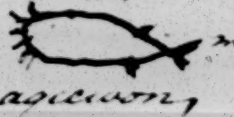
his  mark

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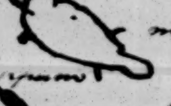
his  mark

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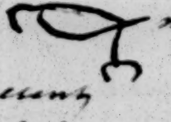
his  mark

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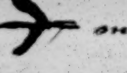
his  mark

I Certify the said Chiefs joined hands to this Union Belt in my presence & made their mark on this paper. —

Sally Ainse

Witness Preuny
W. Bailey —

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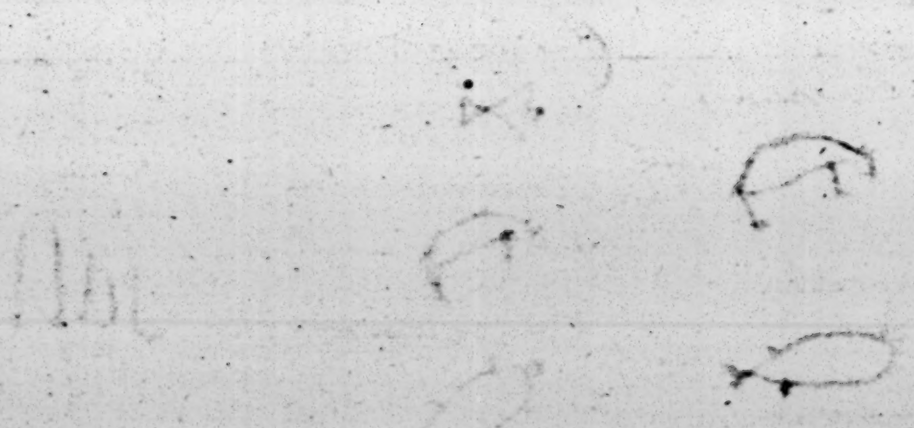

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Brant Papers

Speeches
To
Col. Jos. Brant

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Private

NAVY HALL NOVR. 1794.

Dear Sir,

Colonel Pickering is holding a Council at Canandarqua—Mr. Johnson went there at the request of the Chiefs, but Pickering insisted upon his leaving the Place not without threats, and in a long inflammatory invective against Great Britain of four or five hours, written for the occasion, but which he terms *extempore*, he has done his best to set the minds of the Indians against his Majestys Subjects—

The Effects of this Treaty it is not yet possible to foretell, Mr. Johnson says the Farmers Brother, and the Corn Planter are determined not to sell any Lands; O'Beal has written thus to Brant; Brant is very angry at a letter he has received from Pickering, but on being informed of the supposed intentions of the United States to purchase the Lands from Catoragoras to the end of the Pensylvania line, leaving the Six Nations the remainder of their Country, he expressed himself under present Circumstances in favor of the boundary.

I send you my answer to a letter of Mr. Randolphs, I suppose it will be published, tho' I have left it to Mr. Hammonds discretion. I cannot but still believe if the Indians can see their own Interest that a good line, through our mediation may be obtained for them. You see I have challenged Randolph on that Subject—I understand the Eastern States are determined that all the vacant land shall be considered as the Property of the Federal Government—

I hear no news; heavy Cannon, Ten Pieces, are coming up to fortify this Post, and I understand a 44 and Frigate winter at Quebec.

The Oneida's, and Stockbridge Chiefs were particularly anxious for Conversation with Johnson, but he was too narrowly watched to admit of it. Genl. Chapin was offended at Pickerings behaviour, this man abused Govr. Clinton as a Land jobber, as much as he permitted himself to abuse me in particular, for the vessels not sailing to the Miamis ye last year—My letter to Randolph you see will bring on the discussion of this matter—

I should be glad of any known Instances of American Spies, such as *May* &c., &c. being admitted at the Indian Councils and tho' known to be such, protected by the Chiefs that brought them—the Oneida Chiefs complained publickly to Chapin of the treatment of Johnson.

I am with true Regard your faithful Servant

J. G. SIMCOE

P.S. I understand Waynes Report which I have not seen, states his loss at 14 killed and sixty wounded—and that of the Indians 170—

Pray be so good as to send me as accurate an account as you can collect. 25

Including Smith &c. are all I know[1]—

J. G. S.
(A.L.S.)

(Claus Papers, Vol. 6, pp. 259-62.)

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[1] Cf. Pickering to Brant, 20 October, 1794, and Brant to Pickering, 6 November, 1794, in Vol. III, pp. 35-6 and 168-9. There is a rough draft of this letter in Mr. W. F. Cole's collection of Simcoe MSS. It was probably written about 9 November, 1794.

Numbers of the Six Nations, viz,

Senekas Main Villag Buffaloe Creek		381
White Chiefs Village		107
Cataragraus		225
Munces Cataragraus		143
Cornplanters two Villages		331
Connewanters		104
Conawagaues		22
Genesee		91
Bigtree		96
Squaka Hill		190
Kaounodeo		148
Onondagoes at Buffaloe Creek	215	360
At their old Reservation	145	
Oneidas	600	626
At Genesee	26	
Tuskaroas Niagara	262	325
at Onieda	63	
Cayugas at Cayuga	51	
at Buffaloe	22	
Stockbridge Indians near Oneida		315

To share the annuity of 4500 D.rs

Numbers of the Six Nations

The foregoing numbers of the Six Nations were taken by Col. Pickering in Novr. 1792 at a treaty held in Cannadaigua

Main Village Buffaloe Creek	531	
White Chiefs Village	107	
Cataraguas	225	
Allagany	531	
Tonawande	100	
Canawagus	22	
Genesee Village	91	
Bigtree	96	
Squako Hill	100	31
Kaounodeo	120	
Onondagues B.C.	215	
Tuskeroras	200	
Cayugas B.C.	50	
Oneidas at Genesee	30	
Munsees at Caturagues	143	
Do at B. Creek	12	

7th day 1st of 11th Mo. about ten in the morning, Jones and the Four Chieſs came for an Answer to their Speech of yesterday; the Friend who delivered it held the Seven Strings of Wampum in his hand, Jones interpreted, at the end of the Speech the Strings were returned which is the Indian custom. — the Speech was as follows. —

Brothers/ we have considered what you said to us yesterday and shall answer you in a few words, we are thankful to the Great Spirit that he hath preserved us in health to see each others faces at this Council-fire, we and our Brethren at home have the same good will towards you as our fore-fathers had and are descrous to afford you any service in our power, we desire that you may cherish peace with one another and all men, beleiving it will greatly contribute to your happineſs — we sympathise with you in your suffering and distreſs and wish strict justice to be done you respecting your Lands — you have been informed we can take no part in war, which is one great reason why we cannot be active in civil government, and therefore are not capable of judging of all your greivances especially as the transactions of Indian Treaties of late years have not fully come to our knowledge — you have spoke to us respecting the peice of Land between Cayuga and Buffaloe Creeks, as we are unacquainted with the Commiſsioners power we can give you no satisfactory answer on that subject, if it appears to be a matter of importance to you it would be proper to lay it before him — the Land you mention along Lake Erie you have been already made acquainted that Congreſs have sold it to Pennsylvania, we do not suppose the Commiſsioner has power relinquish it — It is true the President and his Counsellors have impowered a Commiſsioner to treat with you, but we think the Government had no design to compel you; you have men among you of good understanding and sufficient penetration to discover what your just rights are, and if your minds are not easy with the proposals that have been made, we make no doubt but the Ears of the President and the Great Council of the United States will be open to hear you, and to them we conceive you have a right of appeal — we desire wisdom may conduct your Councils, that whatever is done may tend to promote peace and harmony. —

1st day 2nd of 11th Mo. — The Council was large, Red Jacket was the principal speaker — but the busineſs was opened by Clear Sky an Onandago Chief in the following manner — he expreſsed his hope that there would be no hard thoughts entertained on account of their having been several days deliberating on an answer — the subject was of importance and he wished his Brethren to be preserved in unanimity. — Red Jacket then spoke. —

Brothers/ we request that all the nations present will attend to what we are about to deliver, we are now convened on one of the days of the Great Spirit —

Then addreſsing Col. Pickering

Brother/ you now represent the President of the United States and when you spoke to us we considered it as the voice of the Fifteen fires, you desired we would take the matter under our deliberate consideration and consult each other well, that where the Chain was rusty it might be brightened.— we took General Washington by the hand and desired this Council-fire that all the Lines in dispute might be settled.—

Brother/ we told you before of the two rusty places on the Chain, which were also pointed out by the Sachems; instead of complying with our request where we told you the Chain was rusty, you offered to relinquish the Land on Lake Erie Eastward of the triangular peice sold by Congreſs to Pennsylvania, and to retain the Four mile path between Cayuga and Buffaloe Creeks, by which you expect to brighten the Chain.—

Brother/ we thought you had a sharp File to take off the rust— but we beleive it must have been dull, or else you let it slip out of your hands; with respect to the Four mile path we are in want of it on account of the Fisheries— altho' we are but Children we are sharp sighted, we see that you want that strip of land for a Road, that when you have Veſsels on the Lakes you may have Harbors; but we wish that in this respect the Treaty at Fort Stanwix may be broken; you White people have encreased very fast on this Island, which was given to us Indians by the Great Spirit, we are now become a small people and you are cutting off our Lands peice after peice, you are a very hard hearted people seeking your own advantages.—

Brother/ we are tender hearted and desirous of peace, you told us what you would give us for our Land to brighten your end of the Chain, if you will relinquish the peice of Land we have mentioned our friendship will be strong, you say you are not proud, neither are we; Congreſs expects we are now settling the busineſs with regularity, we wish that both parties may have something to say in settling a peace— at the time we requested a conference we also requested our friends the Quakers should come forward, as they are promoters of peace and we wanted them to be witneſses to what paſsed, we wish to do nothing in private, we have told you of the rusty part which the File past over, and wish you to take up the File again and rub it very hard, you told us if it would not do without you would apply oil.—

Brother/ we the Sachems, Warriors and others all depend on you, whatever is done we regard as final and permanent, we wish you to take it under consideration and give us an answer.—

Col^{l}. Pickering replied at large, the purport of his Speech was that he understood they were easy except about the path Four miles wide between the two Lakes.—

3^{d} day 4th of 11th M^{o}.— Council being aſsembled Red Jacket addreſsed the Commiſsioner.

Brother/ we the Sachems of the Six Nations will now tell you our minds, the busineſs of this Treaty is to brighten the Chain of friendship between us and the Fifteen-Fires, we told you the other day it was but a small peice that was the occasion of the remaining rust in the Chain of friendship.—

Brother/ now we are conversing together in order to make the Chain bright; when we told you what would give us satisfaction you proposed reserving the peice of Land between Cayuga and Buffaloe Creeks for building houses, but we apprehend you would not only build houses but Towns, you told us these houses would be for the accomodation of travellers in winter as they cannot go by water in that Season, and that travellers would want a Staff (an Indian phrase for baiting at a Tavern) to help them along the road; we have taken these matters into serious consideration. —

Brother / we concluded that we do not understand this as the white people do, if we consent we know it will injure us, if these houses should be built they will tend to scatter us and make us fall in the Streets (meaning by drinking to exceſs) instead of benefiting us, you want Land to raise provisions, hay &c. but as soon as they settle these they would think the Land theirs, for this is the way of the White people, you mention when you get poſseſsion of the Garrisons you would want Landing places, Stores, Fields to plant in &c, but we wish to be sole owners of this Land ourselves, and when you settle with the British, the Great Spirit has made a road for you, you can paſs and repaſs by water, what you want to reserve is entirely in your own favor. —

Brother / you told us that when you left Philadelphia the President did not expect you would release a foot of Land, we thank him for having left you at liberty to give up what you please, you have waited with patience at this Council fire kindled by Gen^{l}. Washington it is but a very small thing that keeps the Chain from being brightened if you will consent to give up this small peice and have no houses on it the Chain will be made bright; as to Harbors the waters are between you and the British you must talk to them, you are the same color; I see there are many of your people now here watching with their mouths open to take up this Land, if you are a friend to us then disappoint them, our patience is spent, comply with our request, diſmiſs us and we'll go home —

Col^{l}. Pickering replied (in substance) that he would give it up, only to have leave to paſs and repaſs. —

Red Jacket, rejoined, General Washington now listen we are going to brighten the Chain of friendship between the Six Nations and the Americans; we thank you for complying with our request in giving up the particular spot in dispute, you mentioned you wanted a Road through our Country, remember your old agreement that you were to paſs along the Lake by water, we have made up our minds respecting your request to open a Road (Col^{l}. Pickering being writing down what was said, Red Jacket would not proceed till he looked him in the face) Brother, it costs the white people a great deal of money to make roads, we will not put you to that expence, we dont want you to spend your money for that purpose — we have a right understanding of your request and have agreed to grant you a Road from Fort Schloſser to Buffaloe Creek, but not from Buffaloe Creek down this way at all, we have given you an answer if you have any reply to make we will hear you. —

The Commiſsioner said that condescention was the best way of settling buſineſs and agreed. —

4th day 12th of 11th mo. about Forty of the Sachems and Chief Warriors met at the Lodgings of Friends and delivered the following speech by Farmers Brother the Chief Sachem. —

Brothers the Quakers from Philadelphia / I wish you would attend to what we who are now present are about to say, we speak as one. —

Brothers / yesterday after receiving your invitation to come and partake of your presents we agreed to meet here this morning to speak a few words, which we will now do. —

Brothers / we are very glad you have lengthened out your patience to see the end of the business, which is now brought to a close, we thank the Great Spirit that he has preserved you in health from the time you left your Seats till you arrived here, and has continued to preserve you till this time, we put you under the protection of the same Good Spirit on your return — and should be very happy to hear that you got safe home and hope you may find your friends and families well on your return — it would be very acceptable to be informed of this by Letter to the Chiefs now present —

Brothers/ we give hearty thanks to the descendants of Onas that you so willingly rose from your Seats to attend this Council fire according to our request — here are the Articles of the Treaty for you to look over in order to impress your minds that you may tell them to your Brothers who are sitting on their Seats at home. —

Brothers/ you have attended this Treaty a long time the Articles which we have now signed we hope you fully understand, now as we have shewn them to you we would wish to know your opinion, whether we have made a good Treaty or not, as we cannot read we are liable to be deceived, you have no doubt considered them, we want to know your minds whether there is any Flaw or Catch in them which may hereafter occasion uneasiness. —

Brothers/ if you think that peace is now established on a good foundation we wish you would come forward and sign the Articles, as you are a people who are desirous of promoting peace, and these writings are for that purpose, we hope you will have no objection but all come forward and put your names to them, and this would be a great satisfaction to us. —

Friends replied that they beleived there was no Flaw or Catch in the Articles and also gave satisfactory reasons why they declined signing them —

The Farmers Brother then made the following conclusive speech. —

Brothers/ we are very glad to see you; when we sent for you our desire was that you might sit by our sides and afford your assistance to make a good peace — last year we invited you to come to Sandusky you willingly rose from your seats and came forward — you know how things turned out, it was not the will of the Great Spirit that a Treaty should take place; yet we thank you because you came so readily — we have many times heard the voice of Onas, it was always good to us, we have now heard it again, and what you have said is good — you have seen the writings by which we are bound, you say you are not concerned in publick affairs, and that you do not think it meet for you to sign them, Brothers, we have no hard thoughts concerning you on account of your not putting your names to them. —

Brothers/ the Great Spirit gave this Island to us — the White people have increased greatly, there is no difference between the red people and the White, they are all one and should be as Brothers, and live in peace one with another. —

gift of Mrs M Stewardson

Fort Erie 4th Novem. 1794

Dear Sir

I was favored with your letter from Canandaqui of 26th Oct. last and was exceeding sorry to hear of your Illness, of which I hope you are by this time recovered and that you may be able to attend our Council at Buffaloe Creek as soon as you are able as I wish much personally to see and Converse freely with you on the Subject of this Meeting.

I also will be Glad to have your Opinion again respecting the Boundary which we gave you at Buffaloe Creek of which in your letter you only Mention in General terms Perhaps something may be done

I am sorry for the the Treatment of Mr. Johnston who the Six Nations requested should attend the Council on this Subject I have wrote to Col. Pickering — I have been at Buffaloe Creek to Meet the Chiefs on their return but finding they Staid longer than I expected I will return to Grand River, and attend their Council when I hear of their Arrival ——

My best respects to Capt Chapin & all the Family from Dr Sir your Most Obt & Sert

Jos. Brant

General Chapin

As a Bolting Cloth is not to be had in this Place
if you will procure me one [illegible] with thanks

Capt. Brant's Letter

Novr. 4. 71

Treaty

with the

Six Nations

1794

#21

George Washington, President of the UNITED STATES of America.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Six Nations, was made and concluded on the Eleventh day of November 1794 by Timothy Pickering the Agent of the United States for that purpose appointed, on the one part, and the Sachems and War Chiefs of the Six Nations on the other part, which Treaty is in the form and words following:

A Treaty between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Six Nations.

The President of the United States having determined to hold a conference with the Six Nations of Indians, for the purpose of removing from their minds all causes of complaint, and establishing a firm and permanent friendship with them; and Timothy Pickering being appointed sole agent for that purpose; and the agent having met and conferred with the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, in a general council: Now, in order to accomplish the good design of this conference, the parties have agreed on the following articles; which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the Six Nations.

Article I. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established, and shall be perpetual, between the United States and the Six Nations.

Article II. The United States acknowledge the lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Nations, in their respective treaties with the State of New-York, and called their reservations, to be their property; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb them or either of the Six Nations, nor their Indian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: but the said reservations shall remain theirs, until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

Article III. The land of the Seneka Nation is bounded as follows: Beginning on Lake Ontario, at the north-west corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps, the line runs westerly along the lake, as far as O-yong-wong-yeh Creek, at Johnson's Landing-place, about four miles eastward from the fort of Niagara; then southerly up that creek to its main fork, then straight to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into the river Niagara, above Fort Schlosser, and then onward, from that fork, continuing the same straight course, to that river; (this line, from the mouth of O-yong-wong-yeh Creek to the river Niagara above Fort Schlosser, being the eastern boundary of a strip of land, extending from the same line to Niagara river, which the Seneka nation ceded to the King of Great-Britain, at a treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir William Johnson;) then the line runs along the river Niagara to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie to the north-east corner of a triangular piece of land which the United States conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania, as by the President's patent, dated the third day of March, 1792; then due south to the northern boundary of that state; then due east to the south-west corner of the land sold by the Seneka nation to Oliver Phelps; and then north and northerly, along Phelps's line, to the place of beginning on Lake Ontario. Now, the United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries, to be the property of the Seneka nation; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb the Seneka Nation,
[illegible] it shall remain theirs [illegible] to the

Article III. The land of the Seneka Nation is bounded as follows: Beginning on Lake Ontario, at the northwest corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps, the line runs westerly along the lake, as far as Oyongwongyeh Creek at Johnson's Landing place, about four miles eastward from the Fort of Niagara; then southerly up that creek to its main fork, then straight to the main fork of Stedman's Creek, which empties into the River Niagara above Fort Schlosser, and then onward from that fork, continuing the same straight course, to that River; (this line from the mouth of Oyongwongyeh Creek to the River Niagara above Fort Schlosser being the eastern boundary of a strip of land extending from the same line to Niagara River, which the Seneka Nation ceded to the King of Great Britain at a treaty held about thirty years ago with Sir William Johnson;) then the line runs along the River Niagara to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie to the northeast corner of a triangular piece of land which the United States conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania, as by the President's patent dated the third day of March 1792; then due south to the northern boundary of that State; then due east to the southwest corner of the land sold by the Seneka Nation to Oliver Phelps; and then north and northerly along Phelps's line to the place of beginning on Lake Ontario. Now the United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneka Nation, and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb the Seneka Nation, nor any of the Six Nations, or of their Indian Friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States who have the right to purchase.

Article IV. The United States having thus described and acknowledged what lands belong to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senekas, and engaged never to claim the same, nor to disturb them or any of the Six Nations, or their Indian friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: Now the Six Nations and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States; nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Article V. The Seneka Nation, all others of the Six Nations concurring, cede to the United States the right of making a waggon road from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, as far south as Buffaloe Creek; and the people of the United States shall have the free and undisturbed use of this road for the purposes of travelling and transportation. And the Six Nations and each of them will forever allow to the people of the United States a free passage through their lands, and the free use of their harbours and rivers adjoining and within their respective tracts of land, for the passing and securing of vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

Article VI. In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire with humanity and kindness to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other Nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations and of their Indian Friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the twenty third day of April 1792; making in the whole, Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars; which shall be expended yearly forever in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the Superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations and their Indian Friends aforesaid.

Article VII. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other: By the Six Nations or any of them to the President of the United States, or the Superintendent by him appointed: and by the Superintendent, or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the Nation to which the offender belongs: and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve our peace and friendship unbroken; until the Legislature (or Great Council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision for the purpose.

Note. It is clearly understood by the parties to this treaty, that the annuity stipulated in the sixth article is to be applied to the benefit of such of the Six Nations and of their Indian friends united with them as aforesaid, as do or shall reside within the boundaries of the United States: For the United States do not interfere with Nations, Tribes or Families of Indians elsewhere resident.

In Witness whereof the said Timothy Pickering and the Sachems and War-chiefs of the said Six Nations, have hereto set their hands and seals. — Done at Konondaigua in the State of New York the eleventh day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

[illegible] Mau

[illegible]

Tones [illegible]

Cone-ne-ne-nee x

Konne [illegible]
or Handsome Lake

[illegible]kene-wa-shau x
[illegible] Capt. K[illegible]

Thee-kau-e-e x

[illegible]

David Neegonhuk

Kanadego
alias Munder [illegible]

[illegible]

Chn-ya-on-yong x
[illegible] Jake Strond

[illegible] x

[illegible]-wau x

[illegible] Hank x

[illegible]-ne-ne x

[illegible]-he-ne-me-yee x

[illegible]-ke-yau-kee x

A-shi-[illegible] x

[illegible]-yeh
[illegible] x

[illegible]-koo-gh-ye x

[illegible]-yau-ye x

[illegible]-sion-dau-na-onh x

[illegible]-ca-nont x

[illegible]-ne-gona
[illegible] x

[illegible]
or Dan [illegible] x

[illegible] Thee-quee
alias The Beard

[illegible]-yee
[illegible] x

[illegible]-gau-kau x

[illegible]-ne-ye-ne x

[illegible] Kau-yee
[illegible]
alias Little Billy x

[illegible] x

[illegible]-yee-yau-ne x

[illegible]-ung-you-cush x

[illegible] x

[illegible] wa-nau-na
[illegible] on fire x

[illegible] dau dest x

[illegible] x

Kau-ne [illegible] x

[illegible] x

[illegible]-ne-e-e x

Klene-when-ke
alias Cornplanter x

[illegible]-mik-hang-yau x

[illegible] know ye [illegible] United States [illegible]
[illegible] Seal of the [illegible] affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Given [illegible] City of Philadelphia [illegible] January in the [illegible]
[illegible] and in the [illegible]

[illegible] President
[illegible]

The desires of too many frontier white people, to seize, by force or fraud, upon the neighboring Indian lands, has been, and still continues to be, an unceasing cause of jealousy and hatred on the part of the Indians; and it would appear, upon a calm investigation, that, until the Indians can be quieted upon this point, and rely with confidence upon the protection of their lands by the United States, no well grounded hope of tranquillity can be entertained.

The encroachment of white people is incessantly watched, and in unguarded moments, they are murdered by the Indians. Revenge is sought, and the innocent frontier people are too frequently involved as victims in the cruel contest. This appears to be a principal cause of Indian wars. That there are exceptions will not be denied. The passion of a young savage for war and fame, is too mighty to be restrained by the feeble advice of the old men. An adequate police seems to be wanting, either to prevent or punish the depredations of the unruly. It would afford a conscious pleasure, could the assertion be made, on our parts, that we have considered the murder of Indians the same as the murders of whites, and have punished them accordingly. This, however, is not the case. The irritated passions, on account of savage cruelty, are generally too keen, in the places where trials are had, to convict and punish for the killing of an Indian. It is considered as unnecessary to cite instances, although multitudes might be adduced in almost every part of the country, from its first settlement to the present time.

If this view of the inability of both parties to keep the peace, be correct, it would seem to follow, as a just consequence, that an adequate remedy ought to be provided for an evil of such magnitude.

It is certainly an evil to be involved in hostilities with tribes of savages, amounting to two or three thousand, as is the case northwest of the Ohio. But, this evil would be greatly increased, were a general Indian war to prevail south of the Ohio—the Indian warriors of the four nations in that quarter not being much short of fourteen thousand, not to advert to the combinations which a general Indian war might produce with the European Powers, with whom the tribes, both north and south of the Ohio, are connected.

It seems that our own experience would demonstrate the propriety of endeavoring to preserve a pacific conduct, in preference to a hostile one, with the Indian tribes. The United States can get nothing by an Indian war; but they risk men, money, and reputation. As we are more powerful, and more enlightened than they are, there is a responsibility of national character, that we should treat them with kindness, and even liberality. It is a melancholy reflection, that our modes of population have been more destructive to the Indian natives than the conduct of the conquerors of Mexico and Peru. The evidence of this is the utter extirpation of nearly all the Indians in most populous parts of the Union. A future historian may mark the causes of this destruction of the human race in sable colors. Although the present Government of the United States cannot with propriety be involved in the opprobrium, yet, it seems necessary, however, in order to render their attention upon this subject strongly characteristic of their justice, that some powerful attempts should be made to tranquillize the frontiers, particularly those south of the Ohio. The situation of the settlements on Cumberland, loudly demand the interference and protection of Government. It is true, some unauthorized offensive operations have proceeded from thence, against the Lower Cherokee towns, and victims were sacrificed. Whether these victims were all warriors, or whether women and children were not involved in the destruction, seems to merit inquiry.

Upon the most mature reflection the subscriber has been able to bestow upon this subject, arising from the experience of several years' observation thereof, he humbly conceives all attempts to preserve the peace with the Indian tribes, will be found inadequate, short of an arrangement somewhat like the following, to wit:

1stly. That a line of military posts, at such distances as shall be directed, be established upon the frontiers, within the Indian boundary, and out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, provided consent can be obtained for the purpose from the Indian tribes; that these posts be garrisoned with regular troops, under the direction of the President of the United States.

2dly. That, if any murder or theft be committed upon any of the white inhabitants, by an Indian known to belong to any Indian nation or tribe such nation or tribe, shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to the nearest military post, in order to be tried and punished by a court martial, or, in failure thereof, the United States will take satisfaction upon the nearest Indian town belonging to such nation or tribe.

3dly. "That all persons who shall be assembled or embodied in arms, on any lands belonging to Indians, out of the ordinary jurisdiction of any State, or of the territory south of the Ohio, for the purpose of warring against the Indians, or of committing depredations upon any Indian town, or persons, or property, shall thereby become liable and subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be established for the government of the troops of the United States." This was a section of a bill which the Senate passed the last session, entitled "An act for the more effectual protection of the Southwestern frontiers;" but it was disagreed to by the House.

If to this arrangement the expense should be objected, it is to be remembered, that the President of the United States, in pursuance of law, has authorized both the Governor of Georgia, and the Governor of the Southwestern territory, to establish a defensive protection, which amounts to a large sum annually.

Posts, therefore, requiring garrisons, amounting to one thousand five hundred non-commissioned and privates for the whole Southwestern frontiers, from the St. Mary's to the Ohio, would probably be adequate to this object.

If the posts belonging to the United States, and now occupied by the British, north of the Ohio, be soon delivered up, they, with a post at the Miami villages, and posts of communication down the Wabash, on the south, and the Miami river, to lake Erie, on the north, together with a post at Presqu' isle, would be a pretty adequate protection to the frontiers north of the Ohio, and a curb to any Indian tribes discontented, without *just* cause; which, it is presumed, will never be afforded by the Government of the United States.

If to these vigorous measures should be combined the arrangement of trade, recommended to Congress, and the establishment of agents to reside in the principal Indian towns, with adequate compensations, it would seem that the Government would then have made the fairest experiments of a system of justice and humanity, which, it is presumed, could not possibly fail of being blessed with its proper effects—an honorable tranquillity of the frontiers.

All which is respectfully submitted to the President of the United States.

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 29th*, 1794.

3d CONGRESS.] No. 58. [2d SESSION

THE SIX NATIONS, AND ONEIDA, TUSCARORA, AND STOCKBRIDGE TRIBES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 2, 1795.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

A spirit of discontent, from several causes, arose, in the early part of the present year, among the Six Nations of Indians, and, particularly, on the ground of a projected settlement by Pennsylvania, at Presqu' Isle, upon lake Erie. The papers upon this point have already been laid before Congress. It was deemed proper, on my part, to endeavor to tranquillize the Indians by pacific measures; accordingly, a time and place was appointed, at which a free conference should be had upon all the causes of discontent, and an agent was appointed, with the instructions, of which No. 1, herewith transmitted, is a copy.

A numerous assembly of Indians was held at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, the proceedings whereof accompany this message, marked No. 2.

The two treaties, the one with the Six Nations, and the other with the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, dwelling in the country of the Oneidas, which have resulted from the mission of the agent, are herewith laid before the Senate, for their consideration and advice.

The original engagement of the United States to the Oneidas, is also sent herewith.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, *2d January*, 1795.

A Treaty between the United States of America and the tribes of Indians called the Six Nations.

The President of the United States having determined to hold a conference with the Six Nations of Indians, for the purpose of removing from their minds all causes of complaint, and establishing a firm and permanent friendship with them; and Timothy Pickering being appointed sole agent for that purpose; and the agent having met and conferred with the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Six Nations, in a general council: Now, in order to accomplish the good design of this conference, the parties have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them and the Six Nations:

Article 1. Peace and friendship are hereby firmly established, and shall be perpetual, between the United States and the Six Nations.

Art. 2. The United States acknowledge the lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga nations, in their respective treaties with the State of New York, and called their reservations, to be their property; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb them, or either of the Six Nations, nor their Indian friends, residing thereon, and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: but the said reservations shall remain theirs, until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

Art. 3. The land of the Seneca nation is bounded as follows: beginning on Lake Ontario, at the northwest corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps; the line runs westerly along the lake, as far as Oyongwongyeh creek, at Johnston's Landing Place, about four miles eastward, from the fort of Niagara; then, southerly, up that creek to its main fork; then, straight to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into the river Niagara, above fort Schlosser; and then onward, from that fork, continuing the same straight course, to that river; (this line, from the mouth of Oyongwongyeh creek, to the river Niagara, above fort Schlosser, being the eastern boundary of a strip of land, extending from the same line to Niagara river, which the Seneca nation ceded to the King of Great Britain, at a treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir William Johnston;) then the line runs along the Niagara river to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie, to the northeast corner of a triangular piece of land, which the United States conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania, as by the President's patent, dated the third day of March, 1792; then due south to the northern boundary of that State; then due east to the southwest corner of the land sold by the Seneca nation to Oliver Phelps; and then north and northerly, along Phelps's line, to the place of beginning, on Lake Ontario. Now, the United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries, to be the property of the Seneca nation; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb the Seneca nation, nor any of the Six Nations, or of their Indian friends residing thereon, and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs, until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

Art. 4 The United States having thus described and acknowledged what lands belong to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas, and engaged never to claim the same, nor to disturb them, or any of the Six Nations, or their Indian friends residing thereon, and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: now, the Six Nations, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the people of the United States in the free use and enjoyment thereof.

Art. 5. The Seneca nation, all others of the Six Nations concurring, cede to the United States the right of making a wagon road from fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, as far south as Buffalo creek; and the people of the United States shall have the free and undisturbed use of this road, for the purposes of travelling and transportation. And the Six Nations, and each of them, will forever allow to the people of the United States, a free passage through their lands, and the free use of the harbors and rivers adjoining, and within their respective tracts of land, for the passing and securing of vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes, where necessary, for their safety.

Art. 6. In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual, the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among, and united with them, a quantity of goods, of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President, on the twenty third day of April, 1792, making in the whole four thousand five hundred dollars; which shall be expended yearly, forever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils, suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers, who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the superintendent, appointed by the President, for the affairs of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforesaid.

Art. 7. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, that, for injuries done by individuals, on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but, instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured, to the other: by the Six Nations, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or the superintendent by him appointed; and by the superintendent, or other person appointed by the President, to the principal chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the nation to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued, as shall be necessary to preserve our peace and frienship unbroken, until the Legislature (or great council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision for the purpose.

Note. It is clearly understood by the parties to this treaty, that the annuity, stipulated in the sixth article, is to be applied to the benefit of such of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends united with them, as aforesaid, as do or shall reside within the boundaries of the United States: for the United States do not interfere with nations, tribes, or families of Indians, elsewhere resident.

In witness whereof, the said Timothy Pickering, and the sachems and war chiefs of the said Six Nations, have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done at Canandaigua, in the State of New York, the eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

[Signed by fifty-nine sachems and war chiefs of the Six Nations.]

A Treaty between the United States of America and the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, dwelling in the country of the Oneidas.

Whereas, in the late war between Great Britain and the United States of America, a body of the Oneida and Tuscarora and Stockbridge Indians, adhered faithfully to the United States, and assisted them with their warriors; and, in consequence of this adherence and assistance, the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, at an unfortunate period of the war, were driven from their homes, and their houses were burnt, and their property destroyed; and, as the United States, in the time of their distress, acknowledged their obligations to these faithful friends, and promised to reward them; and the United States being now in a condition to fulfil the promises then made, the following articles are stipulated by the respective parties, for that purpose; to be in force, when ratified by the President and Senate:

Article. 1. The United States will pay the sum of five thousand dollars, to be distributed among individuals of the Oneida and Tuscarora nations, as a compensation for their individual losses and services, during the late war between Great Britain and the United States. The only man of the Kaughnawaugas, now remaining in the Oneida country, as well as some few very meritorious persons of the Stockbridge Indians, will be considered in the distribution.

Art. 2. For the general accommodation of these Indian nations, residing in the country of the Oneidas, the United States will cause to be erected a complete grist mill and saw mill, in a situation to serve the present principal settlements of these nations; or, if such one convenient situation cannot be found, then the United States will cause to be erected two such grist mills and saw mills, in places where it is now known the proposed accommodation may be effected. Of this the United States will judge.

Art. 3. The United States will provide, during three years after the mills shall be completed, for the expense of employing one or two suitable persons to manage the mills, to keep them in repair, to instruct some young men of the three nations in the arts of the miller and sawyer, and to provide teams and utensils for carrying on the work of the mills.

Art. 4. The United States will pay one thousand dollars, to be applied in building a convenient church at Oneida, in the place of the one which was there burnt by the enemy, in the late war.

Art. 5. In consideration of the above stipulations, to be performed on the part of the United States, the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians, aforementioned, now acknowledge themselves satisfied, and relinquish all other claims of compensation and rewards for their losses and services in the late war; excepting, only, the unsatisfied claims of such men of the said nations as bore commissions under the United States, for any arrears which may be due to them as officers.

In witness whereof, the chiefs of those nations, residing in the country of the Oneidas, and Timothy Pickering, agent for the United States, have hereto set their hands and seals, at Oneida, the second day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

[Signed by fifteen sachems and war-chiefs, of the Oneida, Tuscarora, and Stockbridge Indians.]

[Note.—Other papers, referred to in the message, are not on file.]

3d Congress.] No. 59. [2d Session.

THE CREEKS.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, JANUARY 12, 1795.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

I lay before Congress for their consideration, the copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, accompanied by an extract from a memorandum of James Seagrove, Agent of Indian affairs.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, *January 12th*, 1795.

Department of War, *December 31st*, 1794.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you the opinion of James Seagrove, agent for the Creek nation, upon the subject of the negroes which ought to have been returned in pursuance of the treaty of New York.

I beg leave to add, that, if the United States deem it inexpedient to press for a return of the negroes, that it would appear proper that the owners should be compensated, conformably to some equitable principles to be devised.

If this idea should be just, it would be proper for the President to present it to Congress, in the just shape of which it is susceptible.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

The President *of the United States.*

Memorandum from James Seagrove, Agent of Indian Affairs, for the Secretary of War United States.

[EXTRACT.]

It is the agent's opinion, that it is a thing impossible for the Indians to comply with the treaty of New York, so far as respects giving up the negroes, and other property taken from the citizens of Georgia, from the conclusion of the late British war, until the time of forming said treaty; and that, therefore, to prevent a useless and disagreeable altercation, the General Government had better make good the losses sustained, which will not be verry great. The number of negroes taken, under these circumstances, by the Creeks, cannot, he thinks, exceed sixty or seventy. The former owners of negroes would be pleased with this mode of settlement.

Henry Young Brant Nov. 13. 1794. Thursday
came to my quarters with the Complanter & deliv.^d the following speech.

Brother. I hope that you will take a right~~ly~~ understanding of what I am going to say. Perhaps you are unacquainted with it: but I will speak in such a manner that you may understand it.

I have attended a number of past treaties, & ~~have~~ seen the mode in which they have been conducted.. This day I come ~~forward~~ forward to reveal my mind to you; as I have seen the close of this treaty; and it appears to be a lasting peace. ₱ I come forward in behalf of the Mohawks — to see — but not to speak in public.

The Mohawks have not for a number of years come forward to the different treaties that have been held by the U States; and our voices have not been heard by Gen.^l Washington. But whenever a strong peace were to take place, we intended that he sh.^d hear our voices.

It is 15 days, since we began this Council of the treaty; and now ~~completed~~ what we expected has come to pass.

You are sent forward by Gen.^l W. & the 15 Fires, to act in their behalf with the Six Nations: and you have been preserved in health during the treaty, which you have now accomplished. ₱ As you are here representing Gen.^l W. & the 15 Fires, we consider [it proper to inform you] that we have some lands left within the State of New York; which Gov. Clinton acknowledged, at the treaty held ten years ago, at Fort Stanwix. The Gov. told us he would not take the lands from us without making us a compensation.

At another treaty held 4 years ago laſt June with Gov. Clinton, he made the ſame acknowledgement. — At this treaty we received a compenſation for the Flats near Fort Hunter:. But for the land back of these flats we rec.d no compenſation: at ~~that~~ the Gov. promiſed to make it: but he could not do it until he conſulted his Council. —

The Mohawks own another piece of land at Sau-nun-tainga.

In Sir Wm. Johnson's day they leased another piece of land to Anthony Slingland, at a place called Us-keet-hau

The Gov.r told us, at the treaty, 4 years ago, that one man could not purchase our land, without the conſent of ~~that~~ ſtate. This prevented Capt. John, Head Chief of the Mohawks at the Bay of Kentee, from making ſale of it, when he went forward for the purpose, ~~three~~ two years ago.

Now I have told you what tracts of land the Mohawks yet have left.

Another tract of land was reſerved by Sir Wm. Johnson for my father, John Kon-not-au-gâu-yoo (or Old John) above Albany, on Hudſon's River

I wiſh the Governor would enquire into this matter. And the laſt mentioned piece I desire may not be ſold; but leased, that I may have a yearly income from it. The other three pieces are national property; and we would wiſh to ſell ~~it~~, & receive compenſation for them; as the Gov. gave encouragement that this ſhould be done.

What I have now been relating, I wiſh you to ſhew to the President; as these are all facts, which I have related. —

— And for the ſatiſfaction of my people, I wiſh to have a copy of what I have now ſaid to carry home with me.

The reason why I relate this to you is, ~~that~~ as you represent Genl. W. & the 15 Fires, ~~that~~ it may go from you to the New York people.

We wiſh the Commiſsioners from New York may come forward to this place next February, for the purpose of bargaining with us for our land.

What I have ſaid I wiſh to have forwarded to the President — and from the President to the Governor of New York; and that as ſoon as the Governor receives it, ~~that~~ he would write to the ſuperintendant upon it, that we may know what to expect.

Six ſtrings of wampum
chiefly white

Henry Young Brants Indian name
is Kon-ot-au-gāu-yoo

Col. P's Answer.

Brother ~~thus~~ I have attended to your ſpeech made in behalf of the Mohawk nation: and agreeably to your request, I will present it to the President of the U. States; who I doubt not will ~~cheerfully~~ with pleasure forward it to the Gov. of New York. And I ~~hope~~ trust ~~that they~~ the Legislature will do ~~justice~~ ~~to the~~ what is right in regard to any just claims of the Mohawk Nation to land ~~without~~ within ~~that~~ the State. — I will also give you ideas of those friendly instructions

Henry Young Brant's Speech
Nov. 13 1794.

Speech of Henry
Young Brant
Nov. 13. 1794.

At the important Conference held at Konondaigua between the United States & the Six Nations, and which is just now closed, Articles of a treaty have been agreed on which are calculated to confirm and perpetuate their peace and friendſhip. During this conference, the War-Chief Jiſh-kaa-ga, usually called Little Billy, manifested a disposition well ſuited to the occaſion, ~~and~~ and which could not fail to have a uſeful influence in bringing to a happy concluſion a buſineſs ſo highly intereſting to both parties.

In testimony of this, and of my friendſhip for that Chief, I have hereto ſet my hand and ſeal, at Konondaigua, the 16th of November 1794.

Timothy Pickering
Commiſsioner
for the United States.

Found by [illegible] Esqr among her great grandfather's papers & given to me Dec 21 '63
[illegible]

Canandarqua Nov. 20th 1794

Sir

When I wrote you on the 17th I had not time to expreſs any oppinion relative to the Mohawk Nation, as implicated in the present Treaty. As one of the Six Nations I did not think it proper to name it as not included in the Treaty; nor to omit it, by enumerating the other five. For general concerns, I consider the whole Six as forming one Confederate Nation.

The great object of this treaty (like almost all other Indian treaties) was to remove complaints respecting lands. The particular tract in question I supposed especially concerned the Senekas: but it was natural that an object so important to one should interest the whole. By the terms of the present treaty, the complaints which were the immediate occasion of it have been removed: and, as I observed in my former letter, all appear to be satisfied; and many individual Chiefs, in strong terms expreſsed their satisfaction. So, I trust, no heartburnings for past transactions will be felt, nor reproaches used, in future.

It is the nature of the present settlement which has led me to contemplate the case of the Mohawk Nation. "This settlement (said one of the Chiefs to me) appears like a great light to us." And to me it seems like a new era. With much pleasure, therefore, I should see presented to that Nation a token for participating in the general satisfaction which this treaty has produced. The goods in my power to dispose of have been distributed: and to convey a share of them to your people would have been impracticable: and therefore

I abandoned the idea of it: but if it should meet your approbation, I persuade my self that an equivalent in money would cheerfully be presented. On this subject I shall be happy to see your mind expressed in a letter to Genl. Chapin (whome I have consulted on this occasion) or to me. In the mean time, a copy of this letter will be given to the Secretary of War, for the President's information.

The Onandagoes and Cayugas Residing at Grand River, who were not present to receiving a part of the goods given at this Treaty, may doubtless be also comprehended, in providing a gratuity on the present general settlement with the Six Nations. Before I closed my letter of the 7th I intended to give you a sketch of the terms of the treaty: but a throng being about me, and your Messenger waiting, it was omitted. By former treaties, the Six Nations relinquished all their lands west of a line running due South from the mouth of Buffaloe Creek. Now I have given up the claim of the United States to a large tract of land lying between this due South line, and the meridian which makes the eastern boundary of the Triangular piece of land which the United States sold to Pennsylvania. The tract now relinquished probably contains four times as much land as that triangle, and was peculiarly important to the Seneka Nation, as several hundred of their Nation were dwelling on it.

I have also relinquished the United States claim to the Strip of land four miles wide, including the carrying path, from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, along the Niagara Strait, &c. except that part of it which, in a treaty held thirty years ago with Sir William Johnson, the Seneka Nation ceded to the King of Great Brittain, to whose right therein I considered the United States as succeeding. Or, as the Chiefs expressed it "That piece became ours (the United States) by the right of War." Its eastern boundary is a line from Johnsons Landing to Stedmans Creek, and thence to Niagara Strait, and the Strait itself bounds it on the west and South west. Besides these relinquishments, I have stipulated a perpetual annuity of four thousand five hundred dollars; to be applied to the benefit of those of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends & associates residing among and united with them, who do or shall reside within the boundaries of the United States: for the United States do not mean to interfere, by any permanent arrangement, with the Nations else where resident.

The terms I have stipulated, will I trust be approved by the President and Senate, and then the Treaty will be obligatory on both sides.

I am Sir &c

Copy

Signed Timo. Pickering

PS my letter of the 7th was delivered to the care of Henry Young Brant, who I understood was Your Nephew. In that I inclosed a Copy of my Speech relative to the appearance of a British agent at a Council fire kindled by the United States.

Capt. Js, Brant

Copy of Col. Pickerings
Letter to Capt. Brant
Novr. 20th. 1794.

Treaty with the
Oneida, Tuscarora &
Stockbridge, Indians
dated 2 Dec. 1794.

Ratified 21 Jan. 1795

George Washington President of the UNITED STATES of America.

To all to whom these Presents shall come. Greeting:

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Oneida, Tuscorora and Stockbridge Indians dwelling in the Country of the Oneidas was made and concluded on the second day of December 1794 by Timothy Pickering the Agent of the United States for that purpose appointed on one part, and the Chiefs of those nations residing in the country of the Oneidas on the other part, which Treaty is in the form and words following.

Now know ye, that I having seen and considered the said Treaty, do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, Accept, Ratify and Confirm the same and every article and clause thereof. In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Given in the City of Philadelphia the twenty first day of January in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and in the Nineteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

G^o Washington

By the President

Edm: Randolph

Treaty between the
United States – and
the Oneidas, Tuscororas
& Stockbridge Indians,
dwelling in the Country
of the Oneidas –
Decr. 2. 1794.

A Treaty between the United States and the Oneida, Tuscorora and Stockbridge Indians, dwelling in the country of the Oneidas.

Whereas in the late war between Great Britain and the United States of America, a body of the Oneida and Tuscororas and the Stockbridge Indians, adhered faithfully to the United States, and aſsiſted them with their warriors; and in conſequence of this adherence and aſsiſtance, the Oneidas & Tuscororas, at an unfortunate period of the war, were driven from their homes, and their houses were burnt and their property destroyed: And as the United States in the time of their diſtreſs, acknowledged their obligations to these faithful friends, and promiſed to reward them: and the United States being now in a condition to fulfil the promiſes then made: the following articles are ſtipulated by the respective parties for that purpose; to be in force when ratified by the President and Senate.

Article I. The United States will pay the ſum of Five Thousand Dollars, to be distributed among individuals of the Oneida and Tuscorora nations, as a compensation for their individual loſses and ſervices during the late war between Great Britain and the United States. — The only man of the Kaughnawaugas now remaining in the Oneida country, as well as ſome few very meritorious perſons of the Stockbridge Indians, will be considered in the distribution.

Article II. For the general accommodation of these Indian nations residing in the Country of the Oneidas, the United States will cause to be erected a complete griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in a ſituation to ſerve the present principal ſettlements of these nations. Or if ſuch one convenient ſituation cannot be found, then the United States will cause to be erected two ſuch griſt-mills & ſaw-mills, in places where it is now known the proposed accommodation may be effected. Of this the United States will judge.

Article III. The United States will provide, during three years after the mills ſhall be completed, for the expenſe of employing one or two ſuitable perſons to manage the mills, to keep them in repair, to inſtruct ſome young men of the three nations in the arts of the miller and ſawyer, and to provide teams & utenſils for carrying on the work of the mills.

Article IV. The United States will pay one thouſand Dollars to be applied in building a convenient Church at Oneida, in the place of the one which was there burnt by the enemy, in the late war.

Article V. In conſideration of the above ſtipulations to be performed on the part of the United States, the Oneida, Tuscorora and Stockbridge Indians afore mentioned, now acknowledge themſelves ſatiſfied, and relinquiſh all other claims of compenſation and reward for their loſses and ſervices in the late war. Excepting only the unſatiſfied claims of ſuch men of the ſaid nations as bore commiſsions under the United States, for any arrears which may be due to them as officers.

In witneſs whereof the Chiefs of those nations residing in the country of the Oneidas, and Timothy Pickering Agent for the United States, have hereto ſet their hands & ſeals at Oneida the ſecond day of December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

Timothy Pickering

The marks of

Wolf Tribe – Head Sachem of the Oneidas – O-dot-saihte ×

Konno-queñ-yau ×

Eldest war chief – John Skenendo ×

War Chief – Shonoh-le-yo ×

Turtle Tribe – Sachem – Peter Konnauterlook ×

War Chief – Daniel Te-ounes-lees son of Skenendo ×

Bear Tribe – Lodowik Koh-sau-we-tau ×

Cornelius Kahiktoton ×

War Chief – Thomas Osauhataugauñ-lot ×

Tuscarora Sachem – Thaulondauwaugon ×

War Chief – Kanatjogh or Nicholas Cusick

Witnesses to the signing & sealing of the Agent of the United States, and of the Chiefs of the Oneida and Tuscarora Nations.

S. Kirkland

James Dean Interpreter

Witnesses to the signing & sealing of the Four Chiefs of the Stockbridge Indians whose names are below.

Saml Kirkland

John Sergeant

Hendrick Aupaumut

Joseph Quonney

John Konkapot

Jacob Konkapot

My Lords

I had the Honour of Yrd Ldps Letter of ye 22d of August Last, as to what relates in Generall to the Affaires of New York & New Jersey's;

I Shall for the future, Send over with Every Act of Assembly ye Generall Purport of itt, as also my reasons for Given my Assent to them, I shall Likewise obey Your Lordsps Commands as to the 21st Article of my Instructions by Given reasons except, they appeare in the Preamble of ye Said Acts —

In my Letter which I Did my Selfe the Honour to write to Your Lordships of ye 17th of June Last, I recommended three Gentlm to witt, Collo Thomas ffarmer, Doctor John Rodman & Mr Richard Smith, I beg Pardon My Lords It was a Mistake the three Persons Deceased ware not Named whom they ware to be Succeeded by, it should have been thus, Collo Farmer to Succeed John Johnson who first did, Mr Rodman in the room of John Parker and Mr Smith in the room of James Smith Since these I took the Liberty to recommend John Schuyler in the room of Coll Peter Baird Deceased, I must be Leave to Observe to Your Lordships that I recommended Coll. Provoost who Succeeded Mr Hogg who Dyed in Collonel Montgomeri's time —

In one of my Letters which Goe with this to Yr Lordships I have Given reasons for the removalle of Lewis Morris from the Councill which I hope Your Lordships will Approve of, I would then begg you would move his Matie that Robert Lettice Hooper Chief Justice of the Province may be Appointed Councillor to Succeed Lewis Morris —

According to Your Lordships Directions I herewith Send a Coppy of the Charter Granted by Collo Montgomerie to the City of New York —

I hope Your Lordships will be so Good for the Many reasons I have Given for the removeing Rip Van Dam & James Alexander from the Councill of this Province, that you will be pleased to move his Majesty that Paul Richard & John Moore may be Councillers in their room, being two Gentlemen who are Greatly beloved and Esteemed for their worthy Caractors & Abilityes — they also haveing great Possessions in Land as well as Very Great Share in Carrying on the trade of this Province, I Could not recommend two fitter to Serve his Majty in his Councill —

My Lords

The Assembley broke up but the 29th of Last Mon which has made itt Impracticable to have the Acts Engrosse

And Prepared for the Seale, and to have Copys made for the Printer, so as to transmitt printed Coppys to Your Lordships which Shall be Done by the first Ship that Goes after these —

As to the Lands Vested in the Crown In trust for the Moho nation Your Lordships desires to be Informed, as to the trut of the Quantity and that You were Informed by an UnKnow hand, that itt was thirty Thousand Acars, Instead of twelf Hundred, Your Lordships must Know, that they have two way of Discribing their Lands, the One they Distinguesh by the Gen^{ll} name of Land, that is, what they Call Land, is flatts or Meadow Ground, where wood nor brush was never Know to Grow, This puts mee in Mind of a tryall that happened a the Supream Court In this Province in relation to boundrys o which is Agreeable to the Distintion they Make, One of the — Wittnesses being Examined upon oath, as to the Premisses in Question Gave his Evedence that he had walked Severall Mill over itt but did not See one foot of Land —

Now my Lords as to the Lands you Desire to be Informed of, is Certainely that tract of Land, that the Mohocks nation has pu under the Protection of the Crown in trust for them, they are Ca ye Mohock flatt, where we have a Gerreson, and are Generally Computted at about twelf Hundred Acars, tho Most People th have Seene itt, Say, it is not Quit so Much but Verry near — All the Lands quit round itt, to God Knows where the Mohoc Claime, and there are Many and Many thirty thousand Acar but not an Acar as I Could ever Learne of flatts or Clear Me Land, being every foot (Except this twelf Hundred Acars) al the Country besides being all wood Lands, and Most of them fo Some Mills Each Side of the Mohocks river already Grante Long Since, So that those that Sent Your Lordships^s That — Information In an Unknowne hand Designed Only an Imposition upon You, being Ashamed to put their names it, Knowing the Assertion to be falls. —

Now my Lords Since Iam upon this I Cannot Help Mentionin one More Vill Action amongst the Many Committed by M^r Mo Allexander and their Adherants; Some Months Since I had t honour to transmitt to Your Lordsp^s ye Proceedings relatein to the Mohocks flatts, which I thought my selfe In Duty bound to doe, to Secure them from Goeing Over to the french In at that Verry time, they were Vilifying mee, and falsly Acc mee here, as well as at home, I say at the Verry time, Did this M^r Morris, M^r Allexander and One Smith a Lawer one of th Gang goe to one M^r Boule a Scotch Gentl^m here who then —

Imagined had Great Intrest at home, and Gave him there — Oppinion, which was, that the Albany people had no right to them flatts, that Collo Dongans grant was not Good, therefore Desired he would write to his friends in England in Order to — Obtaine a Grant of the said Lands, and for there Oppinion they were to Come in for a Share of them, This I doe Assure Yd Lordsh— is true from the Mouth of Boyle who told it, to Mr Lindsy — Shiriff of Albany County, who is a Verry Honest man, —
Mr Lindsy Came to mee an hour after he had beene with Boyle the said Mr Boyle makeing no Secrett of itt, Mr Lindsy farther Said that Mr Boyle had Showne him Coppys of his Letters he had wrote to his freinds In Order to Obtaine ye Grant, So that Yd Lordsp Sees the Absurdyty of these people and how Capable they are of Doeing Every thing that is badd ——

My Lords it is Just now Come into my head, that it is not Unlikely out that Mr Morris, who is Gone over may Say, that there was Sent a Serjant with a file of men to Stop him, So farr from it that I Doe Assure Your my Lords, if he had sent to mee for a Pass to Goe for England, I would have readely Granted it to him —
Yd Lordships well Knows that Desersion is Verry Common where there are Soldiers and Verry Often they desert and gitt on board Sloops & Ships that Goe from Hence, a Capt Mist a Man, and found that he had Deserted and had Inteligence, that he went to the Hook on the Jersey Side in Order to Gitt on board Capt Boyton, the Capt Himselfe Saying two or three Day's before there had beene a Man bargaining with him for his Passage upon which ye Capt Sent Downe a Serjant with a file of Men in Order to take him, In Case he Should Attempt it, to Goe — On board at the Hook, this my Lords is the truth of the whole Matter

I am my Lords

With the Greatest respect
Imageinable

Yd Lordships Most Obedient
& Most Humble Servt —

W Cosby

New York ye
7th Decemb 1734

(50)

To The Lords of Trade

1

Proceedings of a Council held at Buffaloe Creek 11th December 1794

Present

Lieut Col: Butler Dy Agent &ca

Chescaga (Billy) a principal Senica Cheif with the Cheifs of the Onondagas Cayugas and a Delewar Cheif —

After the usual Compliments Col: Butler addressed them as follows

Brothers

Many reports have been received at Niagara respecting the late Treaty at Kanandaigua some of them stated that you had sold all your country and others the Greatest Part as I have never paid attention to flying reports, I did not think proper to transmit them to Lord Dorchester but having now an Opportunity of hearing the Truth I request you will inform me of the Particulars of that Treaty

Chescaga (Billy a principal Senica Cheif answered as follows —

Brother

We return you thanks for not paying attention to the reports that have been

spread at Niagara and for Preventing
these from being sent to Lord Dorchester,

Brother

All our Proceedings at that Council
were Committed to writing and those
writings are in Possession of some of our
Chiefs who are not yet arrived we shall
immediately send for them that you may
have the whole before you — O'Bale
a Principal Chief was present at that
meeting and is daily expected we decline
Answering further untill the papers
arrive —

Col: Butler replyed —

Brothers

I am sorry to have received from
you such an evasive Answer, It was not
a matter of Curiosity but for your In:
:terest that I applyed for a true account
of that Treaty and to prevent any thing
to your prejudice from being transmitted
to your Great Father, I have nothing fur:
:ther to add, but that your Answer
is very improper on this Occasion —

The Seneca Chief then replyed as follows

Brother

We had agreed that no part of the Coun:
:cil was to be divulged untill the

Papers were arrived then we were to inform our Father of what had paſsed this was to Prevent Misrepresentation, but as you say reports of the treaty have been Spread abroad I will now inform you of the Heads of what Paſsed between the Six Nations and the United States —

Brother

When we met in Council at Kanandaigua we informed Mr. Pickering that we must abide by the Line agreed upon by the Six Nations and Lake Indians last year at the General Council of the Confederate Indians, held at the rapids of the Miamis, this line runs between the Heads of the Waters that fall into Lake Erie and the Ohio, and is Marked on a map delivered to the Lake Indians

Col: Pickering Anſwered

Brothers

As to the Lands Claimed by the State Pennsylvania you can have no pretention that land has been purchased and paid for at three different times, it was first bought from the Delawares, then from the Hurons & lastly from the Six Nations at the treaty of Muskingum all those nations gave Deeds for that Land and received Separate Payments — exclusive of what they receive of Individuals, therefore you cannot claim any Part of that tract within the territory of Pennsylvania —

Brothers

You well know that at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix O Bale with other Chiefs of the Six Nations gave up to the United States four Miles Deep from Johnsons landing along the water between the two Lakes and extending along Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line this tract I now in the Name of the United States restore to you inorder to make your Minds easy, and to Show that they mean to do you Justice —

Brothers

In former times you gave to the King a tract of Land four Miles Deep from Johnsons Landing to the first Creek above Stedmans, this land the King gave the United States when they threw him upon his Back and from which he is not yet recovered therefore — Brothers you can have no Claim to this land —

Brothers

5

Brothers — We now want a Road from Johnsons Landing to the Creek above Stedmans Also One from thence Along the River to Buffaloe Creek for your Convenience as well as Our own, we also want an Open road from the Genesee River to Buffaloe Creek (To this the Six Nations answered Mr. Pickering as follows —

Brother — Since the Lands Claimed by the State of Pennsylvania have been sold by Our Cheifs, the Six Nations relinquishes that part of the Country provided a free Communication between them and their western Brothers is allowed thro that part, they agree to give the United States leave to make a road from the upper end of Stegmans Carrying Place to the Black rock but that road to remain the property of the Six Nations. As to the Lands we gave in former times to the King it depends upon him to allow you a Passage throught that

To Col: Butler —

This Brother I know to have Passed whe the Papers arrive you will have the transactions more fully before you

Received this paper from Lt. Colonel Butler D.A. I.A.

(signed John Smith
Major 5th Reg:

I am to conclude with observing to Your Lordship that although I do not see any grounds which Mr. Craigie has for uneasiness on public or private considerations, in consequence of my reports to Mr. Dundas; yet, from respect to Your Lordship, who, on a separate view of his statement, seems inclined to think him liable to imputations, and from a real good opinion which I have hitherto entertained of that Gentleman, I should venture to apply upon a public occasion what I am always ready to admit in private life, that every man can best judge for himself of the sources of his own disquietude, and under these impressions I shall immediately take the liberty of transmitting a copy of this explanation & the documents of Mr. Craigie, which have been enclosed to me by Your Lordship, to the Duke of Portland, requesting they may be conveyed in the same manner as my dispatch to Mr. Dundas to the Lords of the Treasury, to do away, (if such be the case), any impressions on which Mr. Craigie "is now liable to be censured by those who do not know, as negligent or incapable, merely from his official representation not having been brought forward at a proper time," in my letter of the 23rd of August, 1793, to Mr. Dundas. I have the honor to be &c.

J. G. Simcoe.

The Rt. Honble. Lord Dorchester.

P.S. It seems unnecessary for me to observe that the Order I gave for the preservation of pork casks, was for the purpose of applying them to the use of the Engineer.

PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL HELD AT BUFFALOE CREEK.

11th Decr. 1794.

Present.

Lt. Col. Butler, Dy Agent.

Chescaga (Billy) a principal Seneca Chief with the Chiefs of the Onondagas, Cayugas and a Delaware Chief.

After the usual Compliments Coll. Butler addressed them as follows.

Brothers:

Many reports have been received at Niagara respecting the late Treaty at Kanandarque some of them stated that you had sold all your Country and others the Greatest Part, as I have never paid attention to flying reports, I did not think proper to transmit them to Lord Dorchester but having now an opportunity of hearing the Truth I request you will inform me of the Particulars of that Treaty.

Chescaga (Billy) a Principal Seneca Chief answered as follows.

Brother: We return you thanks for not paying attention to the reports that have been spread at Niagara and for Preventing these from being sent to Lord Dorchester.

Brother: All our Proceedings at that Council were committed to writing and those writings are in Possession of some of our Chiefs who are not yet arrived. We shall immediately send for them that you may have the whole before you.

O'Bale a Principal Chief was present at that meeting and is daily expected. We decline Answering further untill the Papers arrive.

Col. Butler replyed,

Brothers: I am sorry to have received from you such an evasive Answer. It was not a matter of curiosity but for your Interest that I applyed for a true account of that Treaty, and to prevent anything to your prejudice being transmitted to your Great Father. I have nothing further to add, but that your Answer is very improper on this occasion.

The Seneca Chief then replyed as follows.

Brother: We had agreed that no part of the Council was to be divulged until the Papers were arrived then we were to inform Our Father of what had passed, this was to prevent misrepresentation, but as you say reports of the treaty have been spread abroad I will now inform you of the Heads of what passed between the Six Nations and the United States.

Brother: When we met in Council at Kanandarqui we informed Mr. Pickering that we must abide by the Line agreed upon by the Six Nations and the Lake Indians last year at the General Council of the Confederate Indians held at the rapids of the Miamis, this Line runs between the Heads of the Waters that fall into Lake Erie and the Ohio, and is marked on a map delivered to the Lake Indians.

Col. Pickering answered,

Brothers:

As to the Land claimed by the State of Pennsylvania you can have no Pretention that land has been purchased and paid for, it was first bought from the Delawares, then from the Hurons, and lastly from the Six Nations at the treaty of Muskingum all those Nations gave Deeds for that Land and received seperate Payments, exclusive of what they received of Individuals, therefore you cannot claim any part of that tract within the Territory of Pennsylvania.

Brothers: You will know that at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix, O'Bale with other Chiefs of the Six Nations gave up to the United States four miles Deep from Johnson's landing[1] along the Water between the two Lakes and extending along Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line, this tract I now in the name of the United States restore to you in order to make your minds easy—And to show that they mean to do you Justice.

Brothers: In former times you gave to the King a tract of land four miles Deep from Johnson's landing to the first Creek above Stedman's, this land the King gave the United States when they threw him upon his Back and from which he is not yet recovered, therefore Brothers you can have no claim to this Land.

Brothers: We now want a road from Johnson's landing to the Creek above Stedman's also one from thence along the River to Buffaloe Creek, for your Convenience as well as our own, we also want an Open road from the Genesee Creek to Buffaloe Creek.

To this the Six Nations Answered Mr. Pickering as follows,

Brother: Since the Lands claimed by the State of Pennsylvania have been sold by Our Chiefs, the Six Nations relinquishes that part of the Country provided a free communication between them and their Western Brethern is allowed, thro' that part, they agree to give the United States leave to make a road from the Upper end of Stedman's Carrying Place to the Black rock but that road to remain the property of the Six Nations, as to the Lands we gave in former times to the King it depends upon him to allow you a passage through that.

To Col. Butler.

This, Brother, I know to have passed, when the papers arrive you will have the transactions more fully before you.

Received this Paper from Lt. Colonel Butler, D.A.I.A.

JOHN SMITH.
J. G. S. Major 5th Regt.

Endorsed:—(No 1) In Lieut. Govr. Simcoe's No. 19 of the 17th Feby 1795. (7) *In Lieut. Governor Simcoe's No. 40 to Lord Dorchester.*

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[1] Johnson's Landing was at the mouth of Four Mile Creek on Lake Ontario in the State of New York. *Vide* F. H. Severance, An Old Frontier of France, II, 282.

War Office 21 December 1797

Sir,

The Cornplanter, in behalf of the Senecas and other Indians who are settled at Cataraquas and on the Alleghany River, has requested that their part of the Interest of the money to be paid for the lands purchased at the late Treaty held at Geneseo, should be forwarded to them by the way of Pittsburg and has informed me that you had a list of their numbers and could furnish me with the proportion they are intitled to.

I have therefore to request that you would be pleased to favour me with such a Return as will enable me to determine the exact proportion of the Interest money to which the aforesaid Indians are entitled, in case the President should think proper to comply with their desire as communicated by Cornplanter.

I am Sir
with respect
Your obed Servant
James McHenry

Israel Chapin Esqr

Canandaigua Decr. 23d. 1794

Sir

My ill State of health will not admit of my going abroad, it is therefore wholly impracticable for me to think of Settling my accompts with the United States Personally: I have therefore impowered my ſon for that purpoſe.

During the last Summer the Troubles of the ſix Nations have been considerable, and consequently the Expences. Through the intrigues of the British and by false reports which they have ſpread among the Indians which were calculated in oppoſition to the interest of the United States, has, in some inſtances brought them to a point whether to take up the hatchet against the Americans or, to, determine on some reconciliatory plan whereby we might be united again; and which at last had the desired effect: and although the present Treaty & many other Councils which I have held with them have been attended with considerable expence, (yet I believe) and every other Candid Man who has been acquainted with our Situation will agree that the pacific measures which have been taken, have been the most eligeble, & has saved to the United States double the expence which has arisen. I have indeavored at all times to make use of the Strictest oeconomy, yet as their calls have been repeated the expences ~~have~~ have oftener occurred which are more than ever have arrisen in this Dept. and by the present appearance as to be neceſsary to be expended again.

All is quiet with us and in our Neighbourhood the efforts of the United States the last Season have been crowned with such succeſs against the Hostile Indians and the harmony and unanimity of the ſix Nations

and their attachment to the US gives the greatest prospe
for there most disagreable Wars and dificulties to be settle
in which to bring about I have endeavord always to be
indefatigable in keeping the Six Nations from Joining the
Hostile Inds. or in any way to incourage them in the
War against the US, and in which I have succeeded not-
-withstanding they have been so often importuned by the
Whites as well as their own Colour, and had they not been
prevented they would have resumed their courage again
the Americans, but you will see in their Speeches which
I suppose have been communicated to you by Col Pickng
(That they know not what to do as their Older Brs do not
come to their assistance &c) My Journey to La Beauff
I shall ever believe was the means of preventing the Six
Nations from lending their assistance to their Western
Brothers as they term it, and in which I got my presen
Sickness and from which I am fearfull I shall neve
recover. But believe me Sir, to be of usefullness to the
~~Community~~ Frontier in which I live, and to my Country in
general has ever been the prevailing object of my
pursuits; and wishing you and your family health
and prosperity. I remain Sir with great Respect
and Esteem Your Obedt
Servt.

Copy of a letter to
Genl Knox
Decr 24. 1794

Directions to Israel Chapin Esquire

1 You are to request the Cayuga Indians to produce the counterpart of the Agreement made with the Agents on Behalf of the State the 27 July 1795 and indorse a Receipt on it in the Form contained in the inclosed Paper writing marked C. and then in the Presence of at least one Magistrate of the County of Ontario and at least two other reputable Inhabitants of the same County pay the said Indians the two thousand and three hundred Dollars delivered to you for them and get them to sign the Receipt so indorsed and also the Parchment Receipt marked C. first inserting the proper Date and let the said Magistrate and Inhabitants subscribe their Names as Witnesses to both Receipts –

2 You are to request the Onondagoes to produce the counterpart of the Agreement made with the Agents on Behalf of the State the 28 July 1795 and indorse thereon a Receipt in the Form contained in the inclosed paper marked D. and then in the Presence of at least one Magistrate of the County of Ontario and at least two other reputable Inhabitants of the same County pay the said Indians the one thousand Dollars delivered to you for them and get them to sign the Receipt so indorsed and also

the inclosed Parchment Receipt marked **D**. first ins the proper Date and let the said Magistrate and In itants subscribe their Names as Witnesses to both Recei

3 The fifty Dollars delivered to you for the Poster of the Fish-Carrier must be paid to the Persons producing writing mentioned in the inclosed Parchment Receipt marked **E** and a Receipt must be indorsed thereon in Form contained in the inclosed Paper Marked **E** a the Indians who receive the fifty Dollars must sign the R so indorsed and also the Parchment Receipt marked **E** f inserting the Proper Date; The money must be paid in the Presence of at least one Magistrate and two other res Inhabitants of the County of Ontario who must subscrib Names as Witnesses to both Receipts—

4. All the Receipts on Parchment must be acknowledg or proved and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Cou of Ontario and the originals must then be transmitte the Governor—

D

I
respecting the
annuity to the
Cayingas Ind.s
RC

Estimate of Goods to be presented to the Six Nations, to reward their ſervices in the late attempt to make peace with the hostile Indians, & to ſtrengthen their attachment to the United States.

The numbers of the Six Nations who attended the Indian Council at the Miami, ~~excluding the [illegible] with Captain [illegible]~~, may be estimated at Five Hundred, thus—

~~Cornplanter and his people (as reported)~~	~~[illegible]~~
Mohawks &c from Grand River, as reported by Capt. Brant	130
Senekas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and Oneidas	260
The Senekas who accompanied the Corn-planter, as reported to the Commiſsioners,	110
	500
Proviſion to be added for the families of those who attended the treaty, equal to	300
Poor Widows, Orphans, & Old men, the relieving of whom is peculiarly grateful to the Indians,	200
Total	1000

For the 500 who attended the treaty, 500 ſuits, conſiſting each of
1 blanket .. 2½ point & 3 point
1 ſhirt, .. of 2¼ yards of calico ...
1 breech clout, of ½ yard of ſtroud ..
1 pair of leggins of ½ ditto, or other cloth of equal dimenſions

For the 300 of their families	300 blankets 1½, 2 & 2½ points
women's petticoats	100, each of 1½ yard blue ſtroud
pairs of leggins, ~~pairs of~~	100, at ½ yard each ....
ſhirts of baize or other ſtuff woolens	150, at 1 yard each ...
ſhirts of calico	150, at 2¼ yards each ..
breech-clouts	100 at ½ yard each . .

For the [illegible], 200. Poor people 200 blankets, 2 & 2½ point
150 baize ſhirts at 1 yard each
50 Calico do — at 2¼ yard each
50 Petticoat ſtrouds at 1½ yard each
50 Breech-Clouts at ½ yard do.
100 pairs of leggins at ½ yard do.

For the Chiefs, 4 dozen of black ſilk handkerchiefs
One piece of ſcarlet cloth for leggins
pieces, containing about 150 yards of blue and green ribbons . - - - - }
20 lbs of Vermillion
3 pieces of Irish linen

For the purpose of making up the cloathing,
5 lbs of white thread
5 lbs of coloured do.
10 dozen common ſciſsars
1000 needles

[illegible] To the above it will be uſeful to add—
500 lbs of good rifle powder
1000 lbs of lead
1000 flints
Sheet iron and large wire (or ſmall nail rods) for
50 camp kettles.
200 Indian knives

		blankets
Bales, No. 4.	20+40+32+16 =	108
5.	20+40+32+16 =	108
6.		108
7.	20+64+16 =	100
8.	20+64+16 =	100
10.		100
11.	96+	96
12.	100	100
13.		100

920 Blankets

Striped blankets & rugs — 72

Total 992 ~~ofs~~, which cost, by Mr. Penfield's invoice, York Currency £801.5.6 which is nearly 16/2 York currency each.

Prime Cost and Charges including transportation to Canandaigua } £683.13.6
Advance at 10 per Cent on £588.5.2 ~~[illegible]~~ the cost when ~~[illegible]~~ arrived at New York. 58.16.6
~~etc~~ £740.10.0

which is a little more than 14/11½ N York Currency a blanket.

Albany 10th January 1795

Sir

The Inclosed Message was delivered to me by one of the Men of who came down last Winter with Coll Louis and attended the Legislature at this Place on the Subject of their Lands. he says he was deputed by the Seven Nations for that purpose, and had Directions to proceed to New York If I could not do the business. as a Journey to New York would have been attended with expence to the State & have been troublesome to You. I promised to Transmit the message and recommended to him to return home - I am Your Excellency,

Most obed.t Servant.

John Tayler

Govinor Clinton

280

His Excellency
Governor Clinton
New York

Taylor Esqr.
sing a
ta from the
Nations of
Upper Canada
1795

Albany December 28 1794

watagħsa Lewey

Brother

the Seven Nations of upper Canada re still of the same mind that they were whe you spoke with them last winter — but they expected that you would have met them thi Summer on the business that they Came abou to your Great Council last winter, they sup-pose that the business of the war which was ex[illegible]ted prevented your meeting of them — they hope you will attend to the business [illegible] meet them as you promised as early as possible next Summer — as they are Still of the same mind they were when they Spoke to yo and expect you are so likewise

Speech of Netonaughsa
Lewey

Feby 2d 1795

1795

It may however be requisite that timely information should be laid before Your Lordship, in regard to the certainty of the supplies to be furnished in Upper Canada for the Troops, as soon as the crops are secured every year.—Should there be, or appear to Colonel Simcoe to be any insurmountable objection to providing the supplies *now* required for the Troops in any other manner: Recourse must then, I doubt not, be had for the present, to the former mode of directing the Commissaries at the several Posts to receive with the sanction of the Officers Commanding, but under the regulations pointed out in my letter of the 3rd September 1793, above alluded to, the Quantities of Flour and Pease that are wanted. This mode however being in a certain degree prohibited by the intentions of the Treasury Board, I conceive, ought not to be adopted, if it can possibly be avoided.

J. G. S.

Endorsed:—In Lt. Governor Simcoe's No. 20 of the 17th Feby 1795. (*2*) *In Lord Dorchester's No. 27 to Colonel Simcoe.*

FROM JOSEPH BRANT TO ALEXANDER McKEE.

Grand River, January 14th, 1795.

Dear Sir,

In consequence of receiving a message from the Lake Indians, I now send two men with my answer to them, which will be delivered them by Mrs. Sarah Ainse, they having authorised her to receive any message from us in their absence.

When I was at Detroit, I found that my pipe had been rather neglected and even myself and party were treated coolly, the reason of which, I suppose was because I arrived after the affair with General Wayne, at which I should have been present had they (the nations) agreeable to our Ancient Customs informed me of his approaches, therefore my absence was owing to their neglect for I was & am always ready to perform my promises with propriety, their former successes made them vain, perhaps they thought our assistance unnecessary, or on the other hand place no confidence in us, they now see their error in its true light, and had their eyes been opened sooner, they would have been in all probability in a much better situation than they now are, at least we would have been better United.

The purport of their message to me, is to renew friendship and to keep up an intercourse, and correspondence with one another, by expresses we may send from time to time, which I think is very necessary at this Critical Period.

These two men who will deliver this letter to you and my message to the 3 Nations may, probably go further than Detroit, if they find our friends are not too much scattered, that they may see how they do and act, I think we have no time to loose in endeavouring to make our sentiments known to one another, and not remain idle, but endeavour to adopt some plan or mode of conduct, for our future security.

The five Nations have had a meeting with Col. Pickering at Kanondaguae, near the Genosoe river; contrary to our wishes at the Grand River, the particulars have not yet transpired; A Council will be held soon at Buffaloe Creek among the 5 Nations only.

By all accounts Pickering was very violent, abuses the English scurrilously, what makes him so violent in my opinion, is the report which prevails that the French are driving all before them.

I hope you will assist the two men with some provisions.

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant.

Col. Alex. McKee. Jos. Brant.
Superintendt. Indn. Affairs,
Detroit.

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO FRANCIS LE MAISTRE.

Kingston Jany 20th 1795.

Sir,

His Excellency Colonel Simcoe having officially reported to Lord Dorchester the names of the several officers to whom he had transmitted The beating orders for the raising of four companies, and who had accordingly proceeded upon this Service, it is presumed, that these reports reached his Lordship subsequently to your letter to me of ye 29th Ultimo, but I am notwithstanding desired, agreeably to your request to inform you in what manner these beating orders are disposed of, by annexing the names of the officers who have received them, and such of their subalterns as are recommended.

1

John McDonnel	upon Captains half pay to be captain.
Miles McDonnell	to be Lieut. to Do—upon Subalterns half pay.
Angus McDonnell	to be Ensign to do

2

Hazelton Spencer	upon Lieutenants half pay to be Captain.
James Ferguson	to be Lieut. to Do.

N.B. No Ensign as yet recommended.

3

Peter Drummond	upon Captains half pay to be Captain
William Fraser	late Volunteer 34th foot to be Lieut.

N.B. No Ensign as yet recommended.

4

Hector McLean	Lieutenant late 84th foot to be Captain.
William Crawford	Ensign late Royal Regiment of New York to be Lieut. to Do.

William Johnson to be Ensign to Do.

It is supposed some of these officers have gone to Montreal with a view to compleat so soon as possible their *Quota* of forty men which by their general Instructions entitles them to receive their respective Commissions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. Servt.

E. B. Littlehales, M.B.

F. Le Maistre Esq.,
M.S.

Endorsed—From B. M. Littlehales—20 Jan'y 1795—received 28th. sends the names of the Officers to whom beating orders have been given.

1

A Treaty between the United States and the Oneida, Tuscarora and Stockbridge Indians dwelling in the ~~Oneida~~ Country of the Oneidas.—
ratified by the preſident 21st of January 1795.

Whereas in the late war between Great Britain and the United States of America, a body of the Oneida and Tuscarora and the Stockbridge Indians, adhered faithfully to the United States, and aſsisted them with their Warriors; and in conſequence of this Adherance and Aſsistance, the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, at an unfortunate period of the War, were driven from their Homes, and their Houſes were burnt, and their property deſtroyed: And as the United States in the time of their Diſtreſs, acknowledged their obligation to theſe faithful friends, and promiſed to reward them: And the United States being now in a Condition to fulfil the promiſses then made the following Articles are ſtipulated by the reſpective parties for that purpoſe, to be in force when ratified by the preſident and ſenate.

Article 2. For the general Accommodation of these Indian Nations reſiding in the Country of the Onei the United States will cauſe to be erected a complet Grist Mill and Saw Mill, in a ſituation to pro

1-21-1795

the present principal Settlements of these Nations.
Or if such one convenient Situation cannot be
found, then the United States will cause to be erected
two such Grist Mills and Saw Mills, in places
where it is now known the proposed accommo-
dation may be effected. Of this the United States
will judge.

Jan 7 1795

copied

The will was probably dated 4 mo 1st 1794 + was proved
7 mo-2nd-1795

An Extract from the Will of John Pemberton, proved the 1795

I give and devise unto my brother James Pemberton and my friends John Parrish and Henry Drinker, their successors and assigns, after the decease of my wife, Two Groundrents of three pistoles and an half each yearly, payable out of two lots of ground on the north side of Elm street granted to Martin Fi in Trust to be applied by them under the direction of Friends, for the promotion of a school or schools for the education of the Indian natives of this land, in necessary school learning, in such places as may be judged most proper, under religious pious tutors, who may endeavour also to inculcate into them the genuine principles of the Christian Religion, and promote their instruction in husbandry, that they may be brought to live more comfortably; esteeming myself and other descendants of the first settlers in Pennsylvania, in justice bound in gratitude to these injured people for their kindness to our forefathers, when they entered into this, then a wilderness country, now so much frequented. And if not needed for the purpose aforesaid, to be applied in such manner as may be useful to these people, and to convey the same to such other trustees as shall or may be appointed by the Meeting for Sufferings held in Philadelphia for Pennsylvania & New Jersey &c. for to receive and apply the same from time to time.

See letter 12-19-1851 + Minutes Vol 3 p 267

2-7-1795

Extract from the
Will of
Jno Pemberton &c

tract from the
ill of Jno Pemberton
1795

George Washington

[illegible] of the United States of Amer[illegible]

To all to whom these Presents shall come [illegible]

Whereas a Treaty of Peace and Friendship [illegible] States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Six [illegible] concluded on the eleventh day of November last by Timothy [illegible] the United States for that purpose appointed on the one part and the [illegible] of the Six Nations on the other part; which Treaty is in the [illegible] words [illegible]

[Here follows the original Treaty of which the like original is in the hands of the Chiefs of the Six Nations.]

Now know ye that I having seen and considered [illegible] with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States Accept ratify [illegible] firm the same and every article and clause thereof: In Testimony [illegible] the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed [illegible] with [illegible]

Seal
of the
United States

Given in the City of Philadelphia the twenty [illegible] January in the Year of our Lord one thousand [illegible] hundred and ninety five, and in the nineteenth year of [illegible] and Independence of the United States [illegible]

(signed) G° Washington

By [illegible]

(signed) Edm[illegible]

United States of the [illegible] of America } to wit.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy [illegible] the office of the Department [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] one thousand seven hundred [illegible]

Edm: Randolph

Sir, Philadelphia Jan.y 22. 1795.

I received your letter by your ſon, and was happy to find you alive: for news-paper reports had conſigned you to the grave. — Dr. Hopkins's advice which I forwarded from Oneida, you duly received. The advice of the Drs. Mancius & Woodward from Albany, it ſeemed had not reached you. These gentlemen adviſed a light and milk diet — contrary to the preſcription of Dr. Hopkins. I have now taken the advice of Dr. Ruſh, which is incloſed. Some of the medicines which he preſcribes he has ſent to me, & I have now delivered them to your ſon. I conſider Dr. Ruſh as one of the firſt Phyſicians in America: and I know of no man in whoſe advice I ſhould place equal confidence. I ſhall indeed be happy if in following it you find relief.

I have delivered to your ſon a certified copy of the ratification of the treaty with the Six Nations, which as ſoon as convenient ſhould be delivered to the Chiefs at Buffaloe Creek. I ſend with it a meſsage addreſsed to the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, which I wiſh to have interpreted to them, together with the ratification of the treaty.

Should an answer to my letter be received from Captain Brant, I could wish to have it forwarded without delay: if it should come addressed to you, it may be well to take a copy before you forward it. If any intelligence reaches you relative to the designs or wishes of the Western Indians, it will be important to have it forwarded by the first post, or other earlier opportunity.

I remain, with sincere esteem,
Dear Sir,
your most obt. servt.
Timothy Pickering

General Chapin

Col Pickerings Letter
to Genl Chapin
Jany. 22 1794

FROM E. B. LITTLEHALES TO D. W. SMITH.

KINGSTON, January 22d, 1795.

(Private)

Dear Smith/

I cannot permit the present opportunity to escape me without writing a few lines to you.

We leave Kingston tomorrow for New Johnston and proceed upon an *exploratory* expedition with all your Department, *Chewitt, Aitkin & Grant, &c.* Mr. Mayne goes to Montreal for Mrs. Simcoe immediately.

The Governor desires to be remembered to *yourself*, Colonel Smith & Family, I am desired to say, if any application is made by Major Smith of the Queens Rangers to you for a surveyor to go to Tobacock, &c., you will be so good [as] to comply with his request.

I have no intelligence worth communicating; sorry am I to observe, the French appear to be every where successful; our Navy, thank God, is still triumphant, Lord Howe went with the Grand Fleet into Brest Water, but effected nothing of consequence.

Enclosed is a letter for your Father to whom and Mrs. Smith I beg to be remembered.

With great regard I remain
Dear Smith
very sincerely yours
E. B. LITTLEHALES.

P.S. I have not time to write to Pilkington. will you request of him to let me know his final determination relative to the *Mill* at York, all the particulars which He mentioned to me in conversation—

Adieu. compliments to every body. Major Shank is to forward the Gazette with the Promotions—

Endorsed:—Major Littlehales. 22 Jany, 1795—Smith's Land, Etobicoke.

(MSS of D. W. Smith, Toronto Public Library, Series A, Vol. 8)

RATIFICATION OF TREATY OF PEACE WITH INDIANS.

22nd January, 1795.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States of America, to all to whom these presents shall come Greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace, and Friendship between the United States of America, and the Tribes of Indians called the Six Nations, was made and concluded on the Eleventh day of November last, by Timothy Pickering the Agent of the United States for that purpose appointed, on the one Part, and the Chiefs, and Warriors of the Six Nations, on the other part, which Treaty is in the form and Words following.

(Here follows the Original treaty of which the like original is in the hands of the Chiefs of the Six Nations.)

Now Know Ye, that I having seen, and considered the said Treaty, do by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States Accept Ratify, and Confirm the same, and every Article and clause thereof.—In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Seal of the United States.

Given in the City of Philadelphia the twenty first day of January, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred, and ninety five, and in the Nineteenth year of the Sovereignty, and Independence of the United States.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Department of State of the United States of America. to wit.

Seal of the Secretary of State's Office.

I hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of original ratification, deposited in the Office of the Department of State.
Given under my hand, and seal of office the twenty second day of January, One thousand seven hundred ninety five.

EDM. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of State.

Newark 31st March.
a true copy of the
Original Ratification
JOHN BUTLER,
Agt.

Endorsed;—Ratification of a Treaty of Peace and friendship concluded at KON on Daigue the 11th day of November 1794, between the Six Nations and the United States, signed by the President at Philadelphia, 22nd day of January, 1795.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

UPPER CANADA, KINGSTON.
January 22nd, 1795.

No. 16.

My Lord Duke,

In addition to the objects stated in my Letter, No. 13, I have reserved a subject of great importance which at the present crisis it seems eligible should be distinctly submitted to Your Grace's consideration.

I refer to the propriety of establishing, or not, some positive principle or rule for the due application of any Income which may hereafter arise from the lands directed to be reserved for the benefit of the Crown; agreeably to the opinion of His Majesty's Ministers as contained in the Extract of Mr. Secretary Dundas's Letter herewith enclosed.

There is perhaps no distinct article of the Provisions made in support of the Establishment of the British Government in Upper Canada more just in appearance, and that I trust may become more efficacious in the result, than "that the

TIMOTHY PICKERING TO THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
JANUARY, 27th, *1795.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the treaty concluded with the Six Nations of Indians at Kanandaigua, on the eleventh day of last November, by which you will see, that the temporary obstacles to the establishment formerly contemplated by the State of Pennsylvania at Presqu' Isle are removed.

I am, with great respect,
Sir,
Your most obed' Serv',
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Sec' of War.

The Governor of Pennsylvania.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT CONCERNING THE INDIAN TREATY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States of America,*

To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

WHEREAS, A treaty of Peace and Friendship between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians, called the Six Nations, was made and concluded on the eleventh day of November last, by Timothy Pickering, the Agent of the United States, for that purpose appointed, on the one part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations on the other part, which Treaty is in the form and words following:

"A Treaty between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians, called the Six Nations.

The President of the United States, having determined to hold a conference with the Six Nations of Indians, for the purpose of removing from their minds all causes of complaint, and establishing a firm and permanent Friendship with them, and Timothy Pickering being appointed Sole agent for that purpose; and the agent, having met and conferred with the Sachems, chiefs, and Warriors of the Six Nations, in a general Council, now, in order to accomplish the good design of this Conference, the parties have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, shall be binding on them & the Six nations.

ARTICLE I. Peace and Friendship are hereby firmly established, and shall be perpetual, between the United States and the Six nations.

ARTICLE II. The United States acknowledge the Lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga Nations, in their respective treaties with the State of New York, and called their reservations, to be their property; and the United States will never claim the Same, nor disturb them or either of the Six Nations, nor their Indian Friends residing thereon and United with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but the said reservations shall remain theirs, until they choose to sell the same to the People of the United States, who have the right to purchase.

ARTICLE III. The land of the Seneka nation is bounded as follows: Beginning on Lake Ontario, at the north-west corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps, the line runs westerly along the Lake as far as O-yong-wong-yeh Creek, at Johnson's Landing place, about four miles eastward from the Fort of Niagara; then Southerly up that Creek to its main fork; then straight to the main fork of Stedman's Creek, which empties into the river Niagara above Fort Schlosser, and then onward from that fork, continuing the same straight course to that river; (this line, from the mouth of O-yong-wong-yeh Creek to the river Niagara above Fort Schlosser, being the eastern boundary of a strip of land extending from the same line to Niagara River, which the Seneka nation ceded to the King of Great Britain, at a treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir William Johnson;) then the line runs along the River Niagara to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie to the North East corner of a triangular piece of Land, which the United States conveyed to the State of Pennsylvania, as by the President's Patent, dated the third day of March, 1792; then due South to the northern boundary of that State; then due east to the South West corner of the Land Sold by the Seneka nation to Oliver Phelps; and then North and Northerly, along Phelps's line to the place of beginning on Lake ontario. Now the United States acknowledge all the Land within the aforementioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneka nation; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb the Seneka Nation, nor any of the Six Nations or of their Indian Friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof; but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States who have the right to purchase.

ARTICLE IV. The United States, having thus described and acknowledged what Lands belong to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senekas, and engaged never to claim the same, nor to disturb them or any of the Six Nations or their Indian Friends residing thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: Now the Six Nations, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever disturb the People of the United States in the free use & enjoyment thereof.

ARTICLE V. The Seneka Nation, all others of the Six Nations concurring, cede to the United States the right of making a Waggon road from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie, as far south as Buffalo Creek; and the people of the United States shall have the free and undisturbed use of this road for the purposes of travelling and transportation. And the Six Nations, and each of them, will for ever allow to the people of the United States a free passage through their lands, and the free use of the harbours and rivers adjoining and within their respective tracts of Land, for the passing and securing of vessels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes where necessary for their safety.

ARTICLE VI. In consideration of the peace & Friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six nations; and because the United States desired, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual, the United States now deliver to the Six nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the six nations and of their Indian friends aforesaid, The United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President on the twenty-third day of April, 1792, making, in the whole, Four thousand five hundred Dollars, which shall be expended yearly for ever, in purchasing cloathing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the Superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six nations and their Indian friends aforesaid.

ARTICLE VII. Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, That for injuries done by individuals, on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof, complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other; by the Six Nations, or any of them, to the President of the United States, or the Superintendent by him appointed; and by the Superintendent, or other person appointed by the President, to the Principal chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the Nation to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall be necessary to preserve our peace and Friendship unbroken, until the Legislature (or great Council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision for the purpose.

Note.—It is clearly understood by the Parties to this treaty, that the annuity stipulated in the Sixth article is to be applied to the benefit of such of the Six Nations and of their Indian Friends united with them as aforesaid, as do or shall reside within the boundaries of the United States; For the United States do not interfere with Nations, Tribes or Families of Indians elsewhere resident.

In Witness whereof the said Timothy Pickering and the Sachems and War-chiefs of the said Six Nations have hereto set their hands and Seals. Done at Kon-on-daigua, in the State of New-York, the Eleventh day of November, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

TIMOTHY PICKERING. [L. S.]

O-NO-YE-AH-NEE. † [L. S.]
KON-NE-AT-OR-LEE-OOH, or handsome lake. † [L. S.]
TE-KENH-YOU-HAU, alias Capt. Key. † [L. S.]
O-NES-HAU-EE. † [L. S.]
HENDRICK AUPAUMUT. [L. S.]
DAVID NEESOONHUK. † [L. S.]
KANATSOYH, alias Nicholas Kusick. [L. S.]
SOH-HON-TE-O-QUENT. † [L. S.]
OO-DUHT-SA-IT. † [L. S.]
KO-NOOH-QUNG. † [L. S.]
TOS-SONG-GAU-LO-LUS. † [L. S.]
JOHN SKEN-EN-DO-A. † [L. S.]
O-NE-AT-OR-LEE-OOH. † [L. S.]
KUS-SAU-WA-TAU. † [L. S.]
E-YOO-TEN-YOO-TAU-OOK. † [L. S.]
KOHN-YE-AU-GONG, alias Jake Stroud. † [L. S.]
SHA-GUI-E-SA. † [L. S.]
TEER-OOS, Alias Capt. Prantup. † [L. S.]
SOOS-HA-OO-WAU. † [L. S.]
HENRY YOUNG BRANT. † [L. S.]
SONK-YOO-WAU-NA, or Big Sky. † [L. S.]
O-NA-AH-HAH. † [L. S.]
HOT-OSH-A-HENK. † [L. S.]
KAU-KON-DA-NAI-YA. † [L. S.]
NON-DI-YAU-KA. † [L. S.]

KOS-SISH-TO-WAU. † [L. S.]
OO-JAU-GEHT-A, or Fish carrier. † [L. S.]
TO-HE-ONG-GO. † [L. S.]
OOT-A-GUAS-SO. † [L. S.]
JOO-NON-DAU-WA-ONH. † [L. S.]
KI-YAU-HA-ONH. † [L. S.]
OO-TAU-JE-AU-GENH, or broken axe. † [L. S.]
TAU-HO-ON-DOS, or open the way. † [L. S.]
TWAU-KE-WASH-A. † [L. S.]
SE-QUI-DONG-QUEE, alias Little Beard. † [L. S.]
KOD-JE-OTE, or half Town. † [L. S.]
KEN-JAU-AU-GUS, or Stinking Fish. † [L. S.]
SOO-NOH-QUAN-KAU. † [L. S.]
TWEN-NI-YA-NA. † [L. S]
JISH-KAA-GA, or Green Grasshopper, alias Little Billy. † [L. S.]
TUG-GEH-SHOT-TA. † [L. S.]
TEH-ONG-YA-GAU-NA. † [L. S.]
TEH-ONG-YOO-WASH. † [L. S.]
KON-NE-YOO-WE-SOT. † [L. S.]
TI-OOH-QUOT-TA-KAU-NA, or woods on fire. † [L. S.]
TA-OUN-DAU-DEESH. † [L. S.]
HO-NA-YA-WUS. alias Farmer's brother. † [L. S.]
SOG-GOO-YA-WAUT-HAU, alias red Jacket. † [L. S.]
KON-YOO-TI-A-YOO. † [L. S.]
SAUH-TA-KA-ONG-YUS, or Two Skies of a length. † [L. S.]
OUN-NA-SHATTA-KAU. † [L. S.]
KA-UNG-YA-NEH-QUEE. † [L. S.]
SOO-A-YOO-WAU. † [L. S.]
KAU-JE-A-GA-ONH, or Heap of Dogs. † [L. S.]
SOO-NOOH-SHOO-WAU. † [L. S.]
T-HA-OO-WAU-NI-AS. † [L. S.]
SOO-NONG-JOO-WAU. † [L. S.]
KIANT-WHAU-KA, alias Cornplanter. † [L. S.]
KAU-NIH-SHONG-GOO. † [L. S.]

Witnesses—

Israel Chapin,	William Shepherd, Junʳ,
James Smedley,	John Wickham,
Augustus Porter,	James K. Garnsey,
Wᵐ Ewing,	Israel Chapin, Junʳ.

Intrepreters, Horatio Jones,
Joseph Smith,
Jasper Parish.
Henry Abeele."

Now, know ye, that I, having seen and considered the said treaty, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, accept, ratify and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof. In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Seal of the United States.

Given in the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

G^{o} WASHINGTON.

By the President—
EDM. RANDOLPH.

True copy.

GE^{o} TAYLOR, J^{r}, *C. Clk Dep. of State.*

COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE TO GOVERNOR MIFFLIN.

PHILAD^{a}, *Febr^{y} 10, 1795.*

DEAR SIR: I have received from Gen^{l} Wilkins a number of pay Rolls and account of Ration, for the militia called last Summer as a support to Cap^{t} Denny post at Lebeuf, which amount to near 5000 Dollars. There will be also a deficiency in the appropriation of Six thousand dollars by Act of Assembly, of September last, for continuing the post at Lebeuf for six months, of nearly six thousand dollars more.

Of these Claims I am just now furnished with the documents which will enable me to lay a Statement before you in a few days, and which will require the aid of the Legislature. In the mean time, as Gen^{l} Wilkins has made Advances which require it, I request you to direct a warrant to issue in my favour for three thousand Dollars, out of the fund mentioned in the inclosed Certificate from M^{r} Donnaldson, Comptroller General.

I am, with respect,
Sir,
Y^{r} mo Obed^{t} &
very hum^{bl} ser.,
CLEMENT BIDDLE.
Q. M. Com^{s}.

His Excellency Governor MIFFLIN.

There Remains undrawn of the appropriation made per Act of Sept. 23, 1794, three thousand Dollars.

JOHN DONNALDSON,
Com. Gen. Officer.

Feby. 10, 1795.

M^{r} DALLAS.

Will be pleased to have a warrant prepared for the Ball^{e}.

T. MIFFLIN.

Feb. 10, 1795.

Proceedings of a Council held at Niagara. 9 Feby 1795.

Lt. Col. Butler. Dy Agent
Wm Johnston — Interpreter } Present { Capt Brant with the Chiefs of the Six Nations inhabiting the Grand River.

Capt: Brant Speaker — Brother;

We now meet you agreable to the Custom of our forefathers, when the sacred Chain of friendship was made a Covenant between us & the English, it is according to their custom that we have now a few words to say.

Brother — We are happy that the Great Spirit has permitted us to meet in peace, we therefore open your Ears that you may hear your Brethren, & we remove any obstruction that may lay on your mind before we proceed in our Business — 4 Strings black & White Wampum —

Brother — Our Business here at present is owing to our distressed Situation, we have in consequence thereof to make a request to you for assistance, should it not be in your power to relieve us we will make our minds easy.

Brother, — at the Conclusion of the late War (during the whole of which we faithfully assisted the King our Father) we were promised annual Clothing for the widows, orphans, deserving & distressed people of the six Nations.

Brother, we have since the peace received Clothing annually, which might have been thought sufficient, but when it is considered that ever since the peace we have been engaged in Disputes or Negociations with the Americans, which has often detained us from home more than six months, with the Gradual decrease of the Game, it must be obvious that we have not been able to provide for those of our people who cannot assist themselves.

Brother.

We are sorry to inform You that the presents we received last fall were insufficient, & as you still have some remaining in store we hope that whatever can be spared us will be given to us for the use of our distressed people, for which as well as all other favors from the King, we will be very thankfull.

3 Strings Wampum —

A Copy
John Smith
Major 5th Regt.

Governors, Chiefs & great men who set round
the Council fire of the people of the State of
New York Attend & open your ears to the words
of your Brethern the Senecas, who have al-
ways professed friendship for us, we have
always proved our friendship to you from the
days of Korah Quider our ancient friend &
brother, down to the present time. Whenever
You have been in trouble, we have shared it
with You— we have ever been Your friend in
peace. & Your constant companions in war— When
ever You have applied to us for lands for Your
people to settle upon. we have never sent
You away with a refusal untill at length
we gave all our country into Your hands
for a small Compensation. reserving only the
use & improvement of the land round our
principal settlement, Your people are now
settled on every side of us And the Game
of all kind is retiring from our country—
our former resources, of almost every kind.
will probably soon fail us. And we must de
rive our subsistence from some other quarter than
what we formerly did— the business of hunti
on which we intirely depended for Meat & cloth
-ing for our families is very nearly done for ever
our sole dependance must then be on the Incomes
of our lands— these lands brothers by our agreemen
with You are not at our disposal, but from the

~~from the~~ former Assurances of our Brothe Governor we hope & believe that You wi readily concur with us in making such disposal of some part of our land as may be for our advantage we have more lands then we can cultivate ourselves, and as there is no game upon them. we do not receive the least advantage from them at present, we can however lease them for a valuable consideration and now ask your concurrence in the business. which we hope You will not refuse but as we do not know how to transact land matters, ~~and are unfit~~ to advantage we wish You to appoint commissioners to superintend the business — from our long acquaintance with General Philip Schuyler and Mr James Dean. we believe them to be friendly to us, we wish You to appoint them for the purpose, as the one has been a Commissioner of Indn affairs and the other an agent in the same department & is well acquainted with our language — Brothers we hope You will pay particular and immediate attention to our request — our present necessities & future prospects of still more urgent wants, induce us to be in earnest

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our requeſt — we hope You will
[con]ſider it accordingly and let us hear from [you]
aſsoon as conveniint,

To the aſs-
embly &
ſenate of the
ſtate of New
York

Thus much Brothers we re-
queſt as in duty bound ſhall
ever pray.

Signed
in preſence of
John Ueghha Keagl-
tons — his X mk
Cornelius Shagora-
thinſe — his X mk

John Skenondoe his X mk
Christian Kaghnenda his X mk
Cornelius Beg-Bear his X mk
Martinus Rotshenken his X mk
Peter Onnawekkha his X mk
Peter Kanadarok his X mk
John Shotsijowane his X mk
Antony Shonongh-
reyo — his X mk
Willm Thaghtag-
gwiſere — his X mk
Hanyost Thagh-
naghgwanekent his X mk
Eleazar Shaneweſe his X mk
John Whitstriſe his X mk
Hanyost Thennonghſon-
gatha — his X mk
John Kanawagodon his X mk
Lodwick Kaghſaweda his X mk
Willm Kanonghſaſe his X mk
Joseph Yoghkenghtadaſeghha
Willm Thoghyada-
theghke — his X mk
Paulus Thatoskenkatolens his X

Attest
Jacob Reed

done in council
in the council house of Oneida
this 27th day of Feby 1795—

Speech of the Oneida
Indians

Speech of the Subscribers Agents for the State of New York to Coll. Lewis and ten other St. Regis Indians

Brothers.

When we met You a few Days ago, on your Arrival in this City, we told You our Chief the Governor was sick, and that he had appointed us to meet You in his Stead.

Brothers,

We then also bid You Welcome and which we now repeat to You.

Brothers,

You then told us that You had come to see us, and only to propose that there should be another Meeting between us and You, when all your Chiefs would attend and treat and settle with us about Land which is within our State and which You say belongs to You.

Brothers,

This was the Substance of what You then told us, and we have told it to our Chief the Governor and our Council the Legislature, and they have listened to it and have directed us to tell You that they very willingly consent to what You have proposed and that a Message will be sent to You during the next Summer to inform You of the Time and Place when and whe will meet You on this Buſineſs, And we can only promise that the place will be as near wh You live as conveniently may be, so as to ſave You the Trouble of a long Journey, and that Time will not be later in the next Fall while the travelling is good.

Brothers,

We wish You in the mean time to poſseſs Your Minds in Peace, for it is as muc our Wish as it is yours that this Buſineſs shou be talked over and settled between You & us in Friendship and Integrity, as between Brot for as we do not desire any Land which bel to You without paying You for it, so we hop You do not desire we should pay You for Lan which does not belong to You.

Brothers

We now bid You farewell for the present and wish You a ſafe Journey Home and that we may meet each other again in Peace & in Health at the Intended future Meeting.

The Answer of the Indians by Col. Lewis.

Brothers,

It is usual when Brothers meet, if it is even the next Day, to thank Providence for preserving each of them so as to meet again.

Brothers, We are very thankful that You have taken so much Pity on your Brothers who have come so great a Distance to see You, that they were almost barefooted & uncovered, and You at our first Arrival in this City gave us a Pair of Shoes and Hat each, for which we are thankful.

Brothers, When we first arrived here we told You the Business we had come upon, and which we had come upon several Seasons before, & particularly last Winter. You then promised that You would meet us but You have not done it.

We have Business at Home as well as You Brothers, and for that Reason We requested You to consider about the Matter deliberately.

Brothers

We think it is a long Time hence, that You have fixed upon. We told You when we came that We had other Business with the King [redacted] who also is on our Lands.

All the other Nations to the Eastward are concerne
Buſineſs and I expect to have that
as they depend on my Council. If th
ſhould take place at the ſame time
Yours it will be inconvenient; We there
wiſh to have our Buſineſs with You fir
ſettled, before we ſettle with the King.

Brothers, We were at Albany when You
received the Speech of [illegible] the King
I then told You the Minds of our Frie
upon that Subject for I knew it.

You told us then Your Minds were
do us Juſtice & that made our Breaſts ea
We returned Home and told the King
perform the Promiſes he had made

[Here Col.° Louis produced a printed
Proclamation on Parchment by
the late Sir William Johnson]

For this Reaſon we wiſhed our Matter
with You firſt ſettled. For the King told us
that about Midſummer he would come t
ſettle with us for the Lands of Ours
which he had poſseſsed & improved.

Then Brothers we ſhall be able to come t
inform You how we have ſettled with him.

Dear Sir War-Office March 6. 1795.

I received your letters of January 19th & Feby 9th to which I must hereafter more particularly reply. In the mean time I have the pleasure to inform you, that ſeveral tribes of the Western Indians have ſent their deputies to General Wayne with overtures for a general peace. By the information of the Miami deputies, it appeared that the Chiefs of the other hostile tribes (Delawares, Shawanees and Wyandots) were alike inclined to peace.

The deputies agreed on a ſuſpenſion of hostilities until peace should be concluded on. It is proposed to hold the treaty for making peace at Greenville, near fort Jefferson, on the middle of next June.

I was happy to learn that your

disease was abated: your next I hope will inform me of your perfect recovery.

I am with sincere esteem

your most obt. servt.

Timothy Pickering

General Chapin

Col. Pickerings Letter
to Genl. Chapin
March 6 1795

War department
T. Pickering
FREE

General Israel Chapin

Kanandaigua

6
MR

New York 6th March 1795

Sir,

In consequence of your Excellency's appointment
f us to that Trust We have this morning had an Interview
ith the eleven Indians now in this City from the Nation
r Tribe distinguished as the St Reges Indians or the Indians
f the Seven Nations of Canada, and Coln Lewis one of
heir number as their Speaker made a speech to us
urporting - that during the last Winter they had come
Albany while the Legislature was sitting there and
d made known their desire that a future meeting
ght be appointed in order to treat and finally to
nclude and settle with them respecting their Right
claim to Lands within the Limits of this State
that they had returned Home with what they
ceived as assurances that such future meeting
ould have been appointed — that they had waited
the expectation of it during the whole of the last Season

that

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That they are not authorized to treat or co
therefore that the only object of their present Jo
is again to propose such Meeting when all th
Chiefs will attend so that whatever may then be ag
on should be binding on all the Tribes —

To this Speech we have deferred giving an Answ
supposing it most fit that we should previously b
informed of the sence of the Legislature on the subject
it being most probably the intent of both Houses that
the act of the 5th — — — instant should be limited t
an agreement or arrangement to be made at this tim
and with the Indians who are now present —

We have the honor — Sir, to be
with due respect Your Most
Obedient Humbly Servan

Samuel Jones
Ezra L'Hommedieu
N. Lawrence

Richd. Varick
Egbt. Benson
John Lansing Ju
James Watson

His Excellency
Governor Clinton

to the Indians.

1795

G.

1

Canandarqua March 10 1795

Sir,

When I saw You at Philadelphia I had the happyness to contradict the report respecting my Fathers death, but it now becomes my duty to ment: it to You in reality He departed this life on the Night after the 7th of this Inst. at eleven oClock. I very senciably feell the loss and hope it will have every suitable impression on my mind. His sickness continued much the same untill about a Month before his death without much abatement till at last it fell into a dropsy. The people in this New Settlement appear much to lament the loss, and especially the Indians they seem to have lost their head and leader & no not what to do— A deputation of their Chiefs have come forward from Oneida, and desired me to attend to their business, they wished me to tell them the value of their land or that of six miles square and also respecting their black smith and School. I told them relative to their lands and gave it to them in writing agreeable to their request, that no one was better acquainted with their situation than Yourself and that You had just held a treaty with them and had concluded on such means as You and themselves had agreed and supposed to be best calculated for their interest. I therefore advised them to adhere strictly to the late treaty and as soon as a proper time should take place that You would give futher directions to them respecting their lands and if they should have farms set of to each and a remainder should be to be leased it could be better determined by proper persons autherised for that purpose to ascertain the value of it, and would conduct it

in

such a manner as would give them more than they could get by aney offer which they have at present — The fact is by what I can learn some white People in their vicinity have been making them offers for their land and a part of their Chiefs wish to sell — but the best part of them I believe are not desireous to do it hastily. I was surprised to see that Sonondo was one that sent this party forward. Yesterday several Chiefs from Cayuga come to me with a complaint, that the inhabitants had taken their horse and hogs from them without their notice and converted them to their own use and wished me to see that their property should be restored to them and were anxious I should write to the agressors. I told them I had no authority to do aney such thing and could only advise them to mark their own creatures and future some Person would be appointed to see that Justice was done to them.

I have taken the liberty to mention these things at their particular request, as they are daily calling on me since my Fathers death. They have maney applications, and I know not well what to do with them, I shall however presume to give to those of them who appear in want of clothes, such as old people and orphan Children &c untill I can get other directions from You.

Canandarqua March 1st 1795

Sir,

When I saw You at Philadelphia I had the happyness to contradict the report respecting my Fathers death. It now becomes my duty to mention to You that ~~[illegible] reality~~ I [illegible] invariably feel the loss, ~~and none [illegible] have every [illegible]~~ impression on my mind. ~~His sickness continued~~ much the

I shall endeavor to pursue the same line of conduct relative to dealing out of supplies that my Father did as nearly as lies in my power. The goods are allmost distributed except Blankets and Strouding, and some blue cloth. I shall turn them off with as little as possiable untill I am ordered to stop or have some other directions, and hope my conduct in so doing will meet with your approbation as I cannot well appeare them without. The Ratification of the treaties delivered to my charge are interpreted to the Indians, the Farmers Br. was here when I returned and the one directed to the Senekes Chiefs Parish and myself interpreted to him with other Chiefs of that Nation. The Frs. Br. said he was very glad to receive it and hoped a strict observance would be observed by both parties. He is now gone to Buffaloe Creek together with other Indians who have been hunting during the course of the winter about us. The farmers Br. informed me they were to hold a Council as soon as they returned to determine on the Message communicated by Mr. Johnson in the time of the Treaty and some others that they have received since, and as soon as their Council should be over he would make known to me their determinations relative to ~~what~~ the business. I impressed it on ~~them~~ him to not fail to let me know as soon as the Council should be over.

Should any thing of moment transpire I shall communicate ~~transmit~~ it to you with out loss of time. I am Sir with Respect

and Esteem Your

Obedt. Servt.

J. C

ers

Since that Parchment was delivered us, Which You well remember as well as ſome of our Chiefs now present, for it was during the Indian War when we were employed to make Peace, & We made known to the other Indians the Promises therein contained & they made Peace, We have claimed payment for those Lands by Means of that Parchment & he has promised to do us Justice.

rothers

With respect to our Affairs with You we rest upon your Word; You have promised to do us Justice & we depend upon it.

We have requested Justice from the King & he has promised to have a Meeting & to do us Justice in the Summer & therefore we wish a Settlement of our Matter with You ſooner For if we should be engaged in ſettling that Affair, and You should call upon Us at the same time, we ſhall have our Hands full; Therefore we wish a ſettlement with You first.

Brothers

When we have made this Settlement with You, we ſhall live with You like Brothers & not say that You have wronged Us.

The Reply of the Agents.

Brothers.

We have listened to what You now told us.

Brothers.

The King and we are Friends a Neighbours, but He cannot take a par in any Busineſs between You and us, no can we take a part in any Busin between him and You.

Brothers.

You may rely on our promise t the proposed Meeting between You and u ſhall take place but we cannot now f the time more precisely than we have d for we do not know when we ſhall b ready and if we should now fix a ti and ſhould not then be ready, You w come to the Place, and not finding there. You would think we meant to deceive Y

Brothers.

We will certainly meet You as ſoon as we can and we will give You ſeasonable Notice.

New York 11th August 1795.

Egb.t Benson

Rich.d Varick

James Watson

Ezra L'Hommedieu

Samuel Jones

Accounts of the
Agents to the St.
Regis Indians, &c

No. 2

1795

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Frederick Haldimand Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec and Territories dependent thereon &c. &c. &c. General and Commander in Chief of His Majestys Forces in said Province and the Frontiers thereof &c. &c. &c.

Whereas His Majesty having been pleased to direct that in consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their settlement which they thereby sustained, that a convenient tract of Land under His protection should be chosen as a safe and comfortable retreat for them and others of the Six Nations who have either lost their settlements within the Territory of the American States or wish to retire from them to the British, I have at the earnest desire of many of these his Majestys faithful allies purchased a Tract of Land from the Indians situated between the Lakes Ontario, Erie & Huron and I do hereby in His Majestys name authorize and permit the said Mohawk Nation and such others of the Six Nations Indians as wish to settle in that Quarter to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the River commonly called the Ouse or Grand River, running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose Six miles deep from each side of the River beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River which them & their posterity are to enjoy for ever

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms at the Castle of St Lewis at Quebec this twenty fifth day of October, One thousand, Seven hundred and Eighty four and in the Twenty fifth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign

This Deed is endorsed
Upper Canada
Secretarys Office
March 20th 1795
Registered Lib. A. Fol. 8
Wm Jarvis. Secy and Register.

Brother.

We wish to tell you our reasons relinquishing our claims to Presque Isle. In the first place we found Coll. Pickering possessed three different deeds for the Sale of that Spot. It was first Sold by the Delawares, then the Hurons and Obail, and a party of Senekas also confirmed those later, therefore finding we could not recover, or lay a just claim to it, we have likewise given up our right thereto—

Brother.

One clause in the Treaty, wherein it mentions our having permitted or given the United States the right of making a waggon-road from Fort Schlosser to Lake Erie as far South as Buffaloe Creek, is not exactly what we expressed, nor do we intend to permit it. We only ceded the right of making a road as far south as Black Rock, four miles Short of Buffalo Creek.

Brother.

We now deliver you all the papers relative to the Business, and the Large Belt, upon which every thing was spoke that our Father may see what we have been doing.—

then delivered the Papers and Large Belt to Col. Butler.

. . . .

Colonel Butler answered.

Brothers.

I am much pleased at your ready compliance with my request, for which I now return you thanks.

Brothers.

I hope you will continue at all times to communicate your transactions, that the King your Father may be made acquainted therewith, you may rest assured of his friendship towards you—and his wish to promote your interest and happiness—

Brothers.

As you intend returning tomorrow I shall take care to have the Papers you have now delivered Copied, and returned you at that time.—

Brothers.

I have ordered a few necessary articles to be given you, as a token of my approbation of your conduct in your thus informing me of your late proceedings, and as I think your confidence will be pleasing to the King your Father.—

. . . .

Newark, 31st March, 1795.
A true Copy
John Butler
Agt

FROM TIMOTHY PICKERING TO THE SIX NATIONS.

31st. March, 1795.

To the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations.

Brothers;—

It is with much pleasure I inform you that the Treaty of Peace, and Friendship, which in behalf of the United States, I concluded with you at Kon-on-daiguae on the eleventh day of last November, has been Ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. Now that treaty is made strong. No act on the part of the United States can make it stronger.

Herewith I send you written Parchment the evidence of that Ratification, this you will keep with the Original treaty now in your possession.

Brothers;—

The United States will every year cause to be appropriated for the benefit of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends, dwelling among, and United with them, the sum stipulated by the treaty to be Annually expended for their use.

You may also rely on the complete performance of every Article of the treaty on the part of the United States, and we rely with confidence on the faithful execution on your part of a treaty so entirely calculated to promote the best interests of yourselves, and your posterity, the liberal and generous principles on which this treaty has been formed, are an evidence of the just and humane sentiments of the United States towards all the Indian Nations on our Borders, and should induce those also, who have long been hostile, to come forward with confidence that with them also the United States will negociate and establish treaties of Peace and Friendship on the Principles of Justice, and humanity, we persuade ourselves, that your friendship to us, and love to the people of your own Colour, will prompt you to embrace every occasion to accomplish a work so acceptable to the Great Spirit, and so interesting to all the Indian Nations.

I remain,
Your friend and Brother,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

War Office,
PHILADELPHIA
22d, January, 1795.

NEWARK, 31st March, 1795.
A true Copy from the
Original letter,
JOHN BUTLER,
Agt.

ENDORSED;—Colonel Pickering's letter to the Six Nations informing them of the Ratification of the treaty concluded at Kon-on-daiguae, dated Philadelphia, 22d January, 1795.

FROM LORD DORCHESTER TO J. G. SIMCOE.

QUEBEC, 2nd April, 1795.

Sir,

In your letter No. 47, of the 9th of March last, you require as administering the Government of Upper Canada, those alterations to be made in the constitution of the Indian Department which Mr. Secretary Dundas in his letter to me No. 1, mentions to be determined upon in the New Commission to be issued to Sir John Johnson, and which you presume has taken place.

Though it is unusual for me to be called upon in this manner, yet for your satisfaction—I enclose a copy of my letter to Lord Grenville proposing an alteration in the Superintendant General's Commission, with an extract of that part of Mr. Dundas's letter to which you allude, and a copy of the new Commission.

I confess very frankly to you, I am at a loss to account for the departure in Mr Dundas's answer from the spirit and meaning of my letter to his predecessor in

FROM LORD DORCHESTER TO J. G. SIMCOE.

QUEBEC, 30th March, 1795.

Sir,

The accounts transmitted with your Letters Nos. 48 and 50, have been received and will in course be referred to the Board of Accounts for their examination and report.

As you have received all communications concerning the Treaty with the United States from its commencement to its final conclusion, transmitted by the Secretary of State, at least so much as have come to my hands, I have only to refer you to them for your guidance and direction. But Lieutenant Cooper having stated in his letter dated the 3rd of February that it will require Twelve Hundred Pounds more to complete the Miamis Fort, I must desire that all expence occasioned by the alarm of last year may be immediately discontinued, if such directions have not already been given by you in consequence of the pacific communications from the Duke of Portland.

The same communications will lead you to discontinue all expences whatever on the other side of the line, except such as are absolutely necessary for the health of the King's Troops and the preservation of the King's Stores.

I am, &c.

DORCHESTER.

COL. SIMCOE.

PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING HELD AT NEWARK THE 30TH MARCH, 1795.

Present Lieut Col. Butler D.A.I.A.
Major Bunbury 5th Regt. Foot.
Mr. Wm. Johnston, Interpreter
and
Three principal Seneca Chiefs
from Buffaloe Creek Vizt.
the Farmers Brother
Red Jacket
Skeutioghquatigh.

. . . .

After the Customary ceremonies were gone thro' and compliments passed the Farmers Brother rose and addressing himself to Coll. Butler Spoke as follows—

Brother.

We are now come down agreeable to your request, made us when you were last up at Buffaloe Creek, to lay before you all the papers relative to what was transacted at the Treaty held with the United States last fall at Konondaigua, and at the same time inform you of some particulars respecting our own conduct at that treaty.

Brother.

We have been informed that there have been various reports circulated concerning the Business done at that place, by the papers which we shall presently deliver, you will see the true state of the Matter.

Brother.

We wish to tell you our reasons relinquishing our claims to Presque Isle. In the first place we found Coll. Pickering possessed three different deeds for the Sale of that Spot. It was first Sold by the Delawares, then the Hurons and Obail, and a party of Senekas also confirmed those later, therefore finding we could not recover, or lay a just claim to it, we have likewise given up our right thereto—

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Brothers.

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Brothers.

As you intend returning tomorrow I shall take care to have the Papers you have now delivered Copied, and returned you at that time.—

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War Office April 6th 1795

Sir

Mr Parrish duly delivered me your letters of the 12th ultimo, informing of the much regretted death of your father General Chapin. —

The President of the United States consents to your succeeding your father as Superintendant of the Affairs of the Six Nations: and you will consider yourself as hereby appointed to that office.

The public instructions formerly given to your father, and which you will find among his papers, you will at present take for the general rule of your conduct. —

The circumstances which vary the condition of the Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Stockbridge Indians, living in the Oneida country from the other tribes of the Six Nations combined with their distance from your place of residence, may perhaps render it expedient to commit the care of them to some person in their Neighbourhood. Should such an arrangement take place it may poſsibly occasion some alteration in your pay.

The affairs of the Six Nations, I expect, will henceforward be managed with much leſs trouble than formerly. The treaty made with them last Fall must supercede all pre-existing causes of complaint. The treaty entered into by Mr Jay with Great Britain, will I trust, rid you of all such embarraſsments as heretofore have sprung from British influence. And peace with the Western Indians is now in fair prospect. The hostile Nations have all sent in their chiefs to General Wayne to sue for peace: and a general treaty is agreed to be held at his Head Quarters, about the middle of June next.

So your principal concern will be, to protect the tribes under your superintendance, from injury and imposition, which too many of our own people are disposed to practise upon them; diligently to employ all the means under your direction, to promote their comfort and improvement; and to apply the public money and goods placed in your hands with inviolable integrity and prudent œconomy. A firm belief that you possessed these good dispositions was the ground of your appointment: and I persuade myself that in the execution of your office, you will neither dishonour yourself nor disappoint the expectations of your friends.

The perplexities and encreased burthen of managing the affairs of the Six Nations, induced an encrease of your fathers salary from five hundred to seven hundred dollars a year — Those perplexities being at an end, and the burthen materially lessened, from the causes before recited, the salary of the superintendant of the Six N
is now to be five hundred dollars a year. —

I am, with much esteem
Sir
Your Obedient Servt
Timothy Pickering
Secy of War

Captain Israel Chapin —

At a Council held at Canandaigua Apl. 28. 1795
Present at the Council — The Frs. Br. Red Jacket
and other Chiefs from B.C. and elsewhere —
Clearsky and Onondaga Chfs
The Cayuga Chf
Oneidas from Canawagaras
Isrl Chapin & Jasper Parrish
Red Jacket as the Speaker Chief Spoke as follows —

Brother — I wish you to pay attn. to what I have to say. You will Recollect you forwarded a Messa to us informing us of the loss of our G. Fr. and that the loss is great for us as well as you & that you would hear what we should have to say. & I wish you to pay attn. to what we shall say.

We consdr. we have met with a gt. loss in the Ctr. as well as the U.S. — a person who we look'd to as a Fthr. and a person apptd. to St. between the five Nts. & the U.S. — it gives our mind a great deal of uneasiness to think we have lost so valuable a Fr. who has took so much pains to Brn. the Chn. of friendship between the five Nts. & the U.S. It appd. to us that the great chain of friendsp. which has been held up between us has gone and let us prevent it failing if we can.

Br. It has been a custom among the Ctrs. in case of losing a Fr. & Chf. they have all ways took pains to keep the Ant. Rule as there is to throw a belt in the place after he is dead and gone.

As we have lost so many of late we are destitute of a belt & in the place we present you these strings — 4 Ds. of Blk. Wampm.

Brs. As theres customy being handd. down to us from our fore Fathers to keep up their good old ant. Rules now we level the grave of our Br – we gather leaves & weeds & strew them over the grave & endr. to banish grief from our minds as much as we can

14 S of B & W Wampum

Brs. You the 15 Frs listen agn. to the voi[ce of] the Six Ns. The person who you appd for us to communicate our minds to is now left us an[d] gone to anothr world we are now at a loss [to] open our minds to if there was any thing to be communicated from one to the other we used to reveal it to him

Brs. Open ye the 15 Frs we think you feel this great loss as well as we the 6 Ns. that agreeable commn. being cut of between the 6 Ns. & ye U S. A person who spard no pains to keep ye Chn of P B – and while he had the conducting of Indn. affs. at appd. the U S [illegible] Yes if we had any thing to commte. it was conducted with the greatest care to the gt. Council fire [illegible] as we have lost our gre[at] it troubles our minds to find out in what manner we shall proceed to keep up that friendship that we have h[illegible] —

Brs. of the U S it is a considble. weighty matter wh[ich] we ar now about to relate you will pt. out some ways more agreeable to keep up this friendship better than we can do —

Br.s you will allow us to make use of our Sente-
ments to mention in what manner this busn.s
should take place when you app.d a person to
come forward to att. to the 6 Nat.s you app.d the
person that gave satisfaction to us & we believe
he did to you — it was frequently thronged
with busn.s more than he could att. to him
self some times could not att. on acc.t of sick.s
at these times sent forward his son C— to act
in his behalf we consider ourselves being
well acquaint.d with the Disposit.n of this y. Man
as we have frequently transacted busns with
him we found his mind to be good

Br.s he being very well acq.d in the manner the
busns was formerly conducted and all the
papers & all transferred & left in his hands
we cannot recomend any other person any more
suitable to fill his p.s but think by rights
the former app.t was done by the US now
grant us the privilege to mention one we
think will give Satisfaction to us, perhaps you
think it a favor further than we can ask
still grant us the privilege this we request
in C— & W— of the 6 Nat.s that his son may
fi[illegible] [illegible]

Br.s You[illegible] this is the 2d. petition
of this kind we have laid out before you
regarding ~~the~~ a person to who should be
app.d to conduct the aff.s of the 6 Nat.s
but our petition before was not taken into
consid.n whether you would grant our

request or not this being the 2nd time we
have in our petitn pointed out a person to the
office we hope you will notice it — we
should not attempt any thing of the kind, was
we not acquainted with the person we mentd
we have reason to think he will walk in
ye steps of his fr of this should be the case
will think it would satisfy you & the 6
Natns

Br. I expect you have listned with attentn to the
voice of the 6 Natns now it is our earnest request
you should forward this to the gt. C fire of the US
as soon as possible and that we might receive
an answer as soon as it can be sent back
it is customary amg the Wt People to set a
particular time when a gt quan of Bust
shall be compleated and you will now will
give us a time to receive an answer
We have laid before you all the Busss we
can & we shall soon return home
Sell & upon our return our faces will
be this way to receive an answer we shall
still look till we receive an answer &c

IB Long I. of [illegible]

Proceedings of a
Council held at
Canandarqua
Fe. 28 1793

Canandaregua Apl 29 1795

At a Council held at Canandg 29 Apl. 1795 —

Present at the Council Chiefs of the Senecas Onandagoes Cayugas & Oneidas —

Isr Chapin & Jasper Parrish —

Br. with a gt deal attn. we have listened to what You have Sd to us informing of yr appt. & to our Satisfaction

Br. we come into Council purp. to make a Small Speech to you as we know the mind of the US being good & wishing to serve us in any thing to our advantage there is one thing we stand in need of that is a Bs at this place being ye princ. place where the Ind. come that the Ind. would be helped to things they want for hunting as yr fr. have one here we hope you get one for us —

Br. The reason we make this Request we have it granted by the US G[illegible] — we wish to have them as we should want now we would wish a man who should understand the business [illegible] ut Done — because they cannot no in general one person can do the busns of both trades

Br. In reply to this yd Say we have one true we have sent to no Service we take our things to him and then they lye till they

are lost we have tried him some time but are
discouraged as we receive no service from him

Brs. we were told by G. W. & Col. P that so much mo
was given for the Chts. that sh. be paid into
the hands of the I Pm & should make use of it
for the best use of the sis Nts we heartily thank
them for the same — and we consider the m
lost that given to Jones because we can't get any
thing done by him ——

Brs — We remember what C P told us at the Co
at this place the same was much that sh.d be given
yearly but the busst. was not finished on our par
to tell him what we want with it in to our best
advantage — we consider the US being liberal w
them Mo. in regard to the goods last fall the
they st. a qty of thread awls wire & needls thin
them things did not do us much good — we would
not wish to have these articles procured for us
as we can get them ourselves, but the
we would wish to have it in blankets
shirts leggings and them not to be rotten
As Col. P has the conducting of busst. — perhaps
he will get that which is good and pains
taken that it shall not be damaged and when
you receive it should be good — the other article
we would wish i e kittles we would wish
small kittles as they are best &c
The kittles we wish we would wish brass
Also good powder for the war. Lead that guns

if they can be had — by our powder we get our living & we want good —

Br. When these goods come to yr. hand we wish to have them dealt out in a different manner than what they have been — we wish to receive them all at once divided out equal to to the several Natt. We want a return made out to Cl. P. and for him to give an answer — one thing we have not mentd. we do not petitn. for Liquor we can get it in the County

Dear Sir Niagara 30th May 1795

Yours of the 22nd May I received by the hand of Mr. Parish and Permit me to congratulate you on your appointment in the Indian Dept. tis what I much wished for, and hope from the knowledge you must have acquired under your Father, of Indian business that our matters will be conducted in such a manner as to give general satisfaction — I regretted that it had not been in your power to attend our Meeting at Buffaloe Creek, your Father had promised had he got better to have been there, I had many things to say relative to our Public matters Particularly respecting affairs to the westward, as I am now going (according to agreement last Fall) to attend a Council at the Huron Village, mouth of Detroit River, & from thence perhaps may go on to meet your Commissioners if any should be sent, however as to going further than the Huron Village depends on circumstances. should the Indians agree upon what appears just & reasonable, and should a respectable number go. that the meeting might be numerous. to give energy & weight to what may be determined on, (as business of such moment, done by a few individuals, is seldom binding, and I well know that the whole of the present troubles are owing to Public matters having been transacted by individuals going to the Americans in small bodies) so that no fault can afterwards be found, this is what your Father & myself ever thought the only method to bring us to a good understanding and our troubles to an end.

for my own part I am of opinion that should the Commissioners act with liberality & generosity it will be answering a great end, in bringing about Peace, it will be convincing the Indians in general of the good will the Americans have towards us & it will be convincing the Americans that what we do, may be relied on, something for our mutual interest must be done, should the Indians be too much pinched by a boundary line, they can then have no interest in keeping at Peace, but should they find the Americans sincere, & wish to live in friendship with them, and are not aiming at too great extent of their Country, (owing to right of conquest) this will certainly be convincing and be the means I hope of Peace being established, a Peace established for our mutual interests & the business leading to it fairly & openly transacted, I shall in such case always observe and endeavor to have strictly adhered to, — on this subject I have often explained myself to your Father and am no ways altered in my opinion,, should I go to meet Commissioners I shall be much disappointed should I not meet with you, Our meeting at Buffaloe Creek was solely for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about Peace between our Western Brethren & you, as the Five Nations are in habits of friendship with you, hope what the may advise relative to our Western Brothers be attended to —

I mentioned to your Father respecting Col. Pickering's letter to me, concerning the presents made to the Six Nations & that he wished not to interfere or do any thing permanent for us, but still is willing to give a proposition — We are by no means averse. nor have we any objection to receiving it. we only wish to see our Friends and you at Peace. as our Councills were solely for this purpose. and when this good work is accomplished we shall be happy to receive —

I find by your Letter that you mean Friendship shall still continue between your Family and me. which gives me great happiness & much satisfaction. and what I sincerely hope may long continue. nothing shall on my part be wanting to give convincing proofs whenever in my power — although I shall be gone to the westward I shall be happy you'll write me letting me know what answer the Five Nations may receive. to the Speech they are now going to deliver. you'll please direct either to the care of Ralfe Clench Esqr. or Doctor Kerr. Niagara and believe me to be Dear Sir.

Your Most Obdt
Hble Servant
Jos. Brant

Captn Chapin
Canandargue

Capt. Brants letter

May 30 — 1795

Canandarqua June 13th 1795

Sir

Since I wrote You last I have recd. a letter from Capt. Brant and I am told by Mr. Bell who is a firm American who has resided in Niagara several months & who had the goodness to call on me this morning informs me that agreeable to what Capt Brant wrote me that he has gone to meet the Lake Indians at the Huron Village - and th. a numerous & respectable number go to the treaty he should go with them & that he thinks peace will be established — Mr. Bell informed me that Col McKee arrived at Niagara before he left there & by what he could learn was endeavouring to prevent the treaty going forward — I am also informed by the Seneka Chiefs who have been here & by Old Jacket who is present, that Col Butler has recd. a Message from Lower Kanady to be communicated to the Hostile Indns. through the Six Natns. but the purport I have not as yet been able to learn — The Seneka Chiefs seem to be pressing to have the United States pursue terms of peace with the Hostile Indns. as it appears to them it might be accomplished — they have been invited to assemble with the Hostile Indians at their council on Lake Erie before they go to the treaty but they have been baffled by them heretofore and refuse to attend with them. — I am

told

Capt. Brant has lately set of to meet the Ind.n Council at the Huron Village which induces me to believe they have not set out for the treaty — Capt. Brant is contending with Gov.r Simcoe respecting the title of his land on Grand River and says if the Gov.r preſiſts in his impoſitions he will Join ſome other people that will use him better — I have no doubt but Capt. Brant will use his influence for peace he is making some preparations to build — on the land reserved to the United States along the Niagara Strait and by what I can learn is desirous to obtain a tract of land below the falls on this ſide the River I am told this by Mr. Stedman who was with me — and who has since been with you as he said when he left here he ſhould ſee you respecting getting a grant of the land where he lives which he told me you had ſeen — I have been alſo told of late by other Men it was Brants object to obtain a piece of land on the reservation before recited if it could be obtained — He has not written me a word respect-ing it but has said he should write me. Perhaps its troubling you to mention these things but it may be that ſome of them may be uſefull, and as people who are friendly to the States are willing to communicate every uſefull information, yet would be unwilling to have it revealed in general & it would lay me under diſadvantages to obtain it — Capt. Abeel desired me to

~~you~~ I remind you that he mentiond to you respecting two of his Indians conveying Col. Morgan of Trenton down the Ohio for which he was to pay them (and did not do it,) their demand was 100 Drs.

The Six Nations are at present in peace and harmony. Mr. Parrish is now at Buffaloe Creek to bring forward the Cayugas & Onandagoes to the treaties respecting their lands.

Coppy of a Letter to
Col. Pickering
June 13th 1795

16th June 1795-

A few Wabash indians arrived, with a flag. 3- guns were fired from the block house.- [which is to be by Genl. verbal order a signal, to repair to the council house —— ~~One of the Chiefs arose after~~

The Chiefs of the nations present on the Ground were sent for. who attended,-

And the council for peace was opened by a speech from his Excellency

× Brothers I am glad to see you —

[I take you all by the hand. And shook hands with two or three of the Chiefs)- Brothers, this is the day

A is a critical day, we agreed upon

to go about, this work, the great work of peace – this day the moon changes, which is the time agreed upon, between that Chief, & myſelf. (Mechepanoche-witch) which he can inform you –

We are now about to kindle the great council fire of peace, which ſhall ſhine propitious, to future generations – as now, does that glorious ſun, diffusing light, heat and happineſs to all that behold it – Brothers, we will light the fire … which ſhall be kept burning until all the chiefs have aſsembled – C Wells, was call'd upon, – the pipe was lit, & preſented to his Exy who after ſmoaking – ſaid)

2

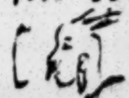
Brothers - I shall first give the pipe, to my friends - These (meaning - the pipe to the or Ellinim, indian Wazaughtonough) was first our friend, which has been for two years past - (then the pipe was handed to all present - Chiefs, & wariors. Delawais - Miama = Potawatomies - Chippawais, ottawaa &c - after which, DeButts, by virtue of his Sec:y=ship, handed it to all the Officers present - C. Strong. M. Mills. Burbeck & Winston - C. Lyman, Lt. Dunlen. Smith - Hyer - & - Gaf-

Ex-4

+ Brothers We will now cover up the fire, & keep it safe, it shall not be extinguished, until all the Chfs have arrived, when it shall burn clear

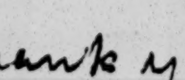
Brothers - You shall have somthing
to eat, & to make your harts glad,
for you have come a great ways -
(He. a gill of whisky was ordered) -

One of the wabash chiefs. Shake -



the Soldiers)

Brother, I am glad to see you, &
all my warriors, & young men, & our wives
& children, are glad to see you,
~~our~~ harts are light, - - & We feel
well, when we see you, in this place
& we hope your heart is good also -
We have come a great distance, & we
are hungry & dry, we thank you
for what you have promised, to make
our harts glad - We have come agreea
bly to your invitation, & have brought
our families with us -



Excel. 7 -

+ Brothers - I am pleased to see you thus early - on the very day appointed. I have opened the road, & made the path clean, from the N. to the S. from E. to W. So that all nations, may come forward, to secure peace for themselves & posterity ~~to the~~ latest Generations - When you behold me you behold, the great Genl. Washington Chief of America He has ordered, me to say this in his name. I act for him, and I dare not tell a lie, I tell you all truth ~~+ +~~ See the next page - ☞ I take you all by the hand. (Shaking hands with the chiefs -)

Te-te-box-que- a Del. Chief-

Brother- I, thank the Great Spirit for permiting, us, to meet in this place, We are very glad to ſee you, and we are much pleased, with the words, which you have told us- Brother, I will not trouble you with a long talk, now- When we all meet, I have much to ſay to you-

—+ + — This is the place, I have appointed, for this great work- it has never been ſtained with human blood- it is clean- & pure- as is the heart of the great Chief of america Genl. Washington- & my heart-)

25th June 1795. Treaty house.

A party of Patta-wattomies, and Delar. arrivd. about 7 P.M. (Tetebaxque - a Del. Chf. ſpake for the party) - Verbatim

Co.hut.coenon — wealut. che:choche.menon – che.ceque.hale.nemut – &c.

Brethren we are all glad to ſee you – and take you by the hand in this place, We preſent you with a ſtring of wampum – as a proof, that our eyes are clear, and our ears open. we are glad to ſee you upon this accation. you have opened, the road, & made us to ſee, with our eyes, & hear with our ears – and we are glad. —

A Pottowatomy Chief. ſpake next - Brother - Verbatim

I have no wampum to give you. but my heart is good. I am glad to ſee you - You ſent for us. and we are pleased. You now ſee us all present except those that are dead. [N.B. the Taw-was - & Chippawas. were represented in this ſpeach - among whom a great mortality has lately prevailed, large families have died with a dysentary in a few days.]

We are all glad to ſee you, we have much to ſay. but we will not ſpeak until the treaty is opened -

His Ex.y

+ Brothers I take you all by the hand and welcome you all to Greenville — The great fire of peace has been kindled by the chiefs now preſent, on the day appointed — We have covered up the coals to keep them warm — until all the Chfs arrive —

Last night I received information from the Chfs of the Wiandats, that they would all be preſent in ten days — when, We will ad, fresh fuell to the great council fire, which ſhall ſhine, & be ſeen, from the riseing to the ſeting ſun —

We will not enter upon any buſineſs until that day —

We will in the meantime give you ſomthing to make your harts glad —

The Sun - a Pattawatamy chief. -

Verbatim

Brother - It is ſome time ſince we left our wives and families. we have come a long distance - & have been ſeveral days here - We wish to know when the Treaty will commence - We do not wish to be troubleſome, but we wish ſome times, to call upon you. - (to this question, it was replyed that as ſoon as the Wyandots & Shawanees arrived the Treaty would commence.)

22nd & 23rd on one of these days - Lagree & Little Turtle arrived, Miamies 50 -

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24th

About 200 recruits under the command of captain Sparks arrived this morning —

Genl. Orders were iſſued for early parade & manning the works &c —

This afternoon about 4 O. Clock, as the workmen, were driving a pound rocket from its caſe it took fire, and inſtantly communicated with the neighbouring preparations & compoſition, which caused for a few minutes a ſcene of conſuſion explosion & alarm — fortunately the fire was extinguished, and no greater injury ~~was~~ ſustained, than, the loſs of the inſtruments, and preparations on hand, with conſiderable fright to the workmen —

During the above alarm, the Works were manned — the Officers & men continued on their poſts till near ~~[illegible]~~ retreat beating —

This ſcene caused not a little concern in the minds of the ſavages — ~~which~~ The party of recruits that had arrived in the morning was repreſented to them as very large —

from ~~when~~ all which; they concluded ~~thus~~, that, something evil was intended in the business - several - of them - left their tents, & quarters - & took to the woods -

His Ex.y called 25th..

„ The Chiefs of the different nations, ~~[illegible]~~ to the Council house -, And ~~[illegible]~~ informed them, that the alarm of yesterday - was an accident - That they should be protected, from every injury and insult, during the pending treaty - to make their minds easy - that they should have something to eat & to make their hearts glad - Brothers - I tak - you all by the

☞ (to this speech, several of the chiefs replyed -) and soon Polly the Secy.

could not write as fast, as the Substance
was interpreted - and his Ex-y was wroth)
"I will have some paper tomorrow, I see
I must do it myself, I can ~~do it myself~~
write as fast as it is communicated"-
O-dear! Gov. W.H.H. Lang. Ben. &c-

This day the Pickets, and out Posts
were evacuated ~~[illegible]~~, and the new Block
houses manned, and Sentinels posted
within the Pickets, of the Cantonment.
All Indians ordered to depart at gun
fireing in the evening—

26th..

About twenty indians, from
Mich.na & Huron arrived—
(three guns fired, and, warm

were conducted to the Council house. ☞ Brother

Verbatim

As soon as we heard the wind, we were on our feet & we have come. We are glad to see you -

Brother, our hearts are good, therefore, we have come. We have not brought our women & Children for we have come a great distance You see but three Chiefs's among us, ~~old~~ our chiefs, are dead, - these are, all young men - ☞

27th

Letters received this day from Fort: Defiance - & Wayne - ſay, that it is probable, the Shawnee's will not come in, ſeveral deſerters, from the British have arrived, ſome of whom - are our men returned - it is ſaid, that ~~the~~ McKee is with the Shawanees, at the River Raiſon, and furnishing them [illegible] with every ſupply, and they are conſtantly drunk - it is alſo reported, that forty Shawnees - have gone to war, to revenge the injury ſuſtained on the Sciota, this ſpring - that Blue jaccoat - is at Fort Wayne - —

N.B. letters from B. Gaines - F.D.
letters recd.. at Head Qrs. from F. Wayne
after the above

(28th.)

Miracles will never cease! -
a friend lately recommended, dined at H.Qrs and was pretty. blue in the evening R. A. has not counted three times — ſince he came to the Cantonment.

29th.

All the Chiefs aſsembled this morning and demanded, audience from his Ex.y which was granted at 12.O.C.. Verbatim

Lapree - a Menomonee Chief - ſpoke in behalf - of the chiefs preſent -

Brother - We have been here ſome time, and a number of us have not ſeen you ſince we arrived - We, have had a deſire to ſee you, & take you by the hand, and we have come for that purpose - We feel ſafe with you, and in every reſpect as at home. We and our young men, feel our hearts open and friendly towards you and your warriors, and we believe the ſame friendſhip ſubſiſts towards us.

We are all chiefs, now preſent. We know how you, and your warriors live, we wish to eat and drink in the ſame manner. you love to eat and drink well, I ſhould now like to take a glaſs of wine. -

His Ex. Anſwer.

+ Brothers. I am happy that, you have thought proper to call upon me, I am always glad to ſee you. it affords me great pleaſure, when I hear you ſay that you feel your ſelves as at home, it ſhall always

„ be my Study to make you happy.
As to the meat you mention, it is intended only for the sick, and the chiefs among us,_ you shall have it, in the same manner- I will give a sheep to every Chief- and some liquor to all who are, on the ground- ☞ —

Accordingly, one sheep was presented, to every Chief and a gill of whisky to every head ~~[illegible]~~ evening-

NB. The Numbers now present amount to in men Women & Children- near. 500.

Sandy- was ordered, to bring two bottles of wine, which was exactly a glass and a half, per man, by actual measurement-

☞ the Council ended ———

July 3rd —

Select Officers, from the different S. Legions ware ordered to attend at the gun firing [illegible] at 12. O. Clock, to take the different Colours, from the front of the Commdr. & Chfs. Quarters — which had been posted there in the morning This Gun was also a signal for the Ch.fs. to assemble at the Council house. These Orders ware obey'ed, in the following manner, the colours, ware taken up, by the officers, who ~~and~~ marched by section under the command of M. Mills. to the Grand parade and ware there parted — in the mean time His Ex — went to the C. House to receive the Chfs. — the latter being assembled, His Ex. made the following speach —

Brothers - I am extremely happy upon this occation to see you, and take you all by the hand - I have called you together to inform you, that tomorrow, will be the great day, famous, for the independance of the United States -

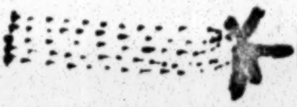
N.B. (the commencement of this speach, thus far ~~ex~~act, very accurate - taken Verbatim from Report)

Tomorrow, we rejoice which you will hear from the mouths of our cannons - which are harmless, they declare Liberty and independance - I have called you together, to make you acquainted, with our rejoicing, and to shew you the colours of the Legion of the U.S. - such as we meet the Spanish - or British in War -

These will now be exhibited as emblems of peace. "At tomorrows rising Sun all the flags of the U.S. will be shewn "The breeze will fan them, to hale the glad day". And the cannon, through the U.S. will communicate the glad tidings of peace & independence.

~~[illegible]~~ "Here is the American Bird, [a dutch resemblance of an eagle drawn on his Ex.y Markee, pitched near the C. House He has the olive branch in one foot, as the emblem of peace, and in the other the Arrows bound up, denoting that he is nomore ~~[illegible]~~ for War"!

I now present you with a string of White Wampum - in remembrance of this great day; that when ever it arrives," Your Children & your childrens children, may rejoice with our Children, to the end of time"—

(I do not know the rank or ſeniority among you, but I will give as I gave before, when we lit the Council fire first to those who have been longest our friends—  15 ſtrings to every Ch

We will now walk and ſee our flags that you may know them, & the intention, that they are the reſemblance of peace, and, for no ill deſigne— after which, we will return to this place—

Verbatim

Mech-a-ſe-neche-wich— a tawwa chief—ſpeake

S⁄— Elder Brethren — We have heard your words, which give us much pleaſure, We do not make long ſpeaches, but we ſpeake the truth — open your eyes and look around you; here are our Warriors, and your warriours, ſiting in friendſhip together; ~~[illegible]~~ now ask your heart if it does not feel good?

Open your ears and hear, for the Great Spirit, is witneſs, that I ſpeak the truth — We hear that you are going to take the lives of ſome of your young men — Therefore we ſpeak — Tomorrow, is a day of gladneſs and rejoiceing — all are to take pleaſure — We ask the lives of these men, that you would ſpare them ☞ —

(The council ended, & His Ex.y accomp.d

accompanied by the Chiefs, moved forward, to the Grand parade, to receive the Salute from the colours- - commencing on the right, with the Musik and terminating on the left- - after which his Ex.cy returned to the Council House-, and was pleased to grant the pardon, of two men (Deserters from the Leg.n to the British, who had been brought in, by some of the Chfs.) but not the man under Sentence ~~[illegible]~~ by the Court Martial -

His Ex.cy spoke as follows.

We will now return to our Quarters & keep our hearts, & minds pure, & clear that we may be prepared to rejoin tomorrow- You and your Warrior

will rejoice in your Camp, & We
will rejoice in arms —

(N.B. This is [illegible] of the highest pantomime's, the [illegible] Greenville ever experienced— Officers ſtanding two ranks, ſupporting colours, on a ſcouting parade. waiting to ſalute, a C. in General telling tales to ſavages—

Muſick playing a marsh, for a man whose utmost exertion, was to get along.

Officers ſaluting with colours, who had never ſeen, a review—

A review of Colours— without men

Sections of Officers bearing colours wheeling & marching cong. themselves &c —

&c &c &c

4th of July - 95..

As the Sun arose this morning fifteen Guns were fired from the Block houses of the Citadel; and the Sub Legionary colours, posted on the Blockhouses and Bastions of the Contonment —

At 12. O. Clock a Gun was fired as a Signal, to prepare for review -

A second gun; the review commenced, with the 8th. Sub Legion - during which a third gun, was fired, which was the signal, for a volly of fifteen rounds from all the guns in the Blockhouses and Bastions - after ~~this~~ the retreat was sounded, which was the Signal for maning the works - His Ex.y rode round, all the works. and then ordered a second retreat, which was the Signal for dismissing the troops -

As the day was warm, a ſecond review was diſpenced with — -

At 3. O. Clock all the field and Staff Officers dined, with his Ex..y — by ſpecial invitation an extra, or discriminating table was ſat in the Piazza, for the accommodation of Subalterns, and others, who were alſo honored with Dr. Jones's bleſsing before meat. but the Dr. upon this occation, could not perform a miracle, however neceſsary it might have been; there was not the 99th part of a "baſket taken up" —

But his Ex..y brake bread in the hall with a ſelect company of Ladies and field Officers, he more over gave patriotic toasts, and drank pale wine. but the wine, which the yong men drank in the Piozza — was new wine, and muddy which came from Muncil's Store in the morning

At 4. O Clock a party of 23 Tau.ways arrived from Detroit — and were recieved at the Council house, by his Exy. —

☞ — One of the Chiefs — Spake — to this effect, that he had waited as long as he could, for a party of Wiandots Shawanees — & ſome of the ſix nations under Brant, who had promised to join him and come to the treaty — that he belived they would not come — ☞ —

+ Half a pint of whisk, was ordered, by His Exy. at this time, for all the indians on the ground. "That they might rejoice with him on this great day

A dish of tea with the Ladies in the piazza — and a terreen of bub — terminated the evenings amusement —

At a dinner in one of the Blockhouses in the 2nd S.L. strong marks of inebriation and —

ungentleman-like conduct was exhibited

5th

A Sermon was delivered at 10 Clock by Dr. Rease in the Council house. from these words." And Gedion made an Alter and called it ___ by interpretn peace.- the composition was elegant - and the ſubſtance applicable, but ſupposed to be, not altogether agreeable to his Ex.y

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6

About this time two men arrived, in the dreſs, and character of Gentlemen one of them a young man. Abbott. the ſon of a Merchant of that name at Detroit- the other- is ſaid to be a Silver ſmith from the ſame place their business, is, as yet unknown but live with Capt. Cook. & Ens. Swain –

7. & 8 –

Orders have been issued, requiring all Officers, to be particular in their observations, upon strangers, among us. &c.

9th –

A Gun was fired from the Block-house, at 12 O'Clock, as a signal for the Chiefs to attend at the Council House – Who being assembled, His Ex.y addressed them –

× Younger – Brothers –

"I take you all by the hand .
and welcome you to the Council fire."

"All the Chiefs, who, were with me last ſpring, who-ſigned the preliminary articles, for holding a treaty of peace, are now, preſent, none are abſent, but the Wyandots and the Shawnees"—

"It is now twenty five days ſince the Council fire, has been kindled in this place." And it has diſpelled the clouds, and removed the doubts which has for ſome time hung over the people of Sandusky-"

"They now ſee the Sky clear"—

"Last evening I received information that they would be here tomorrow with all their Chiefs"

"The clouds which hang over, the Shawowance's, at, the foot of the Rapids, for it is a cloudy place, are alſo removed."

"All the Chiefs will be here in three days at fartherest --
The Question then is, ſhall we now, begin the great work, that we are going about, or wait a few days till, the Chiefs arrive"—

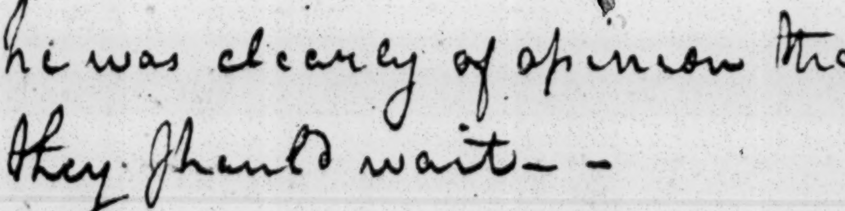
"I have nothing further to communicate, until I have heard your ſentiments," ☞ —

The Little turtle. Chich-ee-naugh-que..

Obſerved, to the Aſembly of Chiefs; -

That, as they had waited ſo long, without much augmentation, and, was now promised, that the remaining chiefs would be here in three days he was clearly of opinion that they ſhould wait- -

Bouch-chan-ja-he-lus - ſeconded the motion - And it was carried that they ſhoued wait the arrival of the Wyndot, & Shawanoes Chiefs



A monſtrous great indian

as black as the Devil, parad'ed
a pipe highly decorated, with wam
pum and fathers - and after puting
it in full blast - handed to His Ex-
~~and in~~ rotation to all the Chiefs and
Officers present - Not even our
white Squaws, ware exempt, from
an offer - For the black Sans: Culott
stood with a determined countenance
and a presented pipe ~~fan~~ for ten
seconds - Thought I heard him say.
"If it is customary for you to come
~~to~~ the Councils of Warrions, you must
comply with their customs - And
dam-me if you shall not smoke -
Madam spread her fan - Sprigens.
sat up straight - the Third, hung down

hen heads, hire weather, - ſmoaked -

20th.

The Wiandots arrived - Six guns ware fired, and the party was received in the Council house.

Abaut 25. Wiandots. with thier Chief Tarhee - 12 Taw-was - 12 Dela-wars - 4. Senakees -

Who report, that they had waited ſome time for the Shaw-wanees - who, had returned, to the foot of the Rapids, to attend Mc. Kees council ~~that after which they~~ Who ſaid they - wauld, come - immediatly after the Council was over - ——

The common belief, at this place is, that they Shaw-wanees - will not come to the treaty ——

It is reported, that his Excy. will not ſuffer the two Gentlemen in the place from Detroit to depart untill after the treaty is ended.

N.B. Within a few days] our friend Charly, was called upon, to know upon what grounds he aſerted, that it was his belief, that the Shawwanees, would not come in, & how, and where he got his information? &c. —

12.th

Capt. Prior arriv'd. from Post Vincent by the way, of the Wabash. & Fort Wayne (He ascended the wabash in 19-days) accompanied, by 12-Kick-a-pough's and, some french men —

This party was received in the usual manner —

Captain Prior reports, in privat conversation- "that he saw, a number of white prisoners, with the Pottawatomies, and with the-Delawa and, it is his belief: that they will not bring in the twentieth part of their prisoners" —

.. We find daily, in conversation with the Indians- french- & Whites now at treaty-

That all the Nations, preſent-
have ſome priſoners at home, or
have very lately diſposed of them.
it is alſo ſaid, that a number of men
who have been made priſoners, by
the ſavages, ~~have~~ purchaſed by the
British, and, ~~[illegible]~~ ſent off. in their
Veſsel's, it is ſuppoſed for Europe—

13th

This day was appointed for commencing the treaty— but was objected to by the ſavages, as they had not yet, determined, their relative rank, nor the baſis upon which, they intended to treat—.

19th

14th

The Savages, generally drunk — nothing worthy, of remark ——

15th

This day being appointed, for opening the treaty — a Gun, was fired at 12 O.C. the Signal for assembling.

At 2. O. Clock, all the Chiefs were present,—

His Excellency after shaking hands as usual — explained to the Chiefs, the reasons for, and necessity of, swearing the Interpreters — and accordingly commenced the business with Lt Demler. (The attestation was in these words "So help you God, and the Saints) — (the preamble long and pompous) After which the great council fire was kindled up, by a tedious return of smoking —

12th

His Excellency arose.! ☞ –

Younger Brothers! –

It has been my wish and intention, that we should not commence upon, the business of this great work until all the Chiefs of the different nations were present – and not before the Shawanoes, had arrived –

But as it is your wish, and desire I will open the business, by shewing you the authority, and exhibiting the commissions, which I hold, under the great Chief of America General Washington – Authorizing me in his name, to call you together to commence, upon the great work of peace

It has been an establish'd custom, ~~throughout~~ with all the Nations of the World, to support, and keep, treaties sacred, and inviolate, and to consider them equally binding between the parties

Here are all the Treaties (pointing to a bundle of papers) that have ever taken place in America from the North, to the South, from the East to the West.

This is the Commission granted to me by the President of the U S. of America — Gen.l Washington as Commander in Chief &c — & — & — (and read the Commission with an audible voice) —

Here is an other commission from Him dated the 4th day of april vesting me with preliminary powers — &c &c

19th

And I will now shew you a Commission, granted on the 15th day of Apl. last. for holding a Definative treaty with the nations now present, which I will read to you. ——

(The substance, of which was, "that where he granted, the rights, of the United States he should indulge, the savages with every privilege, which the benignity of the US. was inclined to grant) ——

Having thus presented, you with the authority vested in me, by the President of the U.S. of America Genl. Washington — for holding this treaty ——

I will now read to you the Preliminary Articles, entered into

and agreed upon, ~~last~~ on the
day of   at this place
by all the Nations, which are now present -
except - the Shawanoes -

(His Ex.y then read the Articles -)
(in which, ~~there~~ is mention made, of
the treaty, at Muskingum as the
basis of the pending treaty)
His Ex.y read & explained, some letters from
the Wyandots, ~~[illegible]~~
And concluded with observing,
that, ~~that~~, the original contract
should be strictly adhered to -

+ Younger Brothers.

I have now, shewn you the
authority, that I possess, and the
basis, upon which we will hold

19th

the preſent treaty, —

I wish you to open your eyes that you may ſee, and your ears and hear; that you may perfectly underſtand, the words which I have ſpoke to you, that ~~you~~ the buſineſs of this great work may be eaſy to you.

I will give you ſome days to revolve the matter in your minds, that you may ~~[illegible]~~ be prepared, when I call you together —

In the mean time as we have made a long ſpeech you must be all dry — You ſhall have ſomething to drink

16th..

Great noise in the Indian camp last night - all drunk!

18th

The Chiefs were aſſembled, at one o'clock — in Council

Chek-a-naugh-qua - little turtle Spoke to the aſſembly - & then to His. Ex.y - (N. B. - It would appear, that a deſign, to, keep the Officers, & ſpectators, in ignorance was actually in force - As no Character, except His Ex.y family, under the rank of an indian or interpreter

19th

are permitted, to put their foot into the Council house; and the appartment for the Officers, is ſo low, and removed, to ſuch a distance that it is impoſsible to ſee or hear, what is performed in the house — and to further this plan all the interpreters, who translate into english, whisper in the face of his Ex.y with ſo low, a tone of voice, that the least ear can not discover the ſubject, ten feet —) ——

I have been informed from Major Mills, that the ſubſtance of the Little Turtles ſpeech. was —

The pleasure, that, the present, prospect, of a treaty of peace afforded, him, that he had long wish'd for it, & ~~he, father~~ was now happy, in exerting himself, in accomplishing, so desirable an object — He had listened with attention, to the speach, of His Ex. and the reference, to the treaty, of Muskingum — But as he was not there, nor any of the Chiefs of his nation; he, did not consider that the treaty of Muskingum had anything to do with the present — — He wish to know, one question — Whether He — (His Ex.y) was for peace?

Bo-chan-ja-he-lus

Obſerved, that, he was not at the treaty, of Muskingum, nor any Chief, now, belonging to the Nation on this ground; But ſome of the Principal Chiefs, of their nation, for many years, are now present

(the rest of this ſpeech is exactly the ſame, with that of the Little Turtle — a Chippawa — & a Tawewa- Chief — Shake — to the ſame effect)

ſeveral complimentary ſpeeches, were delivered — but not in point.

* * *

The 20th was appointed for the next Council —

This afternoon Some Chippewa
and Shawwanoes. Arrived.
The former consist, of one Chief,
and about 30. men & women.
The latter. Blue-jacoat. one
Chief. & eight men —

The Chippawa Chief Massass informed his
Ex.y that he had, come forward, under
many dificulties, that he had used
his influance to bring more of the
[illegible]efs & warriors of his nation with
him, but they were gone to the
Standing rock where a council was
now holding — that he was anxious
to establish peace, that he had been
at Muskingum. & was now, come
to confirm that treaty — (and delivered

two strings of Wampum recd. at that place ——

Blue-Jacket

Hoped that, his, late appearance would not be construed, against him That he had used, his utmost to accomplish, the object that he had been to this place upon last winter— that a considerable number, had started, to come to the treaty, & would be here in a few days— that some of the Chiefs, & warriors, had, been persuaded to remain at the Standing Rock to attend the Council now sitting but, he did not dispair of their, arrival in a few days— at this place

His Ex.y expreſsed his, approbation of their conduct - that he knew they had many dificulties to encounter from the bad birds in their way - He was happy to ſee them -

They must now be weary and dry, with their long journey - they ſhould have a plenty to eat & drink -

1/2 a Jill. was iſsued, to all the nations on the Ground -

20th

The Council being, assembled,- agreeably, to the time, by the last adjournment - —

His Excellency replyed in answer, to the several speeches of the Chiefs, in the last Council.

"You have declared, that you are unacquainted, with the Treaty of Muskingum;- The Little Turtle, has said, that he was not there, nor the Chiefs of his nation. And, has ~~[illegible]~~ declared that he new nothing about the matter and concluded, by asking me if I, was for peace —

+ I supposed, that you all were acquainted, with, my sentiments, and conduct, on this point, long since—

To remove every doubt, I will give a sketch ~~of my~~, or summary of what ~~[illegible]~~ I have done—

You must all be acquainted, with my letter, dated the 13th Augt on the Maumee River, by Miller—when I was in possession, of your towns, and villages, your property and cornfields,—at the head of a strong army— I then reached out the hand of peace, my heart was then open to you, from the purest principles of phylanthropy

The letter was read, and approved.

A summary of the powers, vested in him. as Plenipo T. was read, & appd.

He then referred them to the open and friendly manner in which he recd. the Genl. Chiefs last winter and their Articles, for entering into a treaty of peace -

" As a proof of the sincerity of my conduct, I now deliver, to these Chiefs. for you all (the Little turtle, and, a Chippewa. Chf.) these strings of wampum, which are not whiter than, his heart who now gives them" - I give ~~yo~~ them that you may remember my words, & the sincerity of my heart.

~~Yi. Jay~~; You ſay you do not know the Treaty of Muskingum — I will read it to you — Open your ears wide, ~~that~~ you may now, hear and underſtand it —

(The treaty ~~of~~ was read, by paragraphs, and explained) —

After which ſeveral of the Chfs. roſe and thanked His. Ex..y. for making this agreement — with, — a Chippawa Chief declared that he was at the treaty as a Chief — & had ſigned that treaty, & an tomorrow would ſhew them (the Chfs) the Belt —

25th

In Council

a Chippawa Chief.

Masgahs - !

We the three fires, the Chippawas - tawwas - pattawatomies, did not make the treaty at muskingum it, was our Brothers, here who can speake for themselves. You, the 13. fires - told us that the tomahawk would be thrown in the River - (the Ohio) Our waters are small waters, not deep enough to cover, it, the the long arms of some of our foolish young men and your young men, have, taken it up out of the River -

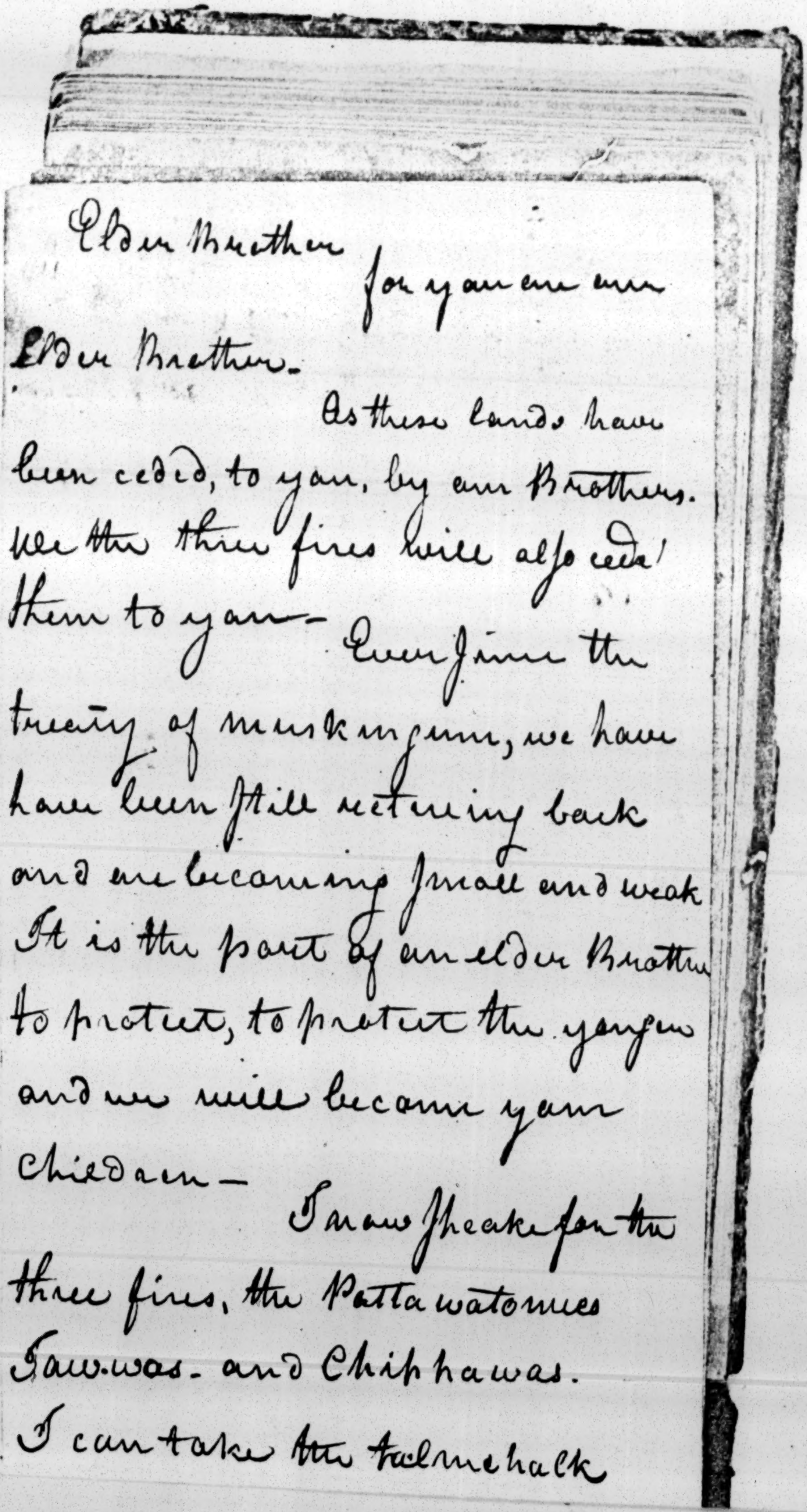
We were presented, with this Belt - and, told ; that the road

Should always be clear, but we have found briars and thorns in it—

We were not a little surprized yesterday, when you informed us, by your good interpreters for we understand them— that our land was ceded, to you at the treaty of Muskingum—

We the three great fires tell you it was not us that ceded that land, it was these our Brothers who gave it, and, they have rec'd your presents and money— We have not received them—

We the three fires are small and weak, but these our brothers are strong, and they have given you the land—



Elder Brother
for you are our
Elder Brother.

As these lands have been ceded, to you, by our Brothers. We the three fires will alſo cede them to you— Ever ſince the treaty of muskingum, we have have been ſtill retiring back and are becoming ſmall and weak It is the part of an elder Brother to protect, to protect the younger and we will become your children—

I now ſpeake for the three fires, the Pattawatomies Taw.was- and Chippawas. I can take the tomahawk and throw it into the middle of the great lake, where the smallest breeze, shall so move the sand, that the trace of it shall not be discovered, to the end of time -

(The Wyandots, and Delawars, were prepared, to speak - but declined in consequence of what, had been said, by the three fires -

Tarhee - a Wyandot Chief - declared that he was surprised and confused, And proposed the Question to his Ex.y whether they should, proceed to answer, or adjourn until tomorrow, which, was decided in favour of the latter—

22nd

In Council—

Tarhee—or Crane—a Wyandot—Chief was preparing to speak, but, was interrupted by ~~the~~

Chi-quee-naugh-qua—

Little turtle a Miami

Elder Brother—

I thought yesterday there was a mistake, in the interpretation, or in the Chief—who spoke—

for we were ſurpriſed at his words:— You ſhall now hear what I have to ſay on that ſubject— I have already told you, that neither I nor any of the Chiefs— of my nation nation were at Muskingum— and we know nothing of the transfer of the lands—

I do not underſtand our Elder Brothers the Three fires— when they ſay the country is theirs— Open your ears and hear and I will tell, you where you live, and, your boundaries—

The Maumee Villiges, and the River is mine— the marks of my

for fathers houses, are yet plain
to be seen — The Pottawatomies
live on the St Joseph, and on
the Wabash — with the other Wabash
~~indians~~ tribes — The Sau-was.
live —

The Chip-pa-was — live on

Listen and I will tell you who
has the right of soil —

The Great Spirit first settled
my forefathers, at Detroit —
and gave them all this country
and told them never to part
with those land, — And their
boundary was — From thence

to the head branches of the Sciota
along the Sciota to the mouth
from thence along the Ohio, to
the mouth of the Wabash - and
from thence up the Wabash to
its sources - from thence ~~to~~ along
a branch of   to   the South
west corner of lake
where we first saw our brothers the Shawanoes
These are our boundaries, and
this is our land, - My fore fathers
told me, not to sel our land,
and we have never sold, it -

The Great Spirit, has not
taken care of our eder brothers -
for they have always sold their land
to any white man who wore
a hat -

It is ſuſpected that Mr. Mc Dougal, who is frequently at the table of the C. in C. is a ſpy for the British, as he has a brother an Officer in their ſervice, and has for a long time been a merchant, and trader – he has refused invitations from Capt. Guyon who knew him in Detroit, and always ſhuns his company.

22nd

This morning as I was attending upon the ſick of the 4th Sub Legion at my quarters — (Mr. Iſaac Williams was present) A ſergeant of Capt. Gibſons company, was reported ſick, but was not preſent, upon enquiry of the Orderly Sergt. where he was? or what ailed him? it was anſwered, "he was one of the Recruits, who had lately had the Small pox" — I told, the Sergeant, to bring him immediately to me; the man had been washing, and was not brought, and no report, made of him — except that he was inoculated at Pittsburgh last Spring. —

About, five o.Clock, I was call.d to the Comr. in Chf.s quarters, (the company still at the table)

I was asked by the Com.r in C[illegible] if there was any man in the 4.th L. L. who had the ſmall pox. obſcuring, ſom.ething, apart the advantage, that would be taken by enemies - and, ſpies, who were among us - I anſwered, that at this morning's report, a man was described to me, who was ſick, "he was the man who had lately had the ſmall pox" - His. Ex.y aſked, with vehemence what I meant, by lately - I told His. Ex.y that, I had not ſeen the man, I had ordered him to be immediatly braught be fore me, but he could not be found

His. Exc.y then repeated his last question — I then anſwered that I could not tell, but ſuppoſed, he must have come on by ſome of the last detachments —

His Exc.y then ask'd What Detachments? I anſwered Capt.n Sparks, or Lt. Polhemus

His Exc.y then repeated ſome thing, about, "poisoning the minds of the ſavages", that they weare told by these fellows, that the ſmall pox — would be ſent among them — that it would be brought in the clothes cloaths, if no other way —

His. Exc.y then ordered me to examine the man immediately, "and by God, if it ~~was~~ is so, he shall depart in one hour, and prepare yourself to accompany him"—

I went to the Quarters of the man, accompanied by Lt. Clark— and found him;

The man had been, discharged the Hospital at Pittsburgh on the 28th. day of June last. That he had been examined by the physicians, and reported clean. That he descended the River on the 22.nd That he had been in good health since, except within a few days & all his cloathes, had been frequently washed — (There are now in Greeneville 20. men — & two Officers, who had the small pox at the same time)

I immediatly made the report of the man, to His Ex..y, who, with one breath, ordered the man and myself, ~~the~~ depart for Fort-Jefferson "in one hour"- Which was as punctually obeyed,- I arrived some time after dark at Jefferson- with the man in question-

in ten minutes, after being seated, an express, deliv.. a letter in these words-

"Head Quarters-
Greene Ville 22nd July.
1795.

"Sir you are immediatly to proceed to Fort St. Clair, with the man of the 4th Sub. Legion who has the small pox, to take care" of him and ſuch other patients as ſhall be ſent you — You are to remain at the aforeſaid post until you receive further orders from

Your Hum Servt"

Anty Wayne

"Doctor Carmichael
4th Sub Legion"

How low, is the ebb of an officers, character, when the report of one man, a ſtranger, a treating=enemy, a ſavage; [without a hearing and deny'd reply]; will drive him into exile and baniſhment

Immediately upon the receipt of this Letter, I wrote to the Surg.r Genl Dr. Allison, requesting of him (as justice due to the department) that he would call upon the Commander in Chief, and, know, upon what prin:ciples I was ordered, in so short a space of time, out of the Cantonment; stating "that if it was for mal-practices; to demand, an arrest, for me immed.y" "If it was a ~~[illegible]~~ tour of duty, I was the last from command," &c ——

My Boy returned, in the morning - with this answer - (23) ——
"That he did not order you on this occasion as a tour of duty, but"
"In consequence of your having made use of language, which has induced the ~~Savages~~ Indians to believe that our Soldiers have the small pox" His Ex.y's answer to Dr. Allison — as pr. Letter — No. 4

I ordered the, Sergeant, (in question) to start for Fort, St. Clair, at 9. in the morning. agreeably, to the, Genl. Os.. at 12. O.C. having recd.. some cloathes from Greenville. I, left Ft. Jefferson in company, with my boy. and arrived at F. St. Clair in the evening

The, Sergt.. 4th.. S.L. said to have the small pox, did not arrive this day.

24th.. & 3rd.. in Exile.

The Sergeant, under my command arrived this, day, being sick, with a cough, & pain in his breast.

I wrote the following letter, to His Ex.y. and requested Dr. Allison to deliver it and mark the answers

Fort St. Clair July 27th 95.

Sir, My feelings as an officer and a man of honor, oblige me to address your Ex.y upon this occasion, being unable to determine what part of my conduct, has merited, the disapprobation, and incurred that reproach which I now suffer.

My language on the morning of the day I was ordered from the Cantonment, was strictly circumspect, and entirely confined within the line of my duty; Any report to the contrary [made by Mr. Williams who was the only person present] must have been exaggerated with savage barbarity.

At the usual hour in the morning when the sick report of Capt. Gibsons company was presented to me, there was one man absent; upon my enquiry "where he was? and what ailed him"? it was answered "he was one of the recruits, the Serjt. who has lately had the small pox;" I then ordered that he should be immediatly brought before me, that I might examine him; This was all that passed ~~[illegible]~~ upon the subject - As to my "having made use of language, which has induced the Savages, or any one else to believe that our soldiers have the small pox," it is entirely out of the question, I have not.

The man said "lately" to have the small pox, was as clear of the disease as any man in Greeneville -

My intention was to report him immediatly to your Ex. I should then appear any chance, that the variolus effluvia yet remained in his body an cloathes.

How I am culpable after this statement [the truth of which when necessary can be proved by characters, not inferior to Mr. Williams] is to me mysterious — I was not accessary to the report of the small pox by the Dr. & Sergt; nor was I the cause of Mr. Williams being present when the report was made; nor could I prevent the surprise which Mr. Williams might experience, upon hearing of the small pox; being equally surprised myself- for at this moment I had not heard that the small pox had been in the legion for near a twelvemonth

can it be from the report of one man, a stranger, a treating enemy, an Indian, that I now suffer ?

After the many years service pass-ed in this wilderness, part of which has been under your Ex.y immedi-ate notice, & in all which, I have performed the several duties of my station with fidelity and promptitude; and at a moment when our toils, in this savage country are terminating in a happy treaty I should be ordered from my [3] quarters, my [2] station, my friends, and the [4] Legion, branded, with infamy and tortured with suspense, -

Some base designing treachery, must be practised against me, to blacken my character in the eyes of your Ex.y

~~If I can be indulged with a hearing or trial in any form your Exy may think best, I shall boldly bid defiance to all those assassins, who may attempt to stab me in the dark — N.B.~~

With conscious virtue, I am bold in appealing to your Exy, who has too long trod ~~the career~~ in the paths of honor and fame, to deny the wounded feelings of an Officer, under your Command, the most speedy and ample justice - With these impressions and with ~~the~~ highest respect, I have the honor to be your Exy's

Most obedient
Servt
Jno F. Carmichael
Surgeon 4 S. Legion

His Exy
Majr Genl
Anty Wayne Comm in C.

I now most earnestly solicit, that a court of enquiry may be granted by your Excy [if the charges against me will not demand a court martial to decide upon my case] that I may bid defiance to all the assassins, who may basely attempt to stab me in the dark

---

: was sent for the perusal of C. Smith & Dr. Allison, ~~was~~ [illegible], the latter was requested, to seal & deliver it -

N.B. The above letter, accompanied by one to C. Smith and Dr. Allison, was carried by Capt. Lymans waiter. Jo.

Letters some days afterwards 3d July to Major Mills Dr. Scott. & Lt. C. Smith forwarded by Capt. Price, 4th I. late of this place — Letters, to C. Smith & Dr. Allison about the 3. Augt. by Dr. Leightenhiser —

No letters recd. from Greenville, in the interim — 9th Augt. [illegible]
[illegible]

9th Augt. 1795 -

Having received, no answer, to my letter of the 27th ult. from the Comr. in Chief - I wrote the following letter -

Fort St. Clair Augt. 9th 1795

Sir,

I addreſsed your Excellency on the 27th of July; with a full ſtatement of my ſituation, my conduct, and the occurrences, which had taken place previous to my being ordered from Greeneville - And endeavoured to call the attention of Your Ex.y, by ſome remonſtrances upon my ſituation, and an appeal for justice, by ſuch a hearing as might be thought proper - I have now, only to request Your Ex.y, to listen to my application; That if culpable, after a hearing and a trial punishment equal to the offence may be inflicted; But if innocent, [which will ſoon appear]; I may be honorably acquitted, and the baſe-ſtain of a traitor, an exile drove from the Legion, [at an hours warning] may be wip'ed from my character —

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
humble
ſervant

Jno. F. Carmichael
Surgeon 4th S. Legn.

His Excellency.
Major Genl. Anthony Wayne
Commander in Chief &c

This letter, accompanied, by one for C. Smith and Dr. Alliſon was forwarded by my boy — on the morning of the 10th inſtant —

On the 12th I wrote to Dr. Allison requesting him to deliver my letter of the 9th to the Comdr. in Chf. regardless of any displeasure that might be incurred thereby – This letter, was not delivered to the C. in C. agreeably to my request

Copy of my letter of the 28th to ~~the~~ Surgeon Genl.

Dr. Sir. Fort St. Clair 28th
July.

I have wrote to his Exy. and must request, you to deliver it, my peculiar situation requires the utmost caution and respect, at the same time my rights are sacred, – I have called upon you because ~~because~~ I think the department injured and I know you must feel not only for me but for yourself – It is also necessary (if things were done right,) that all demands should come through you – In the present case I think it would be proper inflicted; But if innocent, [which will

yett

will

ning]

to demand of His Ex.y the charges against me, and an arrest, should he not listen to my letter: &c

I'll thank you to deliver my letter in person, and note his reply, as it is probable I shall not soon be done with the business —

Jno. F. C——l. Aug 4. 12

N. B. Lt. Webster, was at the table of the commander in Chief — on the 22nd July — when, I, was called upon, and ordered from the cantonment, and will certify that after I ~~was~~ had departed, the C. in C. observed before the company, "that it was the Doctor he meant to punish"

18th

On the evening of this day I received the following letter-

Head Quarters
Greene Ville

Sir 18th Augt. 1795.

As the Indians have generally taken their departure from this place and as there has been no further appearance, of the small pox, you may take the opportunity of the first convay to return to Head Quarters

I am your
Hum Servt.

Dr. Jno. F. Carmichael

Anty. Wayne

inflicted; But if innocent, (which will

19th Augt. 1795

This morning. I left the place of my exile, (having spent 29 days, of tedious suspence — and extreme disgust at my situation) and arrived at Greenville in the evening —

20th

I went to Head Qrs. at 10 O.C. and requested Capt. DeButts 1st A.D.C. to inform the Comr. in Chf. "that I had returned to this place, and waited his further orders" [illegible] the A.D.C. promised to deliver my request — I waited some time — recd. no answer and departed —

The usual manœuvres, were exhibited by the Legion, to celebrate the victory of this day twelve month —

This day I wrote the following letter — Greeneville 20th Augt 95

Sir, I wrote to you from Fort St Clair inclosing a letter for the C- in C. dated the 27th of July, which I requested you to deliver, and receive his anſwer —

In this letter was exhibited, a full statement of my situation, my conduct and the occurrences, which had taken place previous to my being ordered from Greeneville —

With a view, by way of remonstrance to call the attention of His Exy to my situation and as an appeal to him for the justice due my character, by such a hearing as might be thought proper — I have now to request you Sir, to make my situation once more known to his Exy with a renewal of that request, to the end that is inflicted; But if innocent, which will

if culpable after a hearing and tryal
adequate punishments may be inflicted
but if innocent, which I trust will
soon appear, I may be honorably
acquitted, and every stain wiped from
my character, which has been basely
prostituted; and that my name and
situation, may no more be the sport
and ridicule of the vulgar —

I am Sir your very humble
Servant Jno. F. Carmichael
Surgeon 4. D. 2.

Richard Allison
esquire Senr. Surgeon
U. S. Legion

25th

As I was passing, Head quarters this morning, I was saluted, by the C. in C. in these words— How do you do Dr. Carmichael? I instantly turned round and saw the C. in C. with his hand presented; I walked up, & his Ex. shook me by the hand, and welcomed me to Greeneville— and in the most friendly manner invited me to sit down— and previous to my departure, [which was soon), requested that he might have the pleasure of my company to dinner, tomorrow which was granted, with thanks. &c

[illegible]

inflicted; But if innocent, (which will

26th Augt.

Recd the following letter —

Sir Greenville

26th Augt. 1795

I received your letter of the 20th ulto and agreeably to your request have applied to the Commander in Chief for a court of inquiry — to investigate the cause of the grievance you complain of — But was refused, *directly* and in a most peremptory manner —

I am
Sir
your most
obedient humble
Servant
R Allison

Dr. Jno. F. Carmichael —

Dr. Selman informed, that Dr Jones told him, that it was well known at Head Quarters that, I, belonged to a party, and was a suspicious character, and it was upon that account, I was sent to Ft St Clair last summer – Novr. 9 5. the day before the Dr. left Greenville Present C.S. & Wm D. when the information was given

Lt. Dixon will testify the above and that the Dr. said at the same time "We are planting of them"–

inflicted; But if indecent [illegible]

23rd Novr. – G. Demler asserted this
day, that he saw, the invoice of the
indian department, and there was
one Qr. cask. Sherry wine – one Do. Spt. –
one Do. Sugar – all, which, were recd,
by the C. in C. and appropriated for
his use, – The story of 200. Dol.
delivered, by the order of Captn. T. Lewis
a.D.C. out of the indian store, to
Zane
a Squaw, ("Zeanes" daughter kept.
at this time by T. Lewis) is a
good one — the fact must be
i
known to – Col. Meggs. & Capt
W. Mills – ~~the~~ who issued the
articles –

12th September 95 -

Dined with Captn. Ford this day —

As we ſat down to dinner, Lt. Dixon waited, for the Ladies, & ſome Gentlemen to take their ſeats, previous to his ſitting down, — Captn. F. turned round with ſome warmth, & ſaid "Mr. Dixon are you afraid of your ſeat," —

As Captn. Fords child was crying at the window, during dinner; Col. Strang with a ſmile ſaid." there is ſame temper there, a chip of the old block"; to which Captn. F. replyed, I dispise your milk and wat characters, who talk behind a mans back — * Some time afterwards Col. Strang asked Captn. F. when he got his ice, obſerving at the ſame time, that he received none, and did not know how to get it—

Capt. F. replyed, I got it when it was to be had, at the C. in C.s

You think a damd site of your General Wilkinson, you make a god of him, he is as damd a tyrant as Godalmity almighty ever suffered to live—

* Campbell Smith asked Capt. F. to drink a glass of wine, to which he replyed, "I will not treat you as a certain Gentleman once did me; he was asked how?, to which he answered "Genl. Wilkinson told me it was too much to push a man at his own table"

Some time after this, a warm conversation took place, between Col. Strong and Capt. F. when I heard these observations,— Capt. Forde—

Sir you are not to take liberties

are ſecond in command —

Col. Strang answd. —

And you are not to inſult me, ſir, I will not ſuffer it, although you are at your own table —

— 13th. —

At Doctor Alliſons quarters, —

The C. in C. expreſsed his approbation, in ſtrong terms, ~~approving~~ of the exertions of the Gentlemen of the Faculty, and said he had, made mention of them in his official letters; — And that he was determined to make every exertion for the benefit of the ſick — that it was the utmost of his ambition to make every one happy, and he would exert himſelf for the purpose, he trusted we ſhould paſs the Sickly ſeaſon without much loſs, which would be to the honor of the Medical Department —

24th.

Was invited to dine, ~~with~~ the commander in chief, at H. Q. this day, by the orderly Sergt. which was not accepted —

October 95.

About the 8th Octr. I was warned by Dr. Alliſon, to hold myſelf, in readineſs for the Command, for he believed I ſhould go — my anſwer was, "I was always ready" three or four days, after the Comd had marched, I was called upon but ~~at~~ this time, there was no horses except, what were then ordered, to go on to Ft. Wayne. and Dr. A. would not give an order for any horses on applying to the C. in C. for any to bring back any baggage or medicine on the 6th I was sent off with two old off cast horses, scarcely able to walk alone – the consequence was that my boy and all my baggage were lost, & the latter lay in the woods, near the 28 mile tree, (on the road to Girties tavern) untill the 16th inst., when they were found, by myself. I was accompanied on this party by Capt. Sparks – my boy after being lost several days in the woods, and found himself at Ft. Recy

Soon after I declined, the ~~six~~ four months furlough last, spring, Mr. Harrison inform ed me, that I should have difficulty, in obtaining a furlough so often - for the Comr. in C.. has said with some warmth "That man has had permission once and he would not go, it will be some time before he will receive permis=sion again"!-

I was therefore deter mined, to provide for, this ~~[illegible]~~ observation of His Ex.y in my first application

3.d Mar.. 95.

Sir - Was not the essential and almost constant duties, which have during this season devolved upon the gentlemen of the Med.l Dep.t acting with the Legion, prevented me, I should long ere this have solicited your ex.y for the accomplishment of my request of last Spring —

As this obstacle is now in a great measure ~~removed~~ surmounted & the health of the Leg.n almost restored I should be deaf to every sensation of filial duty & affection, were I to remain long in silence on this subject — Humanity alone, & neither the inducements of personal interest or pleasure, has prompted me to address your ex.y at this time.

To succour the widow and children

of my deceased father from penury and distress is the sole object to be attained by your indulging me with a leave of absence from the Legion. You was pleased some time since to grant me this permission but sensible that it was with reluctance at the time, and restricted to a period so short, that at that season of the year an accomplishment of the desired object could not have been attained. I have declined an other application ~~un~~ till now. In the fullest confidence that so soon as the duties incumbent on my station would admit, I should be gratified with the necessary indulgence — Inclosed you will find one of many letters from my Step mother, on this Subject, this I presume will need no comment

I shall wait with anxiety your Ex.ys answer, and have for the necessary consent —

in the interim

I am
your
Ex.ys most obedient
Servt
J. F. C. S. 4.

His Excy
Majr Genl Antoy Wayne

This day the 3rd Nov.. the Officers
of the late Command, for building the
Several deposits. on the St. Mary's. at
Loramies. and at the Pickaway- Pequa-towns
dined at Head Quarters- And as we
retired from the table I handed
the above letter to Capt. DeButts,
in the presence of the C. in C..

To this letter I receiv'd.. no answer
but was informed by Dr. Allison,
that the C. in C. had said that two
of the Med. Dept. might go, "that
Man Dr. C. is troubling me again
for a furlough he might have went
when I gave him permission last
Spring" he can not go now—
I wrote the following

interesting to me, Your Ex.y I trust will pardon me, for again calling your attention to a few observations in addition to those which I have suggested in my letter of the 3.d instant, requesting leave of absence

Your Ex.y must be sensible, that my declining the indulgence which you was pleased, to offer me last spring, proceeded from a disposition, as well to comply with your wishes, as to discharge my duty in the Legion; the reason then particularly urged for my being restricted to the period of time mentioned, was the necessity, that was immediatly expected to occur, for the personal attention of the gentlemen of the Medical department, —

When I declined the proffered indulgence, I had the fullest confidence, that the sacrifice which I then made to my own feelings, and interest, (devoted to the public service), would be compensated, by the gratification of my request so soon as the obstacle alluded to was surmounted—

Any additional statement of my pretensions, and the motives which have induced me to be thus urgent on this occasion, as well, as a recapitulation of my repeated, and early sollicitations for this indulgence; would I conceive be too prolix, and perhaps inconsistant with the time, which you can conveniently devote to a subject of this nature; and as the period has at length arrived when the immediate necessity for my personal attention here, is obviated; I must reiterate my request, and sollicit, so soon as convenient, an anſwer to this application —

I have the honor to be,

Your Ex.y's,

Most obedient,

humble,

ſervant,

Jno. F. Carmichael

His Ex.y

Surg.n 4. S. L.

Major Genl. Anty. Wayne

I read this letter to Dr. Allison and Dr. Scott, and expreſsed, a wish to the former, that it might be delivered, but upon ſome reluctance in him Dr. S. offered his ſervices which was accepted —

This letter was delivered by Dr. Scott, who recd. this reply previous to the letters being opened — "he has once obtained leave, but, he received information by that man Dr. Stran which puts humanity entirely out of the question, he shall not go." —

Some days after this Doctrs. Selman, & Strang, took their departure,

Greeneville Nov.r 22nd 94

Sir

On the 3rd and on the 9th inst., I had the honor to addreſs your Ex.y, on the ſubject of leave of abſence, but have not yet been ſo happy in your attention, as to have been gratified with an anſwer; except verbally, in reply to my last letter, previous to the opening of it; "that I had once obtained leave, but that I received certain information by Doctor Strong, which put humanity entirely out of the question, that I ſhould not go."

Dr. Strong has declared, that he brought no ſuch information, by letter or otherwise; and I now pledge myſelf to you, that no other cause than what has been ſtated, influenced my conduct on that occasio

Your Ex.y has obſerved, "that the time for tranſacting my buſineſs (viz attending the ſale cattle) was elapſed"; this objection might have applied to my requeſt on this ſubject twelve months ago; but at preſent my buſineſs wears a different complexion, as will appear by the letter from my mother now in your poſſeſsion

~~[illegible]~~ A few days ſince, your Ex.y was pleased to hint to me, "that I could not yet be favoured," by and by all will be well";

An anſwer ſo indefinite, has produced in me, the most diſagreeable ſtate of ſuſpence, which I truſt will plead an excuſe for once more solliciting, such an answer to this my final request, as will not only relieve the anxiety which I now feel; but enable me to regulate my future conduct so as to prevent material injury to myself and family— Without an intention of calling in question the principle, or utility, which retains me in this country; I take the liberty to remind you, that *others* have been indulged with permission to retire without more extraordinary pretensions, either of business, or duty; from which I am led to believe, however contrary to my inclination, that I am debarred this privilege, from certain representations, and circumstances, unknown to me; motives purely of a personal nature and to which I have not been permitted to plead— Be this as it may a consciousness of my own rectitude prompts me to tell you, that I am ready and willing, at a moment's warning, to appeal to the judgment of an impartial public for the integrity of my intentions and avowal of my innocence—

I have the honor to be,
Your Ex——y's,
Most obedient,
humble,
servant,
Jno. S. Carmichael
Surgeon 4th I. L.

His Exy
Majr. Genl. Atty Kearne

I called upon Doctor Allison the Surgeon Genl. to deliver this letter, but was refused, his reply was, "Dr. Scott delivered the last letter, you had better call upon him, I anſwered, I know he will deliver it, immediatly if I call upon him" — ſome converſation on the ſubject took place in which I told the Doctor that he was afraid to deliver it, but that Dr. S. was not —

Doctor Scott delivered the letter, His Ex.y read it, put it in his pocket but gave no reply —

30th Nov.r 95

Rec.d at one o Clock the following letter —

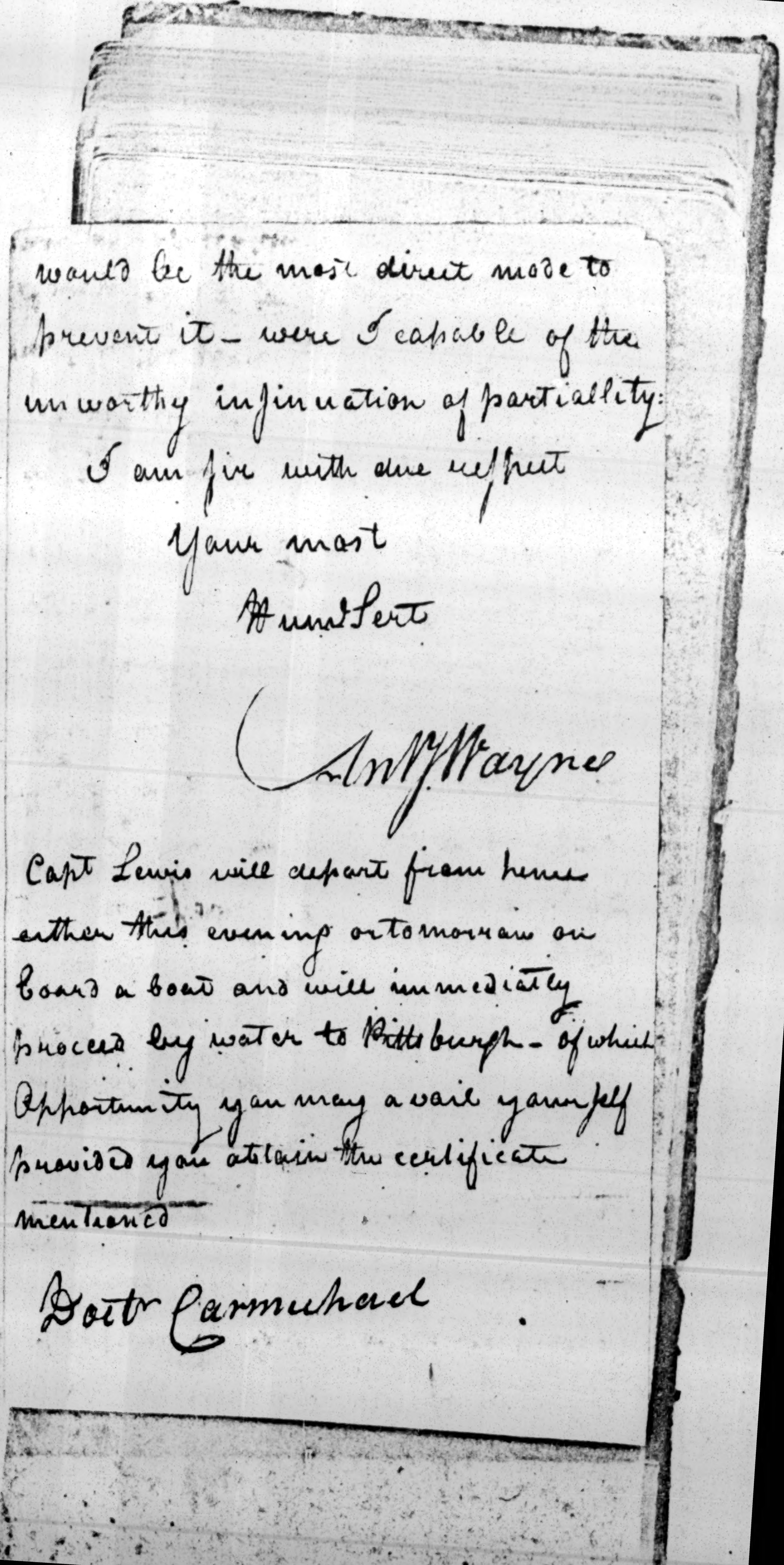
Head Quarters
Greeneville 30th Nov 1795

Sir I have your letter of the 22nd Inſtant now before me — I dont deem it neceſsary to reply - to certain unworthy inſinuations it contains; I ſhall only obſerve, that it was your own unſteady conduct, that prevented you from accepting leave of abſence last february.

On the evening preceding the arrival of Doctor Strong (who was ordered from Fort Washington to this place on purpoſe to relieve you) you applied for leave of abſence, upon principles of tender humanity

Next morning a permit for your leave of abſence for four months was granted, agreeably to your preſsing request — *Humanity* gave place to *caprice* — And you refused to accept the permit ſaying that you would rather wait until fall, you were then informed that probably you could not be ſpared from the army at that ſeaſon, & preſsed to accept of the leave of abſence then offered — which you rejected;

Notwithſtanding this capricious conduct, if you will obtain a certificate from the Surgeon General of the Hoſpital — "that you can now be ſpared without injury to the ſervice, until the first of May next enſuing." I will grant it. not from the manner of application — because that



would be the most direct mode to prevent it – were I capable of the unworthy inſinuation of partiality:

I am ſir with due respect
Your most
Humd Servt

Anty Wayne

Capt Lewis will depart from hence either this evening or tomorrow on board a boat and will immediatly proceed by water to Pittsburgh – of which Opportunity you may avail yourſelf provided you attain the certificate mentioned

Doctr Carmichael

30th Novr.

This evening the following certificate was ſent to Head Qrs., by Doctr. Alliſon the ſurgeon Genl. previous to my ſeeing of it.

Greene Ville 30th Novr. 1795

4th "The ſituation of the Hoſpital at this place is ſuch at preſent, that the preſence of Doctr. Carmichael may be diſpenced with, without material injury to the public" —

R. Alliſon
S. S. U. S. L.

Decr.. 1st.. 1795..

Called at H. Qrs.. but, could not be indulged with an interview with H.s Ex.y.–

2nd.

Was informed by Capt.. DeButts A.D.C. that he was to write several furlough's this afternoon– that I might call in the evening–

Went to Hd. Qrs.. a little after dark. found company at the table drinking wine, was slightly recd.. by the C. in C. and sat down but was not invited to the table or offered any wine– after sitting ten minutes without being–

noticed by any of the company

I retired, paſsing the ſame complimen

3rd

Was informed by Capt. DeButts that the C. in C. thought the certificat, not ſufficient, that he commented on the word material -

I again applied to Dr. Alliſon who gave me this certificate -

Greenville 3rd Dec. 1795

I do not conceive that the public will ſustain any injury by permiting Dr. Carmichael to retire from hence.

R. Alliſon S.S.U.S.L.

4th

At one o clock called at Head Qrs

and received –

Head Quarters

Greene Ville 3rd Decr 1795

Sir In compliance with your request

I hereby grant you leave of absence to

visit your family and friends in the State

of Pennsylvania.

You will please to

render yourself at the Head Quarters of

the Army on or before the 4th day of

May next. * without fail

I am with esteem

Sir, your very humble Sert

Doctor J. F. Carmichael
4th Sub Legion

Anty Wayne

*N.B. the words "without fail". are added. by the Commander in Chief-
at the time of signing—

(Copy)   Greeneville July 22. 1795.

I dined at the Commander in Chiefs table when the following converſation past—

Viz. The Commander in Chief asked Dr. Carmichael, "if there was any man in the 4th. Sub Legion who had the ſmall pox.? he obſerved that every advantage would be taken by ſpies and enemies who were among us". Dr. C—l. anſwered, "there was a man discribed to him, in this mornings report, who had lately had the ſmall pox— The Commander in Chief asked what he meant by lately?— to which the Doctor anſwered, he had not ſeen the man, but had ordered him immediately before him— the question was again repeated, what he meant by lately, the Doctor's anſwer was, he ſuppoſed the man to have come on with ſome of the last detachments he was then asked what detachments:

the anſwer was, with capt. Sparks or Lt. Polhemus— His Ex.y continued to obſer ſomething about poiſoning the minds of the ſavages, "that they were told by these fellows", that the ſmall pox would be ſent among them, that it would be brought in their clothes if no other way—.

His Ex.y then ordered the man to be brought before him and ſaid if it was ſo he ſhould depart in one hour and the Dr. might prepare himſelf to accompany him— after the Doctor had departed, he obſerved before the company "that it was the Doctor he meant to punish—

R. Webſter Lieut.
4th Sub Legion.

The above depoſition was made before
Lt. Campbell Smith Judge Mar.l & Ad.t Gen
L.

(extracts from Lt. Demlers depoſition)

"He dined at the C. in Chiefs table where the converſation happening to turn on the ſmall pox, a Mr. Williams interpreter to the Wyandots, who was preſent obſerved that he had been very much alarmed that morning at Dr. Carmichael's quarters, when a ſergeant came and reported ſomething about a man and mentioned the ſmall pox."

"Genl. Wayne ordered the Doctor to be ſent for — The Doctor attended — and was asked by the C. in C. if there was a man in the 4. S. L. who had the ſmall pox &c &c. the Doctor anſwered "that morning the ſergeant of Captn. Gibſons compy. had reported to him, that there was a man in the company very unwell, who had *lately* had the ſmall pox — The Genl. immediately interrupted the Dr. with the queſtion, what do you mean by *lately*?"

&c — — — — as in the former Dep.

62

"The Genl. ordered the Dr. to go and examin the man immediately adding that if he had the ſmall pox he and the Dr. ſhould immediately depart from Greene

"The Doctor after ſome time returned and reported, that the man had no ſymptom of the ſmall pox about him but had taken cold." "upon which the Genl. ordered him peremptorily to depart with the ſick man in one hour for Fort Jefferſon."

(Sergt. Jones's deposition)

"On the morning of the 22nd July last, I as orderly Sergt. of capt. Gibsons compy. attended with the ſick report, upon Dr. Carmichael Surgn. &c."

"One of the ſick named in the report, not attending with the others, the Dr. asked me where he was? and what ailed him? I told him he was a new recruit from Fort Pitt, who had a bad cold, and had lately been ſick with the ſmall pox - The Dr. then told me to ſend him up that he might examin him, I went in ſearch of him but could not find hi "in the afternoon he was ordered from camp.-

"Mr. J. Williams was present at the time of the report (as above) and got up to go away the Dr. asked him if he would not sit longer he said some thing which I did not hear and went away. no other conversation passed at this time, the sergeant had not complained of the small pox but of a bad cold, this was the first time that he had been reported in the company.."

Receivd of Jno Q Cammel
4 Gallons. 28 Jan 1801.
Richard L Brash

The attorney General has the honour of Stating his opinion upon the question propounded to him by the Secy of War, viz, Whether the State of New York has a right to purchase from the Six Nations or any of them the lands claimed by those nations and ſituate within the acknowledged boundaries of that State, without the intervention of the general government.

By the Conſtitution of the United States, Congreſs has power to regulate commerce with the Indian Tribes, and by the act of 1 March 1793, it is expreſsly enacted, That no purchase or grant of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indians or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity in Law or equity, unleſs the ſame be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Conſtitution, that it shall be a misdemeanor in any person not employed under the authority of the United States in negotiating such Treaty or convention directly or indirectly to treat with any such Indians, nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed &c.

The language of this act is too express to admit of any doubt upon the question unless there be something in the circumstances of the case under consideration to take it out of the general prohibition of the law —

Nothing of this kind appears on the documents submitted to the attorney General — It is true, that by treaties made by the State of New York with the Oneidas, Onondagas and Cayugas, previous to the present Constitution of the United States, those nations ceded all their lands to the people of New York, but reserved to themselves and their posterity forever (for their own use & cultivation, but not to be sold, leased or in any other manner disposed of to others,) certain tracts of their said lands, with the free right of hunting & fishing &c.— So far therefore as respects the lands thus reserved the treaties do not operate further than to ſecure to the State of New York the right of preemption: but ſubject to this right they are ſtill the lands of those nations, and their claims to them, it is conceived cannot be extinguished but by a treaty holden under the authority of the United States, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of Congreſs. —

June 16 — 1795

Sir/ June 16 – 1795 —

I do myself the honor to transmit to you my opinion on the questions stated in your letter of the 13 instant — and am

with great respect & esteem

Your most obt Servt —

Signd/ Wm Bradford

The Secy. of War

Extract of a letter from Major General Anthony Wayne to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quarters, Greenville, 9th August, 1795.

It is with infinite pleasure I now inform you, that a treaty of peace between the United States of America and all the late hostile tribes of Indians northwest of the Ohio, was unanimously and voluntarily agreed to, and cheerfully signed, by all the sachems and war chiefs of the respective nations, on the 3d, and exchanged on the 7th instant.

Minutes of a Treaty with the tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel River, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, begun at Greenville, on the 16*th day of June, and ended on the* 10*th day of August,* 1795.

A considerable number of Delawares, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, and Eel River Indians, having arrived at Greenville since the beginning of June, General Wayne caused them to be assembled together on Tuesday, the 16th, and, for the first time, met them in general council. They were presented with and smoked the calumet of peace; after which the General arose, and addressed them as follows:

I take you all by the hand as brothers, assembled for the good work of peace. I thank the Great Spirit for this glorious sun, (who appears to rejoice at our meeting) and for permitting so many of us to assemble here this day, the first of that moon appointed for holding the intended treaty. The Great Spirit has favored us with a clear sky and a refreshing breeze for the happy occasion.

I have cleared this ground of all brush and rubbish, and opened roads to the east, to the west, to the north, and to the south, that all nations may come in safety and ease to meet me. The ground on which this council house stands is unstained with blood, and is as pure as the heart of General Washington, the great chief of America, and of his great council—as pure as my heart—which now wishes for nothing so much as peace and brotherly love.

I have this day kindled the council fire of the United States: we will now cover it up, and keep it alive, until the remainder of the different tribes assemble, and form a full meeting and representation.

I now deliver to each tribe present a string of white wampum, to serve as records of the friendship that is this day commenced between us. [Wampum delivered.]

The heavens are bright, the roads are open; we will rest in peace and love, and wait the arrival of our brothers. In the interim, we will have a little drink, to wash the dust out of our throats. We will, on this happy occasion, be merry, without, however, passing the bounds of temperance and sobriety.

Te-ta-boksh-ke, King of the Delawares, rose, and spoke as follows:

Our meeting this day affords me infinite pleasure. I thank the Great Spirit, and I thank you, for bestowing on us so great a happiness. All my people shall be informed of, and will rejoice in, the commencement of our friendship, which, I hope, will never end. [A white string of wampum.]

The fire was raked up, and the council adjourned.

June 17.

Forty Pattawatamies arrived, and had audience.

The New Corn, one of their chiefs, addressing the General, said:

I have come here on the good work of peace; no other motive could have induced me to undertake so long a journey as I have now performed, in my advanced age and infirm state of health. I come from lake Michigan. I hope, after our treaty, you will exchange our old medals, and supply us with General Washington's. My young men will no longer listen to the former; they wish for the latter. They have thrown off the British, and henceforth will view the Americans as their only true friends. We come with a good heart, and hope you will supply us with provision.

The General replied:

I give you all a hearty welcome. I am particularly pleased with the presence of so venerable a man as New Corn. You, young warriors, will, I am persuaded, pay the highest respect to the counsels of this aged chief. Your friend, the Sun, (a Pattawatamy chief) will tell you, that yesterday we kindled the council fire; that the roads are all clear, and that we only wait the arrival of the other expected chiefs, to begin the good work. You must be fatigued. I will not detain you at present. You will be supplied with provision, and some drink to refresh you, and to make your hearts glad.

June 21.

Buck-on-ge-he-las, with a party of Delawares, and Asi-me-the, with a party of Pattawatamies, arrived, and was received in the council-house.

Te-ta-boksh-ke, the Delaware king, for the former party, addressed the General as follows:

BROTHER, LISTEN! We are here met, by permission of the Great Spirit. Our forefathers used soft cloths to dry up their tears: we use this, (wampum) and hope by its influence to do away all past misfortunes. We have now opened our eyes and ears, and hope to settle all differences. [A white string.]

A-si-me-the, a Pattawatamy chief, spoke as follows:

I have nothing to observe; our grandfathers, the Delawares, have said what is necessary. Excuse my not presenting you with wampums. Why should we, elder brother, be of a different opinion with our grandfathers, the Delawares? The Great Spirit has been equally kind to us in this meeting. You see us all here. You sent for us. The remainder of us are dead, or incapable of coming to see you. In compliance with your requisition for the surrender of prisoners, and as a proof of our sincere wishes for peace, I now present you two—all in our possession.

The General arose, and spoke thus:

BROTHERS: I take you all by the hand, and welcome you to Greenville. The great council fire has already been kindled, and the calumet of peace has been smoked by the different nations already here. This old chief (Te-ta-boksh-ke) has been witness to and joined in this solemn act, in the presence of the Great Spirit. We have raked up the fire until the chiefs generally assemble. Last night I had accounts from the Wyandots of Sandusky and Detroit, and all the Indians in that quarter. This day they rise upon their feet, to come and join in council with us; the roads being all clear, they will arrive, without difficulty, in ten days. We will then add fresh wood to our fire, whose pure flame shall be seen from the rising to the setting sun. We will postpone entering on business until that period. In the mean time, I will give you, my brothers, what will make your hearts glad. I have already given wampum to all the tribes present: I now present you with a little more, to evince that my mind and heart are always the same. [Wampum.]

June 23.

Le Gris, the Little Turtle, and seventeen Miamies, arrived, and were presented.

Le Gris merely observed, that he was very happy to see the General; that he had nothing particular to say at this time; he wished to encamp, and prepare for bad weather; and added, that the Miamies were united with him in friendly sentiments and wishes for peace.

The General spoke thus to them:

I feel much satisfaction in taking you all by the hand; my pleasure is equally great with yours in this interview The council fire was kindled in this house on the first day of this moon; we covered it up, and have preserved it clear, waiting for your arrival and the appearance of our brothers the Wyandots, Shawanese, and a part of the Five

Nations, among us; they are now three days on their way hither. I will not now detain you; you must require rest, and I will order you to be provided with proper refreshments. This belt testifies the sincerity of the welcome with which I receive you. [A belt.]

June 25.

The Indian chiefs present were assembled. The General thus addressed them:

Brothers: I take you all by the hand. I have invited you to this meeting to inform you of some measures I have taken for your convenience. I now give you up my exterior redoubts, to accommodate the different nations with council houses; my people are called in from them, and you will allot them amongst you, as you may think proper. I take this opportunity to make you acquainted with some customs which we observe: Upon firing our evening gun, all our men repair to their quarters; I wish your people to act in the same manner; I am persuaded you will perceive the propriety of this measure. If you find any of my foolish young men troubling your camps after that signal, I would thank you to tie them, and send them to me. I wish to preserve good order and harmony.

I will now explain, what yesterday might have had a strange appearance.

It is a standing rule, in all our armies, upon any alarm or accident whatever, for our warriors to repair instantly to their posts. I mention this to you, to prevent, for the future, any misapprehensions. It is by my invitation you are here, and I stand pledged for your safety and security. It is also our practice to parade our men, morning and evening, and call every man by his name. An accident occurred yesterday, in the explosion of some of our fireworks; it will have no other effect than to delay, for a few days, the exhibition intended for the 4th of July, the anniversary of the independence of America. I have nothing further to mention to you at this time; I called you together, merely to acquaint you with these things, to repeat my sentiments of care and regard for you, and to assure you again, that you may rest as easy, and are as safe here, as if you were in your own villages.

The council fire remains covered, until the arrival of the rest of our brothers. General Washington and his great council have sent you large presents, whose arrival I expect about the same time. Your friends (Onas) the Quakers, have also sent you a message, and some small presents, as a token of their regard for you.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish (or Bad-bird) a Chipewa chief, arose and said—

Elder Brother:

I thank you, in the name of all the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, for what you have this day told us; it is all very right and good.

The Delawares signified their concurrence in opinion with their grand children, the Chippewas, &c.

The General rose and said—

I have never yet, in a public capacity, told a lie. You will not be deceived, by placing the utmost confidence in what I shall tell you. I again repeat, that your own towns and villages could not afford you greater liberty, safety, and security, than you will enjoy, whilst you choose to remain with me.

Meeting adjourned.

June 26.—Thirty-four Chippewas and Pattawatamies arrived.

Michi-mang, a Pattawatamy, briefly observed—

That, as soon as they heard his (the General's) words, they rose to come and see him; that they had no old chiefs, or they would have come forward on this great occasion—they were all dead; that they came in expectation of being supplied with provisions, to refresh them after their fatigues.

June 30.—The chiefs were assembled, at their own request.

Le Gris, chief of the Miamies, addressed the General as follows:

Brother:

I have only come this day to see you; the other chiefs present have no other object than that pleasure. I hope every thing, hitherto, appears well to you; I now express our perfect satisfaction. Our young warriors are glad to meet and see yours, and I hope no suspicions have existence with either. You have told us, we should share your provisions whilst we stayed with you, and in consequence, depend upon receiving it; as you have promised, and do give us these things, we now visit you with real pleasure. The chiefs present are happy in the belief of their perfect safety; and I am persuaded, the other chiefs, when they arrive, will be equally satisfied of their situation. When brothers meet, they always experience pleasure. As it is a cool day, we would hope you would give us a little drink; you promised to treat us well, and we expect to be treated as warriors; we wish you to give your brothers a glass of wine. I hope you are pleased with this visit of your brothers. You have some things of which we have not yet had any; we would like some mutton and pork, occasionally.

The New Corn, a Pattawatamy chief, rose and said—

I agree perfectly in sentiment with my brother, Le Gris. I hope you will comply with his request; our hearts are sorry and afflicted, at seeing the graves of our brothers, who died here last winter.

The Sun, a Pattawatimy chief, rose and said—

When I came to your house, you told me I should have what I wanted. We get but a small allowance; we eat it in the morning, and are hungry at night. The days are long; we have nothing to do; we become weary, and wish for home.

The General answered thus:

I am pleased to see you all here, and happy to find you think yourselves secure in this camp; I wish you to think yourselves perfectly at home. The chiefs on their way, I am persuaded, will also think themselves safe when they arrive; they are now ten days on their journey towards us, and we may with certainty expect them. I have received a speech from their nations to this effect. Blue Jacket comes by the Miami villages; the others may, perhaps, arrive by a different route. You say, that when you came forward, I promised you plenty; it is my wish and intention you should have sufficient. The *Sun*, alone, complains of scarcity. I wish you to consult generally, and let me know if you really do not receive enough. Pork, we have none; the few sheep we have, are for the comfort of our sick, and occasionally for our officers; your sick shall, most cheerfully, share with mine; and I will, with pleasure, participate with your chiefs. The *New Corn* has oberved, that your hearts were troubled for the loss of your brothers, who died here last winter; grief is unavailing, and ought not to be indulged. I will give the chiefs, of each nation present, a sheep for their use, and some drink for them and their people, this afternoon, to make their hearts glad, and to dry up their tears; at present, we will have a glass of wine together. I wish to see you all happy and contented.

Council adjourned.

July 3.—The chiefs of the different nations present were assembled.

The General addressed them as follows:

Brothers:

I take you all by the hand, with that strong hold with which brothers ought to salute each other. To-morrow will be the anniversary of the day which gave peace, happiness, and independence, to America; to-morrow, all the people of the Fifteen Fires, with shouts of joy, and peals of artillery, will celebrate the period which gave them freedom. Nineteen times have the United States, already, hailed the return of that auspicious morn; to-morrow, we shall, for the twentieth time, salute the annual return of this happy day, rendered still more dear by the brotherly union of the American and red people; to-morrow, all the people within these lines will rejoice; you, my brothers, shall also rejoice, in your respective encampments. I called you together to explain these matters to you; do not, therefore, be alarmed at the report of our big guns; they will do no harm; they will be the harbingers of peace and gladness, and their roar will ascend into the heavens. The flag of the United States, and the colors of this legion, shall be given to the wind, to be fanned by its gentlest breeze, in honor of the birth-day of American freedom. I will now shew you our colors, that you may know them to-morrow; formerly, they were displayed as ensigns of war and battle; now, they will be exhibited as emblems of peace and happiness. This Eagle, which you now see, holds close his bunch of arrows, whilst he seems to stretch forth, as a more valuable offering, the inestimable branch of peace; the Great Spirit seems disposed to incline us all, to repose, for the future, under its grateful shade, and wisely enjoy the blessings which attend it.

Mash-i-pi-nach-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, arose, and spoke as follows:

ELDER BROTHER:

I have heard your words, and have received great pleasure from them. I never make long speeches; what I have to say, I say in a few words. Look at your warriors around you, and view ours. Does it not give you pleasure to see us all met together in brotherly love?

ELDER BROTHER: You may believe what I say, and what I am going to say. As we are here on good business, our hearts must dictate what our tongues express. The Great Spirit knows when we speak truth, and punishes falsehood. As you have told us we are to rejoice, I have a favor to ask of you, compliance with which will prepare our hearts for the occasion. We would wish to rescue from death two of your young warriors, whom we brought in to you, and whom we hear are to die. I entreat you, in the name of all present, to spare their lives, and pray you to indulge us in this request. [A white and blue string.]

Te-ta-boksh-ke, king of the Delawares, thus spoke:

ELDER BROTHER:

I thank you for having kindly explained to us what will take place to-morrow. Our young men shall all be informed of it. We thank you for your attention to us. We will sincerely rejoice on the happy occasion.

The General replied—

BROTHERS:

I have heard your words, and will answer you presently. As I never speak without deliberation, you may depend on what I say.

BROTHERS: I have considered your request respecting the two warriors condemned to die. I will now answer you. The two men condemned to death are not those whom you brought to me, but two very bad men, from another quarter. I desired this good man (Doctor Jones) to prepare the minds of these men for the awful change they are about to experience. We put no men to death without giving them time to repent, and to whiten their hearts. The lives of the two men whom you brought in, (although very culpable) are now granted to your humane entreaties. That you may all remember that, to-morrow, and every anniversary of it, the Americans rejoice, I now present each nation with a white string of wampum. We will now retire, and hope that to-morrow's dawn may be propitious to the happy occasion. [Wampum.]

July 4.—A-goosh-a-way, and twenty-three Ottawas, from the vicinity of Detroit, arrived, and had audience.

The General addressed them:

BROTHERS:

I take you all by the hand. I am happy to see you. You must be hungry and dry. I will order you refreshments to make your hearts glad. The hearts of your brothers are also made glad this day. I will no longer detain you from taking that repose of which you seem to stand in so much need. I deliver this string as a proof of my happiness in seeing you. [A white string.]

A-goosh-a-way spoke as follows:

BROTHER:

Those nations who are now represented at this meeting, are probably all you may reasonably expect; as for the Shawanese and Wyandots of Detroit, I do not believe they will come. I frequently told them they ought to advance without hesitation, but they still continue irresolute, and hover round their enemies, the British. I cannot discover the motives which actuate the Wyandots. The Six Nations sent two letters, prevailing on me to wait their junction; but finding they delayed, and suspecting their sincerity, I came away without waiting long for them.

July 9.—In Council: Present the chiefs of the Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miami, and Wabash tribes.

The General arose and addressed them as follows:

YOUNGER BROTHERS:

I take you all by the hand, and welcome you to this council fire. Viewing the number of nations who, last winter, signed the preliminary articles, I perceive all are present except the Wyandots of Sandusky and Shawanese. It is now twenty-five days since the council fire was kindled at this place; it has continued to burn bright, and it has happily dissipated the clouds which have hung over the people of Sandusky. They now see that the sky is clear and serene, that the roads are open, and free of thorns. Four runners arrived from them last evening, to announce to me the near approach of all the chiefs of the Wyandots and others of Sandusky. The intelligence which these messengers have brought me, is this: that the dark cloud which enveloped the Shawanese in the neighborhood of the British post, (for that, my brothers, is a very cloudy place) has also been dispelled; that they have at length awoke from their intoxicated slumber, and are now on their feet, coming to this place. They and the Wyandots, &c. of Sandusky, may be expected to arrive here in the course of three days.

The question then is, shall we now name the day upon which to begin the great and good work, or, shall we wait the arrival of those chiefs, and have their united voice on the subject?

This is all I shall propose at present, until I hear your respective opinions.

The Little Turtle made some remarks on the General's speech, to the other chiefs, and gave them some reasons why the fixing of the day should be postponed, when

A-goosh-a-way, an Ottawa chief, arose and said,

ELDER BROTHER:

I am much obliged to you for requiring our opinions on this matter. 'Tis true, as the Little Turtle has observed to us, that we have been here a long time waiting, but it will be best to remain contented a few days longer, that we may begin the good work all together. I now present you our pipe, and hope that you and your warriors will smoke it.

ELDER BROTHER: You see that all your chiefs, as well as ours, have smoked out of this calumet of peace, and the Great Spirit is well pleased to see it. The calumet does not now speak; it remains silent until the arrival of our brothers, who are on their way.

The General arose and said:

YOUNGER BROTHERS:

Twenty-five days ago the calumet of peace of the Fifteen Fires of the United States was smoked in this house; it did not then speak; and it yet remains silent. I am pleased to hear you all concur in opinion with the Little Turtle, that we should wait the arrival of our brothers, the Wyandots and Shawanese. I therefore propose that we shall meet again at this place on Monday next. [A white string to each nation present.]

Council adjourned to Monday the 13th.

MONDAY, *July* 13.

At the request of the Wyandot chiefs (who arrived on the 12th) and others, the meeting proposed for this day is postponed until Wednesday, the 15th; some necessary regulations among them not having been decided upon.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 15.

In Council, agreeable to adjournment: Present the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miamies, and Wabash tribes.

The Council opened with swearing in the interpreters; after which, the General addressed the Indians thus:

YOUNGER BROTHERS:

These interpreters whom you have now seen sworn, have called the Great Spirit to witness, that they will faithfully interpret all the speeches made by me to you, and by you to me; and the Great Spirit will punish them severely hereafter, if they do not religiously fulfil their sacred promise.

This is the calumet of peace of the Fifteen Fires of the United States of America: I shall first present it to the *soldier* (Wabash tribe) who first took us by the hand, as I do not yet know which nation among you is in future to have the precedence; the next were the Wyandots, who came forward last fall early; the next were the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies and Sauckeys; and the next were the Delawares.

YOUNGER BROTHERS: All the chiefs and warriors of the different nations present, I now take you all by the hand. It was my wish to have waited for the arrival of the Shawanese, Wyandots of Detroit, and some Chippewas, who I learn are on their way; but as it is the desire of the chiefs present to commence the business generally, I will now shew them by what authority I hold this treaty.

Treaties made by all nations on this earth ought to be held sacred and binding between the contracting parties; hence it is the practice to commission certain persons with powers to make and conclude stipulated articles of treaties accordingly. These books contain treaties which have been held with all the Indian nations in North America, and shew what has been said and done at each, without the smallest alteration. In the first place, this is a commission appointing me Commander-in-chief of the American legion, presented to me by General Washington, and the Fifteen Fires, three years since. On the 4th day of April, 1794, I received a commission from the same authority, for settling a peace with all the tribes of Indians, northwest of the Ohio. I will now read another commission, given me on the 15th day of April last. [Here the General read the renewal of his powers as commissioner to treat with the Indians.]

Having thus produced my authority, given me by General Washington, and the Fifteen Fires, I will now proceed to review the preliminary articles which we mutually entered into and exchanged during the past winter.

YOUNGER BROTHERS: Open your ears, and listen to the question asked me by the Wyandots of Sandusky, on the 26th September last: This was the voice of the Wyandots and other tribes of Sandusky:

"BROTHER: Bring forth from the bottom of your heart your sentiments, respecting making a definitive treaty of peace, and upon what terms. We shall deliver our prayers daily to the Great Spirit above, our maker, that he wil open your heart and sentiments to us." This was a strong and serious question, upon which the happiness of the United States and the Indian nations mutually depended. The answer made to that question required some explanations, which are tedious, and do not seem at present necessary to repeat; but I will read that part which explains the principles upon which a peace could take place.

"BROTHER: You desired me to bring forth, from the bottom of my heart, my sentiments respecting a peace, and upon what terms it could be obtained.

"BROTHER: I now call upon you to exert your utmost powers of attention, and listen to what I shall say to you. It is now near six years since the chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and Sac nations concluded a treaty at the mouth of the Muskingum, with Governor St. Clair, for removing all causes of controversy, and settling the boundaries between them and the United States. That treaty appeared to be founded upon principles of equity and justice, and to be perfectly satisfactory to all parties at that time: I therefore propose that treaty, as a foundation for a lasting treaty of peace between the United States and all your nations of Indians. Should you have any well grounded objections to these principles and to this proposition, come forward and speak your minds freely, and rest assured of a sincere welcome and safe conduct in coming hither, and in returning to your homes, from your friend and brother, Anthony Wayne," &c.

This was my answer to the Wyandots; they are here present, and can testify the truth of it. In consequence of this answer, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Sauckeys, Miamies, Delawares, and Shawanese, came forward and signed these preliminary articles, of which you have all, respectively, copies. Having now shown you, that I stand here in the place of General Washington, and represent the Fifteen Fires of America; and having shown you the manner in which this happy meeting came about, by an application, first from the Wyandots, whose good example was followed by the other nations, I shall forbear to say any more, as the day is far spent, but to request you to consider what I have said.

BROTHERS: I wish you all clearly to understand that we have progressed so far in the good work, as to explain those preliminary steps. I would advise you to appropriate two or three days to revolve, coolly and attentively, these matters, and those which will naturally follow them. I take you all by the hand. We will now rake up the fire; and, as we have talked a long time, we must be dry, and have a little drink.

Council adjourned, to meet on the 18th.

SATURDAY, *July* 18.

In Council: Present as before.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, addressed the General as follows:

BROTHER: We have heard and considered what you have said to us. You have shown, and we have seen, your powers to treat with us. I came here for the purpose of hearing you. I suppose it to be your wish that peace should take place, throughout the world. When we hear you say so, we will be prepared to answer you. You have told me that the present treaty should be founded upon that of Muskingum. I beg leave to observe to you, that that treaty was effected altogether by the Six Nations, who seduced some of our young men to attend it, together with a few of the Chippewas, Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Pattawatamies. I beg leave to tell you, that I am entirely ignorant of what was done at that treaty. I hope those who held it may give you their opinion, whether or not it was agreeable to them.

The Sun, a Pattawatamy chief, arose and said:

BROTHER: The Master of Life had pity on me, when he permitted me to come and take you first by the hand. With the same hand and heart I then possessed, I now salute you. When I gave you my hand, you said, "I thank you, and am glad to take your hand, Pattawatamy:" and you thanked the other Indians also, and told them you had opened a road for them to come and see you. When I got this belt from the Americans, they told me the roads were open and clear, and that no obstruction should prevent our coming to see you. I was happy when you gave me the road, [a belt] and so are we all: for we have all travelled it. I hope it will remain free of bushes and thorns as long as Americans and Indians live. You, yourself, have told me it should be so; and that this, (meaning the olive branch, held by the eagle) was a leaf of that great tree, under whose shade we, and all our posterity, should repose in safety and happiness.

Elder Brother: We have followed the road you gave us in safety. I now present it to your view as your gift. [Presenting a road belt, with the eagle of the United States attached.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, a chief of the Chippewas, arose and said:

Brothers of the different nations present, listen to what our elder brother tells us, with attention; I am satisfied it is the truth: listen to me also.

Elder Brother: Last winter, I heard your word, when you stretched your hands to us, and asked us to come and see you. I never heard before, what the Sun has been observing; when I heard what you said last winter, I took you by the hand; and now, when I returned, I found your gates open to receive me, and that you told me truth. I was deputed by the chiefs of my nation to hear your words, and am happy that they now are convinced of the truth of them. You now also find the truth of my words: that I then came only to carry back your words: and the other chiefs would come to see you. You now see them present, the representatives of their nations: here are the chiefs of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies. We three are faithful allies, and one of us speaks for the whole, when in council. The words you spoke last winter are fresh on my memory. I know nothing of the treaty in question, which took place at Muskingum: the people who made it are present, and will be able to speak to it. My remote situation on Lake Michigan prevented me from being acquainted with it.

Tarke (or Crane) chief of the Wyandots, arose and said:

Brothers of all nations present, listen!

Elder Brother: I dont think it proper to select any particular nation to speak for the whole. You have kindled the council fire. I wish you to determine what nation shall speak, and appoint a day when we shall all be collected, and when those who are on their way shall have joined us.

The General rose, and said:

Brothers: I have paid very great attention to what has been observed by the Miamies, Pattawatamies, Chippewas, and Wyandots; and the day after to-morrow, I will endeavor to fully explain the treaty of Muskingum, of which so many plead ignorance. I will bring to the recollection of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and Sac nations, what they did at that treaty, and show them and you, their names who witness it. There are *some* Chippewas approaching, who, perhaps, were at that treaty, and when I look around me, I imagine I see some faces who were present at it. This road (alluding to the *Sun's* road belt) is the true road. I have a branch similar to this, at my breast. I know them to be of the same tree, and of equal value. This is all I shall say at present. I thank the Great Spirit for assembling so many of us together on this good work, and I hope we will have all things perfectly understood and explained, to our mutual satisfaction, before we part.

Council adjourned, to meet on the 20th.

In the evening of this day, (18th) Blue Jacket, and thirteen Shawanese, and Masass with twenty Chippewas, arrived, and were received in the council house.

Masass spoke as follows: I am very happy to be here this day; I was at the treaty of Muskingum, and have it now in my hand to show it you. Nothing but my having it in my possession could have brought me here at this time; for I came voluntarily and unasked. We should have come in greater numbers, but for Brandt's endeavors to prevent us. The Wyandots and Six Nations are counselling. I do not know what may be the result of their conference. I am happy to find so many of my brothers with you. I hope, for the future, they will walk in the right way, and be sincere in their engagements. I again repeat my knowledge of the treaty of Muskingum; as far as I undertand it, I have been faithful to it. I have brought these Frenchmen with me, that I may be well acquainted with every thing that shall take place. This is all I have to say at present, having travelled far. I am fatigued, require refreshment.—[A white string.]

Blue Jacket spoke as follows:

Brother: When I came here last winter, I did not mean to deceive you; what I promised you, I did intend to perform. My wish to conclude a firm peace with you, being sincere, my uneasiness has been great, that my people have not come forward so soon as you would wish, or might expect; but you must not be discouraged by these unfavorable appearances. Some of our chiefs and warriors are here; more will arrive in a few days. You must not, however, expect to see a great number; yet, notwithstanding, our nation will be well represented. Our hearts are open, and void of deceit.

The General spoke as follows:

Brother the Chippewa: I am happy to see you and your people. The open and generous manner in which you have acknowledged being present at, and acquainted with, the treaty at Muskingum, displays an honest, open, and manly heart. I therefore take you by the hand, with the warmth and friendship of a brother. I know you have come a great way; provision shall be furnished you and your people, to appease your hunger; and you shall have some liquor, also, to quench your thirst, and to enable you to rejoice with your friends and brothers present.

Brother the Shawanee: I am well convinced of the integrity of your heart, and that your exertions have not been wanting to bring hither a full representation of your nation, at an earlier hour. I therefore bid you, and my friends with you, a sincere welcome.

19*th July.*—Blue Jacket, a Shawanee chief, in private conference with the General, spoke as follows:

Brother and Ally: It is a long time since I left you. I believe it is about five months; many things have occured since that time, which, if you please, I will inform you of, as, perhaps, you may be unacquainted with them. I visited the British, and was kindly received at their garrison, on the Miami. I was asked for news; I had none for them, except that of my kind reception from you. A Mr. Magdalen wrote from thence to Detroit, that he had taken off my blue coat, which I had received from the Americans, and broke my gun, which he also falsely said was presented to me by General Wayne. I did not rest until I exposed this man, and refuted his assertions. I informed all the Indians of my full persuasion of the truth of the kind and benevolent intentions you expressed to me, and that they, in due time, would be convinced of the goodness of your motives. Mr. McKee invited me to his house, and told me he was very sory to find I had acted with such little regard for my people; that he ascribed my strange conduct to the instigations of some evil spirit, who had led me astray from the plain good road, and put me in the path which led towards the Americans. "The commission you received from Johnston," said he, "was not given you to carry to the Americans. I am grieved to find that you have taken it to them. It was with much regret I learned that you had deserted your friends, who always caressed you, and treated you as a great man. You have deranged, by your imprudent conduct, all our plans for protecting the Indians, and keeping them with us. They have always looked up to you for advice and direction in war, and you have now broke the strong ties which held them all together, under your and our direction. You must now be viewed as the enemy of your people, and the other Indians whom you are seducing into the snares the Americans have formed for their ruin; and the massacre and destruction of these people by the Americans must be laid to your charge."

Brother: I am very happy, that, notwithstanding all the difficulties and obstructions I had to encounter from my relations and others at Detroit, I have succeeded so far, in bringing my people to you at this time. I expect intelligence this day of the approach of more of them. I have briefly acquainted you with these things. I repeat my assurances of the sincerity of my sentiments and resolution, to be, for the future, a steady friend to the United States.

Monday, *July* 20.

In Council: Present as before, with the addition of the Shawanese and Chippewas, who arrived on the evening of the 18th.

The General arose, and spoke as follows:

Brothers: all the nations present: I take you by the hand; when we were last in council, two days since, the Little Turtle observed, "We came with an intention to hear you; we expect your wish is for peace with all the world; we would be glad to hear your sentiments upon the subject." I did hope and expect, that every man among you would be perfectly acquainted with my sentiments on this subject, as I have, for a long time past, taken pains to diffuse them throughout your nations. I will read you a message which I sent amongst you by Mr. Miller, now present, on the 13th of August last, and which, I am persuaded, from the best authority, had been fully explained to, and perfectly understood by, your chiefs and warriors.

[Here the General read his message to the hostile Indians, of the 13th August, 1794.]

I likewise told you that the ears and heart of the President, General Washington, were ever open to the voice of peace; and that he had instructed me, his principal warrior, to listen to that welcome voice, from whatever quarter it might come, provided it came from proper authority, and from the heart.

Six moons since, the *Crane*, (Wyandots) and a number of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Sacs, came here, in consequence of this invitation. They were also acccompanied by the Miamies. I received them with great pleasure, and informed them that I thanked the Great Spirit for opening their eyes to see, and their ears to hear, the happy dawn of peace. I told them that peace was like that glorious sun which diffused joy, health, and happiness, to all the nations of this earth, who had wisdom to embrace it, and that I, therefore, in behalf and in the name of the President of the United States of America, took them all by the hand, with that strong hold of friendship, which time could never break.

These have been the sentiments of my heart with regard to peace, and I think may be considered as a full answer to the wishes expressed by the Little Turtle. To prove that my sentiments are still the same, I present to Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, and to the Little Turtle, these strings of wampum, which are not purer or whiter than the heart that gives them. These will be considered as presented to the whole, for the same purpose. [White wampum to the Chippewas and Miamies.]

The Little Turtle, observes: "You have informed us that the treaty of Muskingum shall be the foundation upon which the present treaty shall be founded. That treaty was held by the Six Nations, and by a few young men of the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pattawatamies. We Miamies and Wabash tribes are totally unacquainted with it." And Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish has also remarked, that the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, know nothing of that treaty; it had never reached as far as Michilimackinac.

Younger Brothers: In order to refresh your memories, and to bring every article of that treaty fully to your recollection, I will now read and explain it to you. These are the articles of that treaty, made more than six years ago, between the United States of America and the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and Sauckeys. [Here was read and explained the treaty of fort Harmar, held in 1789.]

Younger Brothers: You have now heard the treaty of Muskingum read and explained to you. It has been for more than six years well understood by many of the chiefs, now present, of those nations who concluded it. And I am persuaded that those who were present, and those who signed it, will have candor sufficient, when they hear their names called over, to acknowledge it as their act and deed, as *Masass* has freely and sincerely done, the day before yesterday, by which he proved himself to be possessed of a manly, undisguised heart.

Younger Brothers: I have now fully explained to you the treaty of fort McIntosh, which was concluded ten years ago; and the treaty of Muskingum, which took place six years since; the boundaries agreed on by the former, are the same that are stipulated by the latter. I have also pointed out a number of chiefs, in this house, who were present at, and signed, those treaties. As I have refreshed their memories in this manner, and read them a few passages of their own speeches and proceedings on those occasions, it is probable they will be able to inform you of every thing relating thereto, and give you full satisfaction on the subject.

I have no more to say at present. I wish you to consider well what I have said to you, that we may be enabled to form a treaty that shall continue unbroken as long as the woods grow and waters run. Think seriously on the great business before you. Consult among yourselves; and, when we meet again, speak your thoughts freely. I am persuaded we shall agree in opinion; and, when we return home, all nations will have cause to rejoice in the good work we have been doing.

Pe-ke-te-le-mund, a Delaware chief, arose, and said:

Elder Brother: We are very happy to meet you here this day. The Great Spirit is kind, in permitting us to meet as brothers. We are pleased with what you have this day said to us. Five days ago you told us what you said last winter to our uncles the Wyandots. 'Tis true, brother, they were the first who then came in to you. We were happy to hear their words when they returned. We sent forward immediately a deputation to you, with our grand children the Shawanese, and with them two prisoners. Brother, when our king returned, and proclaimed the happy news from you, we rejoiced to hear it, and prepared to come in and fulfil what he had promised. We brought in all our prisoners, agreeable to your desire, and in conformity to our chief's engagements.

Brtoher: So far we have evinced our disposition; when we meet again, we shall have more to say upon the good work before us.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, a Chippewa chief, arose, and said:

Elder Brother: I am very glad you have pointed out those of my nation who were at, and signed, the treaty of Muskingum. I did not know them before. That treaty did not reach us who live in Michigan. I am happy in having it now explained. I thank you for expediting our good work. We wish much to return to our families, many of whom have died since we left home.

Council adjourned.

Tuesday, 21*st July*.

In Council: Present as before.

Masass, a Chippewa chief, arose, and spoke as follows, in behalf of the three fires, Ottayas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies:

Elder Brother: I have heard what you said yesterday, and know it to be the same that was said at the treaty of Muskingum. I remember it perfectly well, and thought, whilst I heard you speak it, that it was again renewed. My eyes were opened, and I listened with attention.

Elder Brother: I now address myself to you. You see the fire kindled at Muskingum. I now tell you that some words of that treaty we did not perfectly understand at the time we made it. The Wyandots were foremost at that treaty; we, the three fires, followed them. You there told us that it was not in your name that you treated, but in behalf of the Thirteen Fires which lie along the great water. You told us you would throw the tomahawk into the river; but you know the waters in our woods are not deep, and some foolish young men have had arms long enough to reach to the bottom, and again take it out. This day we will try to wipe away their bad actions, and to open their hearts to the voice of peace.

Elder Brother: I live at the gate leading to all those nations, and to the Pattawatamies and those living in the prairies, and we, the three fires, will do our utmost to bury the hatchet so deep that it can never be found: for it is this hatchet which has reduced us to misery and wretchedness. I tell you this as the true sentiments of the three nations for whom I speak. I cannot answer for the others.

Elder Brother: You see the wampum I hold is small; our three fires, it would appear, are small also. As the other nations have often told you, they have also told you, that they were masters of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, and of their territory. Notwithstanding I am so small a man, I do now, in the name of the three nations, throw the hatchet into the middle of the great lake, where it will be so covered with sand, as never to be again found as long as white people and Indians live.

Elder Brother: This is all these three fires, and the tribe of the Little Turtle, who unites with us in sentiment, have at present to say. The hatchet is now buried forever, and we now expect your assistance. Your officers and our warriors are now around us: let us join sincerely in making a solid and lasting peace. Peace with our three fires is now established. [A string of blue and white wampum.]

Elder Brother: You do not forget any of your words, and I show you this belt, which you gave a great many years ago to *Wassung*, one of our nation. You told him, at that time, that upon this road he should always come and see you; that he would always find it free from thorns. [Presnted a road belt.]

Elder Brother: When you yesterday read to us the treaty of Muskingum, I understood you clearly: at that treaty we had not good interpreters, and we were left partly unacquainted with many particulars of it. I was surprised when I heard your voice, through a good interpreter, say that we had received presents and compensation for those lands which were thereby ceded. I tell you, now, that we, the three fires, never were informed of it; if our uncles, the Wyandots, and grandfathers, the Delawares, have received such presents, they have kept them to themselves. I always thought that we, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, were the true owners of those lands, but now I find that new masters have undertaken to dispose of them; so that, at this day, we do not know to whom they, of right, belong: we never received any compensation for them. I don't know how it is, but ever since that treaty, we have become objects of pity; and our fires have been retiring from this country. Now, elder brother, you see we are objects of compassion; and have pity on our weakness and misfortunes; and, since you have purchased these lands, we cede them to you; they are yours. Perhaps, at a future day, your younger brothers may be made happy, by becoming your children, should you extend to us your paternal protection. This is all your younger brothers, the three fires, have to say to you, our elder brother. Now the great men will address you.

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, arose and said:

Brothers of the Fifteen Fires, listen! and you, my nephews, the Delawares and Six Nations, younger brothers, Shawanese and Miamis, and elder brothers, Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies; we are here assembled, this day, in the presence of God above.

Brothers Americans: Our brothers, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, have related to you a little of what happened at the treaty of Muskingum; and observe, that we had sold the lands to you without their consent or knowledge: however, elder brother, I hope you will explain to them how the country was first disposed of into your hands. These people now claim the land, and must establish their right with you. We had, yesterday, some council, among ourselves, on this subject. We feel much alarmed at these words of our brothers, claiming, in this manner, these lands. This is all I have, at present, to say, brothers.

Tarke rose again, and continued thus:

Elder brothers and all nations, we have all assembled to effect a good work. My nephews and I have been talking together, concerning the speech of Masass. We were a little confused by it; and now leave it to our brothers, the Fifteen Fires, to day, whether we shall now speak in answer to it, or consider of it until to-morrow.

The General replied:

Younger Brothers:

As I am called upon by the Wyandots to give my opinion, whether they shall, this day, answer the speech of Masass, or consider of it till to-morrow, I will give it freely. I do think it will be better to postpone until to-morrow, because, after reflecting coolly, and sleeping, the answer may be more dispassionate, and pleasing to all. I am convinced Masass had no intention to hurt the feelings of his uncle and grand father; he only meant to inform me that he had not received any goods or compensation for the lands ceded by the treaty of Muskingum. When we come into articles presently, for a permanent peace, all those nations, who have any right to the lands in question, shall receive yet further compensation, I hope, to the satisfaction of all parties.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, thus spoke:

Elder Brother:

I take you by the hand; I now tell you I am not come here to take umbrage at trifles, but to accomplish the great and serious work in which we are engaged. My heart is good, and I will not be interrupted by little things. I now wish to know, in the name of our three fires, how long we may have to remain here on this business. When I first entered this house, my mind was prepared and made up. We live at a great distance from hence, and feel anxious to return.

The General thus replied:

Younger Brothers:

It is rather difficult for me to say how many days it may require, to finally settle this good work. I will, to-morrow, listen to what our brothers, the Wyandots and others, have to say upon the speech of Masass, and then I shall be perfectly ready to enter upon the main object of this meeting, and lay before you the articles of a treaty, which may establish the happiness and peace of the Fifteen Fires, and of the Indian nations now assembled.

Masass arose and said:

I have heard the words of my elder brother: he has heard mine: I have reflected coolly: I approve of them; and, what I have said, I will never retract.

Little Turtle, a Miami chief, arose and spoke as follows:

Elder Brother:

I wish to ask of you, and my brothers present, one question. I would be glad to know what lands have been ceded to you, as I am uninformed in this particular. I expect that the lands on the Wabash, and in *this* country, belong to me and my people. I now take the opportunity to inform my brothers of the United States, and others present, that there are men of sense and understanding among my people, as well as among theirs, and that these lands were disposed of without our knowledge or consent. I was yesterday surprised, when I heard from our grandfathers, the Delawares, that these lands had been ceded by the British to the Americans, when the former were beaten by, and made peace with, the latter; because you had before told us that it was the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and Sauckeys, who had made this cession.

Council adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Wednesday, 22*d July.*

In Council: Present as before.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, arose and spoke as follows:

General Wayne: I hope you will pay attention to what I now say to you. I wish to inform you where your younger brothers, the Miamies, live, and, also, the Pattawatamies of St. Joseph's, together with the Wabash Indians. You have pointed out to us the boundary line between the Indians and the United States, but I now take the liberty to inform you, that that line cuts off from the Indians a large portion of country, which has been enjoyed by my forefathers time immemorial, without molestation or dispute. The print of my ancestors' houses are every where to be seen in this portion. I was a little astonished at hearing you, and my brothers who are now present, telling each other what business you had transacted together heretofore at Muskingum, concerning this country. It is well known by all my brothers present, that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from thence, he extended his lines to the head waters of Scioto; from thence, to its mouth; from thence, down the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on lake Michigan: at this place I first saw my elder brothers, the Shawanese. I have now informed you of the boundaries of the Miami nation, where the Great Spirit placed my forefather a long time ago, and charged him not to sell or part with his lands, but to preserve them for his posterity. This charge has been handed down to me. I was much surprised to find that my other brothers differed so much from me on this subject: for their conduct would lead one to suppose, that the Great Spirit, and their forefathers, had not given them the same charge that was give to me, but, on the contrary, had directed them to sell their lands to any white man who wore a hat, as soon as he should ask it of them. Now, elder brother, your younger brothers, the Miamies, have pointed out to you their country, and also to our brothers present. When I hear your remarks and proposals on this subject, I will be ready to give you an answer; I came with an expectation of hearing you say good things, but I have not yet heard what I have expected.

Brothers: (the Indians.) I expected in this council that our minds would have been made up, and that we should speak with one voice; I am sorry to observe that you are rather unsettled and hasty in your conduct.

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, arose, and thus spoke:

Elder Brother: Now listen to us! The Great Spirit above has appointed this day for us to meet together. I shall now deliver my sentiments to you, the Fifteen Fires. I view you lying in a gore of blood; it is me, an Indian, who has caused it. Our tomahawk yet remains in your head; the English gave it to me to place there.

Elder Brother: I now take the tomahawk out of your head; but, with so much care, that you shall not feel pain or injury. I will now tear a big tree up by the roots, and throw the hatchet into the cavity which they occupied, where the waters will wash it away where it can never be found. Now I have buried the hatchet, and I expect that none of my color will ever again find it out. I now tell you, that no one in particular can justly claim this ground; it belongs, in common, to us all; no earthly being has an exclusive right to it; the Great Spirit above is the true and only owner of this soil, and he has given us all an equal right to it.—[Spoken on a blue belt.]

Brothers, The Fifteen Fires, listen! You now see that we have buried the hatchet; we still see blood around you, and, in order to clear away all grief, we now wipe away the blood from around you, which, together with the dirt that comes away with it, we bury with the hatchet, in the hole we have made for them, and replace the great tree as it stood before, so that our children, nor our children's children, can ever again discover it.—[Spoken on a blue string attached, and both delivered.]

Brothers: Listen! I now wipe your body clean from all blood with this white soft linen, (white wampum) and I do it with as much tenderness as I am capable of. You have appointed this house for the chiefs of the different tribes to sit in with you, and none but good words ought to be spoken in it. I have swept it clean; nothing impure remains in it.

Brothers: Listen! We are both placed on this ground. I now wipe the tears from your eyes, and open your ears. I see your throat is so stopped that you are nearly suffocated. I now open your throat, and make it quite clean, that whatever the Great Spirit may think proper for you to swallow, may go down without any obstruction. I see, also, that your heart is not in its true situation; I now place it in its proper position, that any thing you may hear from us, your brothers, may descend directly to it, and what you shall say may come with truth and ease from it.

Brother: I clear away yon hovering clouds, that we may enjoy a clear bright day, and easily see the sun, which the Great Spirit has bestowed on us, rise and set continually.—[A white string.]

Brother: Listen to us, all Indians, who now speak to you! The bones which lie scattered of your ancient warriors, who fell in defence of the present cause, we gather all together, and bury them now; and place this white board over them, that they may never again be seen by our posterity.—[A white and blue belt and string.]

Brother Warrior: Listen to us! the great chiefs are now about to speak to you. You, chiefs and warriors present, listen also!

Brother: We speak not from our lips, but from our hearts, when we are resolved upon good works. I always told you that I never intended to deceive you, when we entered upon this business; it was never the intention of us Indians to do so. I speak from my heart what I now say to you. The Great Spirit is now viewing us, and did he discover any baseness or treachery, it would excite his just anger against us.

Brother: Listen to me! We are all of one mind who are here assembled; this is a business not to be trifled with; it is a matter of the utmost concern to us. We happily so far agree in handling our ancestors' records, who always worked for peace.

Brother: You have proposed to us to build our good work on the treaty of Muskingum; that treaty I have always considered as formed upon the fairest principles. You took pity on us Indians; you did not do as our fathers the British agreed you should. You might, by that agreement, have taken all our lands; but you pitied us, and let us hold part. I always looked upon that treaty to be binding upon the United States and us Indians.

Brother: Listen to us Indians; I told you just now, that we were upon business of the greatest moment; I now conclude the great good works we have been employed in, and with *this* I cover the whole earth, that it may appear white, and shine all over the world. I hope the Great Spirit will have pity on us, and make this work lasting.—[Four large mixed belts presented.]

Brother: I am going to relate to you the treaty made at Muskingum, in a few words. I have not forgot that treaty, neither have you; at that time we settled a peace between the Delawares, Six Nations, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, and us Wyandots. It is very true there were not so many different nations then assembled as are now present. We now establish a general, permanent, and lasting peace, for ever.

Btothers: We are all sensible, that when you struck the boundary at that time, it run from Tuscarawas to a little below Loromies, where the fort stood which was destroyed in 1752. I understand the line has since been moved a little towards us. Be strong, brothers, and fulfil your engagements.

Brothers: Listen! I have told you that I speak from my heart; you see the speeches I have delivered; peruse them, and see whether or not I have spoken with sincerity; this is all your brothers, of the different nations present, have this day to say to you.—[A large belt.]

The General arose and spoke as follows:

Younger Brothers: I have listened, with great attention, to every thing you have said this day. I find the hatchet has been buried by all the nations present. I shall peruse these belts, speeches, and boundaries, now laid before me, with great attention, and I am convinced they will agree with the records in my possession. The day is far spent, and we will now separate, to meet again to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and proceed in this good work.

Council adjourned.

Thursday, 23*d July.*

In Council: Present as before.

Blue Jacket, a Shawanese chief, arose, and addressed the Indians as follows:

Brothers:

I hope you will not take amiss my changing my seat in this council. You all know the Wyandots are our uncles, and the Delawares our grandfathers; and that the Shawanese are the elder brothers of the other nations present: it is therefore proper that I should sit next my grandfathers and uncles. I hope, younger brothers, you are all satisfied with what our uncles said yesterday, and that I have done every thing in my power, at all times, to advise and support you.

Au-goosh-a-way, an Ottawa chief, spoke asfollows:

Brothers, the Indians:

When I last had my calumet of peace, our elder brothers, the Shawanese, were not present; I now offer it to them, that the sentiments of their hearts may be similar to ours: all you nations present, you know this to be the calumet of the three fires. It is six years since it was sent from the North to Michilimackinac, to the three fires, who live at the Gate, to be presented by them to the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese, with an injunction always to hide it when any thing bad was in motion, but to display it when any thing good was contemplated. You all know the importance of this sacred token of peace among us Indians.

BROTHER: I do not consider you as a brother; I view you as a friend. I present you this calumet, that came far from the North, and has gone round all the lakes. When it was sent to us, the stem pointed toward you (the East.) Now, my friend, you may do with this pipe what you please; if you think proper, you may point it toward the Fifteen Fires, and afterwards turn it toward us. It is entirely at your disposal: I am ordered to deliver it into your hands. [Delivers the pipe.]

FRIEND: I now present you with a belt, which has been given us by the Hurons, who received it from our brothers, the Americans, as a seat upon which we all should sit and rest. Our father, at Detroit, has always endeavored to lead us off from this seat, but we never listened to him; we considered it as a carpet spread for our use, and we now show it you, that you may recognise it. [A large belt, with men and a house designated upon it.]

Masass, a Chippewa chief, arose and spoke as follows:

ELDER BROTHER:

This great calumet comes not from the little lake near us, but from the great lake Superior, to the North, from whence our great chiefs and warriors come.

ELDER BROTHER: When I returned from the treaty of Muskingum, I repeated the substance of its pooceedings to my nation. You, therefore, see that your words have gone a great way, even to lake Superior. Brother, I live at a great distance from you, but, when you call a council, I hear your voice immediately, and I come without delay. You now see all your brothers around you. We are well acquainted with what we are now doing, and what we have done heretofore. The white beads on this belt denote the number of large villages from the North, who have heard your word. [A belt with nine white squares.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, spoke as follows:

ELDER BROTHER, and all you present, listen to me with attention!

When the Great Spirit made the world, he put me at Michilimackinac, where I first drew my breath. At first I was entirely naked and destitute; and, as if he had compassion on me, he pointed out to me the way to the white people. I followed his path, and found them below Quebec, at the falls of Montmorency. I was satisfied the Great Spirit pitied us, for you whites had all pity on us; and, hence, we always loved you. The Great Spirit has blessed you with greater knowledge than we are possessed of; you are, therefore, entitled to great respect. When we first found the French whites, we took them to our fires, and they have lived among us ever since. [A white string.]

ELDER BROTHER: You see all your brothers assembled here, in consequence of your messages last winter; at that time the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, some who call themselves Sauckeys, and the Miamies, heard your words. You remember, brother, I then told you, that I would withdraw the dark cloud from your eyes, that you might know us again. You see I have done so, for you now behold us all clearly. At the same time, I told you I would open both your ears, and my own, that we might hear each other clearly. Our ears are opened accordingly, and we hear and understand accurately. I now speak to you with a pure heart. This white wampum testifies our sincerity and unanimity in sentiment. I now put your heart in its right place, as you did mine, that you may make known to the Fifteen Fires what I now tell you. [A blue and white string.]

ELDER BROTHER: When I view my situation, I consider myself as an object of compassion.

ELDER BROTHER: Listen to me; as I told you last winter, if we Indians have acted wrong, we are not entirely to blame. It was our father, the British, who urged us to bad deeds, and reduced us to our present state of misery. He persuaded us to shed all the blood we have spilled. You this day see me fulfil my promise. With this belt I cover all the slain, together with our evil actions. [A white belt.]

ELDER BROTHER: Listen to me with attention. I speak in the name of all present. You see that I am worthy of your compassion. When I look upward, I see the sky serene and happy; and when I look on the earth, I see all my children wandering in the utmost misery and distress. I tell you this to inform you I have never moved my fire; that I still live where the Great Spirit first placed me. [A belt.]

ELDER BROTHER: Listen! The Great Spirit above hears us, and I trust we shall not endeavor to deceive each other. I expect what we are about to do shall never be forgotten as long as we exist. When I show you this belt, I point out to you your children at one end of it, and mine at the other; and I would solicit the Fifteen Fires, and their women and children, to have pity on my helpless offspring. I now tell you that we will assist you to the utmost of our power to do what is right. Remember, we have taken the Great Spirit to witness our present actions; we will make a new world, and leave nothing on it to incommode our children. [A white belt.]

ELDER BROTHER: I now use this white wampum, that the words I utter may descend to the bottom of your heart, and that of the Fifteen Fires.

ELDER BROTHER: I was not disposed to take up the hatchet against you; it was forced into my hand by the white people. I now throw it into the middle of the deepest lake, from whence no mortal can bring it back.

BROTHER: I have thrown my hatchet into a bottomless lake, from whence it never will return; I hope you will also throw yours so far that it may never again be found. [A string, blue and white.]

BROTHER: After hearing all your words, my heart feels easy, and in its proper place. I do not speak to you about lands, for why should I? You have told us we might hunt upon your lands; you need not apprehend any injury from us; we will, for the future, live and hunt in peace and happiness.

ELDER BROTHER: You see before you all my war chiefs; they never go ahead of their commander; they ever obey obey and follow his orders; when I was here last winter, you exprsssed a desire to see them; you told me you would treat them well; but they say they have not seen this treatment; and inquire the cause of this alteration. [A blue string.]

The New Corn, a Pattawatimy chief, arose, and spoke thus:

ELDER BROTHER: Had you seen me in former days, you would have beheld a great and brave chief; but now I am old, and burthened with the weight of years.

ELDER BROTHER: I take you and the Fifteen Fires, by the hand with the lively feelings of a brother. I am old, but my age does not prevent me from assisting in good works. I am happy, and satisfied with the words you have spoken, and those delivered by my brother Indians. Our satisfaction is general; when a chief rises to speak, I wish him to speak nothing but truth; because I feel for my young men, women, and children, whose happiness I have deep at heart. I must observe, that I never received any part of the compensation given at the treaty of Muskingum. Our chiefs are all well disposed, and I hope every thing that passes between you and them may be marked with sincerity and truth. My nation consists of one thousand men, who live at, and between Detroit and Lake Michigan. We have the Miamies for our allies, and we mutually assist each other. I am by birth a Sac, I married a Pattawatamy, and have resided amongst them. Twenty-three chiefs of that nation are inferior to me in command. [A belt.]

The General spoke as follows:

YOUNGER BROTHERS:

I have heard, with due attention, all that you this day have said; to-morrow I will reply fully to you. My plate, and my table, are not very large; they could not entertain all present at one time; but I hope to see all your chiefs in person, and in due rotation, before we part. In the mean time, you must acknowledge, that I have helped your plates pretty well, and kept them full all around me. I will send you a little liquor this evening; but I hope you will keep your heads clear, to attend to what I shall say to you to-morrow.

Council adjourned.

Friday, 24th July.

In Council: Present as before.

Blue Jacket, a Shawanee chief, arose, and spoke as follows:

Brothers:

You know that we, the seven nations, have always been of one opinion. You know, also, that our uncles have always taken care of the great fire; they being the oldest nation. Our elder brother will, therefore, address his words to our uncle the Wyandot, who will hand them round through the different nations.

The General arose, and spoke as follows:

Brothers, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, open your ears, and be attentive:

I have heard with very great pleasure, the sentiments delivered by Masass, as the unanimous voice of your three nations. When Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, your uncle, came to me last winter, I took him to my bosom, and delivered him the key of all my forts and garrisons; and my heart rejoices when I look around me, and see so many of your chiefs and warriors assembled here, in consequence of that happy meeting. It will give infinite pleasure to General Washington, the Great Chief of the Fifteen Fires, when I inform him you have thrown the hatchet with so strong an arm, that it has reached the middle, and sunk to the bottom of the great lake, and that it is now so covered with sand, that it can never again be found. The belt which was given to Wassung, many years since, establishing a road between you and the Fifteen Fires, I now return, renewed, and cleared of all the brush and brambles with which time had scattered it.

Brothers of the three great fires: You say you thought you were the proper owners of the land that was sold to the Fifteen Fires, at the treaty of Muskingum; but, you say, also, that you never received any compensation for those lands. It was always the wish and intention of the Fifteen Fires that the true owners of those lands should receive a full compensation for them; if you did not receive a due proportion of the goods, as original proprietors, it was not the fault of the United States; on the contrary, the United States have twice paid for those lands, first, at the treaty of McIntosh, ten years ago, and next, at that of Muskingum, six years since.

Younger Brothers: Notwithstanding that these lands have been twice paid for, by the Fifteen Fires, at the places I have mentioned, yet, such is the justice and liberality of the United States, that they will now, a third time, make compensation for them. [A large string to the three fires.]

Brothers, the Miamies: I have paid attention to what the Little Turtle said two days since, concerning the lands which he claims. He said his fathers first kindled the fire at Detroit, and stretched his line from thence, to the head waters of Scioto, thence, down the same, to the Ohio; thence, down that river, to the mouth of the Wabash, and from thence to Chicago, on the southwest end of Lake Michigan, and observed that his forefathers had enjoyed that country undisturbed, from time immemorial.

Brothers: These boundaries enclose a very large space of country indeed; they embrace, if I mistake not, all the lands on which all the nations now present live, as well as those which have been ceded to the United States. The lands which have been ceded have, within these three days, been acknowledged by the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese. The Little Turtle says, the prints of his forefathers' houses are every where to be seen within these boundaries. Younger brother, it is true, these prints are to be observed; but, at the same time, we discover the marks of French possessions throughout this country, which were established long before we were born. These have since been in the occupancy of the British, who must, in their turn, relinquish them to the United States, when they, the French and Indians, will be all as one people.—[A white string.]

I will point out to you a few places where I discover strong traces of these establishments; and first of all, I find at Detroit a very strong print, where the fire was first kindled by your forefathers; next, at Vincennes, on the Wabash; again at Musquiton, on the same river; a little higher up that stream, they are to be seen at Ouitanon; I discover another strong trace at Chicago, another on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan; I have seen distinctly the prints of a French and a British post at the Miami villages, and of a British post at the foot of the rapids, now in their possession; prints, very conspicuous, are on the great Miami, which were possessed by the French, forty five years ago; and another trace is very distinctly to be seen at Sandusky.

It appears to me, that, if the Great Spirit, as you say, charged your forefathers to preserve their lands entire for their posterity, they have paid very little regard to the sacred injunction: for I see they have parted with those lands to your fathers the French, and the English are now, or have been, in possession of them all: therefore, I think the charge urged against the Ottawas, Chippewas, and the other Indians, comes with a bad grace indeed, from the very people who perhaps set them the example. The English and French both wore hats; and yet your forefathers sold them, at various times, portions of your lands; however, as I have already observed, you shall now receive from the United States further valuable compensation, for the lands you have ceded to them by former treaties.

Younger Brothers: I will now inform you who it was who gave us these lands, in the first instance; it was your fathers the British, who did not discover that care for your interest which you ought to have experienced. This is the Treaty of Peace, made between the United States of America and Great Britain, twelve years ago, at the end of a long and bloody war, when the French and Americans proved too powerful for the British; on these terms they obtained peace. [Here part of the treaty of 1783 was read.]

Here you perceive that all the country, south of the great lakes, has been given up to America; but the United States never intended to take that advantage of you, which the British placed in their hands; they wish you to enjoy your just rights, without interruption, and to promote your happiness. The British stipulated to surrender to us all the posts on their side of the boundary agreed on. I told you some days ago, that treaties should ever be sacredly fulfilled by those who make them; but the British, on their part, did not find it convenient to relinquish those posts as soon as they should have done; however, they now find it so, and a precise period is accordingly fixed for their delivery. I have now in my hand the copy of a treaty, made eight months since, between them and us, of which I will read you a little. [First and second article of Mr. Jay's treaty, read.]

By this solemn agreement, they promise to retire from Michilimackinac, fort St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara, and all other places on this side of the lakes, in ten moons from this period, and leave the same to the full and quiet possession of the United States.

Brothers: All nations present, now listen to me!

Having now explained those matters to you, and informed you of all things I judged necessary for your information, we have nothing to do but to bury the hatchet, and draw a veil over past misfortunes. As you have buried our dead with the concern of brothers, so I now collect the bones of your slain warriors, put them into a deep pit, which I have dug, and cover them carefully over with this large belt, there to remain undisturbed. I also dry the tears from your eyes, and wipe the blood from your bodies, with this soft, white linen: no bloody traces will ever lead to the graves of your departed heroes; with this, I wipe all such entirely away. I deliver it to your uncle the Wyandot, who will send it round amongst you. [A large belt, with a white string attached.]

I now take the hatchet out of your heads, and with a strong arm throw it into the centre of the great ocean, where no mortal can ever find it; and I now deliver to you the wide and straight path to the Fifteen Fires, to be used by you and your posterity for ever. So long as you continue to follow this road, so long will you continue to be a happy people: you see it is straight and wide, and they will be blind indeed, who deviate from it. I place it also in your uncle's hands, that he may preserve it for you. [A large road belt]

I will, the day after to-morrow, shew you the cessions you have made to the United States, and point out to you the lines which may, for the future, divide your lands from theirs; and, as you will have to-morrow to rest, I will order you a double allowance of drink; because we have now buried the hatchet, and performed every necessary ceremony, to render propitious our renovated friendship.

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, arose, and spoke as follows:

Brothers: the Fifteen Fires, listen! and all you chiefs and warriors present.

This is a day appointed by the Great Spirit above, for us; he has taken pity on us all, and disposed us to perfect this good work. You have all heard what our elder brother has said, on these two belts; we will all now return thanks to this great chief, and to the Great Chief of the Fifteen Fires, for their goodness towards us; and we will, at the same time, offer our acknowledgments to the Great Spirit; for it is him alone who has brought us together, and caused us to agree in the good works which have been done. My thanks are also due to you chiefs and warriors present.

Council adjourned, to meet on the 27th.

Monday, *27th July.*

In Council: Present as before.

The General arose, and addressed the Indians as follows:

Younger Brothers: When we were last in council, I informed you that I would, on this day, describe the general boundary line that shall be proposed to divide the lands of the United States, or Fifteen great Fires of America, from those belonging to the Indian nations, which I will now proceed to do, in such manner as to prevent mistakes or disputes, in future, respecting that boundary. I will therefore read and explain to you the several articles of a treaty, upon which a permanent peace shall be established, between the United States of America and all the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio.

You will, therefore, younger Brothers, open your ears to hear, and your hearts to understand, all and every of the articles of agreement which I now hold in my hand.

[Here the General read the proposed articles of treaty, and, in explanation of the 3d, made the following observations:]

Younger Brothers: I wish you clearly to understand the object of these reservations; they are not intended to annoy, or impose the smallest degree of restraint on you, in the quiet enjoyment and full possession of your lands; but to connect the settlements of the people of the United States, by rendering a passage from one to the other more practicable and convenient, and to supply the necessary wants of those who shall reside at them: they are intended, at the same time, to prove convenient and advantageous to the different tribes of Indians residing and hunting in their vicinity, as trading posts will be established at them, to the end that you may be furnished with goods in exchange for your skins and furs, at a reasonable rate. You will consider that the principal part of the now proposed reservations were made and ceded by the Indians, at an early period, to the French; the French, by the treaty of peace of 1763, ceded them to the British; who, by the treaty of 1783, ceded all the posts and possessions they then held, or to which they had any claim, south of the great lakes, to the United States of America. The treaty of Muskingum embraced almost all these reservations, and has been recognised by the representatives of all the nations now present, during the course of last winter, as the basis upon which this treaty should be founded.

Younger Brothers: I have now proposed to you, articles of a treaty calculated to ensure our future friendship and happiness, and which may continue till time shall be no more. I present this belt, emblematic of the ten articles which compose it, to your uncles the Wyandots. [A belt.]

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, arose and said:

Brothers: the Fifteen United States, listen! and you, my nephews, the Delawares, brothers Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Shawanese, and Miamies. This is the day the Great Spirit has appointed for us, wherein we have completed the good work of peace; we have opened our earse and we all understand well what has just now been said; we have paid the utmost attention to all your words in describing the boundary between the United States and us Indians, and the roads that you have made, which shall lead through our country, to the different posts and reservations you have mentioned. We thank you for your information; and we are persuaded you have acted with great equity and moderation, in dividing the country as you have done; we are highly pleased with your humanity towards us. Listen you, chiefs and warriors present; our Elder Brother has made proposals to us, which require the greatest deliberation among us all. I do now request of you to consult upon this business without delay, that we may be enabled to return an answer to our brother to-morrow. Make no delay in deciding. This is all I have to say.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, arose and said:

Listen you, chiefs and warriors, to what I am about to say to you; to you I am speaking. We have heard what our elder brother has said to us this day. I expected to have heard him deliver those words ever since we have been here, for which reason I observed that you were precipitate on your part. This is a business of the greatest consequence to us all: it is an affair to which no *one* among us can give an answer. Therefore, I hope we will take time to consider the subject, that we will unite in opinion, and express it unanimously. Perhaps our brothers the Shawanese from Detroit, may arrive in time to give us their assistance. You, chiefs present, are men of sense and understanding; this occasion calls for your serious deliberation, and you, my uncles the Wyandots, and grandfathers the Delawares, view our situation in its true point of consideration.

Council adjourned.

Tuesday, *28th July.*

In Council: Present as before.

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, arose and said:

Elder Brother:

You told us yesterday to deliberate, seriously, on the subject of your communications to us. We, the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese, have not yet formed our opinions; more time is required to consider of so important a matter: to-morrow morning we will be prepared to answer you; our minds will, by that time, be made up.

The Sun, a Pattawatamy chief, spoke as follows:

Elder Brother:

If my old chiefs were living, I should not presume to speak in this assembly; but, as they are dead, I now address you in the name of the Pattawatamies, as Masass has spoken in the name of the three fires, of which we are one: I have to express my concurrence in sentiment with him. It is two years since I assisted at the treaty of Vincennes. My voice, there, represented the three fires. I then said it would require three years to accomplish a general peace; I am now of a different opinion, for I am confident it will be completed at this meeting.

Elder Brother: I now bury the hatchet for ever; and tell you that all the bad and imprudent actions, which have been committed, were not done by me, the Indian.

Elder Brother: You now see why I have done wrong. This war-belt caused us to spill so much blood through this country. The Great Spirit has, at length, put a period to the influence of this pernicious belt. You must know that it was presented to us by the British, and has involved us, for four years past, in misery and misfortunes. I am rejoiced to think it can never lead us again astray, even if a fresh war should break out with redoubled fury. We have already the loss of too many chiefs and warriors to lament, who fell a sacrifice in this destructive contest.

Elder Brother: You have been told that the Pattawatamies are always foremost in mischief. I now tell you that was not a true representation. The Pattawatamy sits in the centre; nothing takes its beginning from thence. It is the three people who lived at the Miami villages, who assumed to themselves the privilege of going before; but this cannot be unknown to you.

Elder Brother: I shall now dispose of this belt. I live too far from the lakes, and my arm is not long enough to throw it into the centre of any of them; neither have I strength sufficient to tear up a big tree and bury it beneath its root; but I will put it from me as effectually, by surrendering it into your hands, as by doing with it any thing else.

You may burn it if you please, or transform it into a necklace for some handsome squaw; and, thus, change its original design and appearance, and prevent, for ever, its future recognition. It has caused us much misery, and I am happy in parting with it. [A war belt.]

ELDER BROTHER: I have now made you acquainted with the determined resolution of the three fires; and if any other nation should pretend to tell you that their strength and influence can hereafter stir us up to war, do not believe them: for I now tell you that we, the three fires, are not only immoveable in our determination, but, being the most powerful people, have nothing to dread from their compulsion.

The New Corn, a Pattawatamy chief, arose and said:

All you nations present, I must tell you that I am much surprised, that you cannot agree, in opinion, on the good work now before you. You do not act well. You undo to-day, what you did yesterday. It would appear as if you were ashamed to come forward with one voice: why do you hesitate? You know good works are always better, when executed with decision. I now entreat you all to join hand and heart, and finish this good work with our elder brother.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, spoke as follows:

All you present must know that every kind of business, especially such as we are at present engaged in, exhibits difficulties, which require patience to remove, and consideration to adjust. Your younger brothers, the Miamies, again light the calumet of peace, and present it to the Shawanese, who have not yet smoked out of it.

ELDER BROTHER: Your younger brothers, the Miamies, now thank you for the sentiments you have expressed, and for burying the hatchet; they offer, at the same time, their acknowledgments to their elder brother, of the Fifteen Fires, for throwing his tomahawk, with so strong an arm, into the great ocean. We are convinced of the sincerity with which these actions were performed. I do not believe the hatchet was ever before buried so deep. I fancy it has always, heretofore, been cast into shallow running water, which has washed it up on dry land, where some of our foolish young men have always found it, and used it to involve their people in trouble.

ELDER BROTHERS: I wish we could all unite and give our elder brother, at once, a final answer to his propositions; I am surprised at you, my uncles, the Wyandots, and you, my grandfathers, the Delawares, and you, Shawanese, should say you were not ready. Your younger brother expects that you will call them all together, and make them acquainted with your sentiments first, as elder brothers ought to do, and afterwards to listen to the opinion of your younger brothers.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, arose and said:

ELDER BROTHER, *listen to me:*

My mind has long been made up; it is not necessary for me to consider upon what I am already resolved upon; we have been a long time here, and ought, without further delay, to finish this good work. We, the three nations, are long united in opinion; we fully agree to your propositions; we want no further private council; we should lay aside trifling; our tardy brothers have got their wives with them; they are content and easy; ours are at home, and we are anxious to be with them.

Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 29*th July*.

Council present as before.

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, spoke as follows:

ELDER BROTHER *of the Fifteen Fires, listen to us, all you that are assembed here! Brother Indians listen also!*

We are now come forward to give you an answer to what you proposed to us the other day, as my nephews, the Delawares, and my younger brothers, the Shawanese, have agreed upon what they will say to you. We request you, brother, to relate this answer to our brother Indians, after I have delivered it to you.

The following written address was then presented:

GREENVILLE, HEAD QUARTERS, 29*th July*, 1795.

BROTHERS *of the Fifteen United Fires, listen to the voice of the Wyandots and their confederates of Sandusky!*

We take the Delawares, our nephews, and our younger brothers, the Shawanese, by the hand, as their sentiments agree with ours, and have one heart and voice to speak. I now speak, brothers, in the name of the before mentioned tribes, in answer to your proposals made to us two days ago—as we have said before, that you had done the greatest justice to us, which we do now again acknowledge a second time.

BROTHERS, *listen well!* We have only the following objections to make; you mentioned in one of the articles, that you would not protect us from the mischief that might take place amongst ourselves. Remember well, brothers, the speech you sent us, dated the 1st January, 1795. We shall only give part of the contents, and these are the words:

"Your father, General Washington, the President of the Fifteen great Fires of America, will take you under his protection, and has ordered me to defend his dutiful children from any injury that may be attempted against them, on account of their peaceable disposition towards the United States, and for which purpose, he will order a fort or fortification to be built at the foot of the rapids of Sandusky, on the reserved lands, as soon as the season and circumstances will permit."

BROTHERS: We never expected you would change your sentiments regarding our safety, on which depends our future happiness.

BROTHERS: Reconsider this beneficial part of the articles—don't change your sentiments; hold fast to General Washington's orders, as we do; we shall never be happy or contented, if you do not take us under your powerful wings; we are sensible, that no one dare pluck a feather from your body; if they do, the fifteen speared arrows in your claws, will display in every direction.

BROTHERS, *listen!* You have requested of us all, to give you an account of the nation or nations, the true owner of the soil northwest of the Ohio, of the boundaries you have laid off two days ago. We will ask you a few questions. Did you not, in the last war between you and the British, divide the country? He gave one part to you, and the other part he reserved for himself; we are well acquainted that you are master of the lands, and you have now thought proper to return a large tract of the country to us again.

BROTHERS: We leave the disposal of the country wholly in your breast; make out the boundaries that shall divide the lands between our nations, as we, the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese, wish to know if we are entitled to any part of it. We wish to inform you of the impropriety of not fixing the bounds of every nation's rights: for, the manner it now lies in, would bring on disputes forever, between the different tribes of Indians; and we wish to be by ourselves, that we may be acquainted how far we might extend our claims, that no one may intrude on us, nor we upon them.

BROTHERS: This speech we deliver you, is the unanimous opinion of the chiefs, the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, and Six Nations of Sandusky, and the Delawares and Shawanese, from the waters of the Miami river.

My nephews, the Delawares, and my younger brothers, the Shawanese, have further added to this speech; it is their wishes, from their hearts, that the present proposed plan, ought to be left to your consideration, as you had pity on us in settling the present business in such a manner as you thought proper. You may rest assured, brothers, that this is our sentiments.

J. WILLIAMS,
Agent, and commissioner for the chiefs and warriors of Sandusky.

The Little Turtle, a Miami chief, arose and spoke as follows:

Elder Brother, *and all you present:*

I am going to say a few words, in the name of the Pattawatamies, Weas, and Kickapoos. It is well known to you all, that people are appointed on those occasions, to speak the sentiments of others; therefore am I appointed for those three nations.

Elder Brother: You told your younger brothers, when we first assembled, that peace was your object; you swore your interpreters before us, to the faithful discharge of their duty, and told them the Great Spirit would punish them, did they not perform it. You told us, that it was not you, but the President of the Fifteen Fires of the United States, who spoke to us; that, whatever he should say, should be firm and lasting; that it was impossible he should say what was not true. Rest assured, that your younger brothers, the Miamies, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Shawanese, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, are well pleased with your words, and are persuaded of their sincerity. You have told us to consider of the boundaries you shewed us; your younger brothers have done so, and now proceed to give you their answer.—[A white string.]

Elder Brother: Your younger brothers do not wish to hide their sentiments from you. I wish them to be the same with those of the Wyandots and Delawares; you have told us, that most of the reservations you proposed to us, belonged to our fathers, the French and the British. Permit your younger brothers to make a few observations on this subject.

Elder Brother: We wish you to listen with attention, to our words; you have told your younger brothers, that the British imposed falsehoods on us, when they said, the United States wished to take our lands from us, and, that the United States had no such design; you pointed out to us the boundary line, which crossed a little below Loromie's store, and struck fort Recovery, and run from thence to the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Kentucky river.

Elder Brother: You have told us to speak our minds freely, and we now do it. This line takes in the greater and best part of your brothers' hunting ground, therefore, your younger brothers are of opinion, you take too much of their lands away, and confine the hunting of our young men within limits too contracted. Your brothers, the Miamies, the proprietors of those lands, and all your younger brothers present, wish you to run the line as you mentioned, to fort Recovery, and to continue it along the road; from thence to fort Hamilton, on the great Miami river. This is what your brothers request you to do, and you may rest assured of the free navigation of that river, from thence to its mouth, forever.

Brother: Here is the road we wish to be the boundary between us. What lies to the east, we wish to be yours; that to the west, we would desire to be ours. [Presenting a road belt.]

Elder Brother: In speaking of the reservations, you say they are designed for the same purpose as those for which our fathers, the French and English, occupied them. Your younger brothers now wish to make some observations on them.

Elder Brother: Listen to me with attention. You told us you discovered on the Great Miami, traces of an old fort. It was not a French fort, brother; it was a fort built by me. You perceived another at Loromies: 'tis true, a Frenchman once lived there for a year or two. The Miami villages were occupied as you remarked; but it was unknown to your younger brothers, until you told them, that we had sold land there to the French or English. I was much surprised to hear you say that it was my forefathers had set the example to the other Indians, in selling their lands. I will inform you in what manner the French and English occupied those places.

Elder Brother: These people were seen by our forefathers first at Detroit; afterwards we saw them at the Miami village—that glorious gate, which your younger brothers had the happiness to own, and through which all the good words of our chiefs had to pass, from the north to the south, and from the east to the west. Brothers, these people never told us they wished to purchase our lands from us.

Elder Brother: I now give you the true sentiments of your younger brothers the Miamies, with respect to the reservation at the Miami villages. We thank you for kindly contracting the limits you at first proposed. We wish you to take this six miles square on the side of the river where your fort now stands, as your younger brothers wish to inhabit that beloved spot again. You shall cut hay for your cattle wherever you please, and you shall never require in vain the assistance of your younger brothers at that place.

Elder Brother: The next place you pointed to, was the Little river, and said you wanted two miles square at that place. This is a request that our fathers, the French or British, never made us; it was always ours. This carrying place has heretofore proved, in a great degree, the subsistence of your younger brothers. That place has brought to us, in the course of one day, the amount of one hundred dollars. Let us both own this place, and enjoy in common the advantages it affords. You told us, at Chicago the French possessed a fort; we have never heard of it. We thank you for the trade you promised to open in our country; and permit us to remark, that we wish our former traders may be continued, and mixed with yours. [A belt.]

Elder Brother: On the subject of hostages, I have only to observe, that I trust all my brothers present are of my opinion with regard to peace and our future happiness. I expect to be with you every day when you settle on your reservations; and it will be impossible for me or my people to withhold from you a single prisoner, therefore, we don't know why any of us should remain here. These are the sentiments of your younger brothers present, on these particulars. [A white string.]

Au-si-me-the, a Pattawatamy chief, arose and spoke as follows:

Elder Brother: You have heard the voice of your younger brothers present. I have nothing to add to what has been said; where could I find a contrary opinion? I have only to hope that we all may experience the truth of what you have told us in the name of General Washington, who sent you. All our treaties, hitherto, have failed; this, I am confident, will be lasting. These words come from the three fires, and we hope the Great Spirit may witness our sincerity.—[A white string.]

Council adjourned.

Thursday, 30*th July*.

In Council: Present as before.

Au-si-me-the thus resumed his address:

Elder Brother: What I am about to say, is the voice of all present. You know the Great Spirit witnesses our words; I am afraid to tell an untruth. I have nothing to add to what has been said; it meets the full approbation of all your younger brothers. You know we have all buried the hatchet, together with our bad actions. Why, therefore, do you wish to detain hostages from among us? You may depend on our sincerity. We cannot but be sincere, as your forts will be planted thick among us. Although an Indian, I respect the words of a good man; and when I pledge my faith, I do not deviate from my engagements. Your people with us will, undoubtedly, be restored as soon as possible; I cannot fix any precise period for their delivery: for, perhaps, I could not exactly fulfil my promises, and I should be sorry to give you cause to doubt my veracity.

The Shawanese, Miamies, and Delawares, who lived at the gate, and who caused all our misfortunes, have wisely buried the hatchet forever; they wish to return to their former situation, and enjoy again their favorite abode.

Elder Brother: Do not view my freedom with displeasure.—[A white string.]

Kee-a-hah, a Kickapoo chief, arose and said:

I am sent by my nation to hear what the assembled nations should say at this treaty, together with the words of our elder brother. I shall now speak a few words through the Little Turtle.—[Presents a pipe to smoke.]

The Little Turtle:

Elder Brothers, the United States, and you, elder brothers, present, look at this calumet—you see it is white. It is an instrument given to us Indians by the Great Spirit, to assist in communicating our sentiments to each other.

Elder Brother: I return you thanks for the good words you sent among us; in consequence of which we are here this day. We, the Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, are happy in perceiving your humanity towards us; we see, with great pleasure, all our elder brothers now take you by the hand, and we sincerely hope your words to each other may never be violated. We present this calumet as a token of our lasting friendship towards you, and of our anxious desire that this good work may last forever.—[A pipe delivered.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, arose and spoke as follows:

Elder Brother: Listen to what I now say; your younger brothers, that is, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, have told you, that they were but one people, and had but one voice; they have said the truth, and what I now say, is in the name of the three fires; you have asked of *us* the island of Michilimackinac, and its dependencies, on the main, where the fort formerly stood; they are ceded to you, forever, with the utmost cheerfulness; you have also asked a piece of ground, at the entrance of the straits, to cut your wood on, and for other necessary purposes; this is also granted to you; and I further add to it, the *Isle de Bois Blanc*, as an instance of our sincere disposition to serve and accommodate you. You know, brother, when the French formerly possessed this country, we were but one people, and had but one fire between us; and we now entertain the hope of enjoying the same happy relation with you, the United States. Your brothers present, of the three fires, are gratified in seeing and hearing you; those who are at home will not experience that pleasure, until you come and live among us; you will then learn our title to that land; you will then be convinced of my sincerity, and of the friendship and strength of our nations.

This, elder brother, is all I have to say at present. We all know that the good work of peace is accomplished. I only address these few words to you, that all nations present may again hear the sentiments of the three fires, and understand them perfectly.—[A blue and white string.]

The Little Beaver, a Wea chief, arose and said:

Elder Brother: You already know what I am about to say. I have got a cold; I cannot speak well at present; my brother, the Little Turtle, will speak for me.

The Little Turtle:

Elder Brother: Here are papers which have been given to me by General Washington, the great chief of the United States. He told me they should protect us in the possession of our lands, and that no white person should interrupt us in the enjoyment of our hunting grounds, or be permitted to purchase any of our towns or lands from us; that he would place traders among us, who would deal fairly. I wish you to examine these papers.

Elder Brother: You have asked for a reservation at the Ouiatanon; I hope you will put a trader there, on the spot formerly occupied by one. We would wish Captain Prior to be our trader. I can't give you any lands there, brother; I will lend you some as long as you want it.

Elder Brother: You have told us of a place possessed by the French, called Musquiton. We have lived at our village a long time; it is very surprising that we should never know any thing about it. The French lived at Vincennes, where they were permitted to settle by my forefathers, who told them they should have a small quantity of land for the cattle, &c. on the east, but none on the west side of the Wabash.—[A white string.]

Massas, a Chippewa chief, rose and said:

All you, my brothers, present, when the chiefs of my village sent me hither to hear your proceedings in council, they told me I could not see the extent of the American fires; that they believed their elder brother had called them together, in pity to them, their women, and children; and they enjoined the three fires to speak with one voice, and do their utmost to forward the good work; saying, that they had seen several treaties heretofore made with the United States, which the Indians had always violated by taking up the hatchet.

Elder Brother: I have listened to all your words, and to those of my brothers. It would be very wrong in me to raise objections to what has been done, as you have explained to us your treaty with Britain.

Elder Brother: You say at the fort of Detroit you intend to take a piece of land six miles deep, from the river Rosine to lake St. Clair. I now ask you, what is to become of our brothers, the French, who live on this land? We look on them as our brothers and friends, who treated us well, when abused by the British. We wish to know your sentiments on this subject. We think, brother, you could find land enough between the rivers Raisin and Rouge; we have no objection to your reservation at the foot of the Rapids. We have no objection to any other proposition you have made, and we sincerely wish we could now take you among us; because the British, on our return, will renew their old songs.

Elder Brother: My children must have suffered, since I left home; perhaps I, myself, may be made unhappy on my return to them: for the British may probably say, why don't you seek relief from your new friends? This makes me uneasy, and urges me to entreat you to come immediately, and live nearer to us; you might then assist us; and it would be more convenient for the surrender of our prisoners. I hope you will pity my situation; when I returned from the treaty of Muskingum, McKee threatened to kill me; I have not now less cause to fear him, as he endeavored to prevent my coming hither.

Elder Brother: You asked who were the true owners of the lands now ceded to the United States. In answer, I tell you, if any nations should call themselves the owners of it, they would be guilty of a falsehood; our claim to it is equal; our elder brother has conquered it.

Brothers, have done trifling. Let us conclude this great work; let us sign our names to the treaty now proposed, and finish our business.

Elder Brother: If I can escape the snares of McKee and his bad birds, I shall ascend as high as the falls of St. Mary's, and proclaim the good tidings to all your distant brothers in that quarter. [A belt.]

The General spoke as follows:

Younger Brothers, all of you, listen with attention! I shall now reply to what was said yesterday by the Wyandots; I will then answer the observations of the Little Turtle, made in behalf of the Miamies and Wabash tribes.

Younger Brothers, the Wyandots, Delawares, and Shawanese. I am pleased to hear you say, with one voice, for the second time, that I have done the greatest justice to you in dividing the lands of the United States from those of the Indian nations, by the boundary line which I have proposed. You request me to fix the boundaries that shall divide the lands between the respective tribes of Indians now present.

Younger Brothers: A moment's reflection will show you the impropriety, as well as impossibility, of my acting in this business. You, Indians, best know your respective boundaries.

I particularly recommend to all you nations, present, to continue friendly and just to each other; let no nation, or nations, invade, molest, or disturb, any other nation, or nations, in the hunting grounds they have heretofore been accustomed to live and hunt upon, within the boundary which shall now be agreed on; and, above all, I enjoin that no injury be offered to any nation, or nations, in consequence of the part any, or either of them, may have pursued, to establish a permanent and happy peace with the United States of America.

Younger Brothers, the Wyandots, and other Indians, of Sandusky, make your hearts and minds easy. Be assured that, as soon as circumstances will permit, a fort shall be established on the reserved lands, near the entrance of Sandusky Lake, which will always afford you protection against the common enemy, should any such presume to disturb our peace and mutual friendship.

Younger Brothers, the Miamies: I have listened to you with attention; and have heard your observations upon the general boundary line proposed by me, as well as upon the proposed reservations. If my ears did not deceive me, I have heard all the other nations give their assent to the general boundary line, and to the reservations, generally; I, therefore, address you, the Miamies:

You say that the general boundary line, as proposed by me, will take away some of your best hunting grounds; and propose to alter it, and run it from fort Recovery, through the centre of this place, and along the road to the Miami river, opposite fort Hamilton.

Younger Brothers: This would be a very crooked, as well as a very difficult line to follow; because, there are several roads between this and fort Hamilton, some of them several miles apart, which might certainly be productive of unpleasant mistakes and differences; that which I propose will be free from all difficulty and uncertainty. You all know fort Recovery as well as the mouth of Kentucky river; a straight line, drawn from one to the other, will never vary; they are two points which will ever be remembered, not only by all present, but by our children's children, to the end of time; nor will this line prevent your hunters, or young men, in the smallest degree, from pursuing all the advantages which the chace affords; because, by the 7th article, the United States of America grant liberty to all the Indian tribes to hunt within the territory ceded to the United States, without hindrance or molestation, so long as they demean themselves peaceably, and offer no injury to the people of the United States.

I find there is some objection to the reservation at fort Wayne. The Little Turtle observes, he never heard of any cessions made at that place to the French. I have traced the lines of two forts at that point; one stood near the junction of the St. Josephs with the St. Mary's, and the other not far removed on the St. Mary's; and it is ever an established rule, among Europeans, to reserve as much ground around their forts, as their cannon can command; this is a rule as well known as any other fact.

Objection has also been made respecting the portage between fort Wayne and the Little river; and the reasons produced, are, that that road has been to the Miamies a source of wealth; that it has, heretofore, produced them one hundred dollars per day. It may be so; but let us inquire who, in fact, paid this heavy contribution. It is true the traders bore it in the first instance; but they laid it on their goods, and the Indians, of the Wabash, really and finally paid it; therefore, it is the Little Beaver, the Soldier, the Sun, and their tribes, who have actually been so highly taxed. The United States will always be their own carriers, to, and from, their different posts. Why should the United States pay the large sum of eight thousand dollars, annually, if they were not to enjoy the privilege of open roads to, and from, their reservations? And this sum of money the United States agree to pay for this and other considerations. And the share, which the Miamies will receive, of this annuity, shall be one thousand dollars.

I will then inquire, of all the nations present, whether the United States are not acting the part of a tender father, to them and their children, in thus providing for them, not only at present, but for ever?

The Miamies shall be at liberty, as usual, to employ themselves for private traders, whenever their assistance may be required; and those people, who have lived at that glorious gate, (the Miami villages,) may now rekindle their fires at that favorite spot; and, henceforth, as in their happiest days, be at full liberty to receive from, and send to, all quarters, the speeches of their chiefs as usual; and here is the road the Miamies will remember. [A road belt.]

Now, all ye chiefs and warriors, of every nation present, open your ears that you may clearly hear the articles of treaty, now in my hand, again read, and, a second time, explained to you, that we may proceed to have them engrossed on parchment, which may preserve them for ever.

[The articles of treaty were here a second time read, and explained by the General, who observed upon]

The article respecting hostages;—

I did not expect any objections to this particular, for I see no reason why you should hesitate at leaving ten of your people with me, until the return of our people from among you; the promise of a mutual exchange of prisoners, made last winter, when we met at this place, you have not performed on your part; I have kept none of your flesh and blood; nor would General Washington, the Great Chief of the United States, suffer me so to do; the period will be short, and those who remain shall be kindly treated.

On the Ouiatanon reservation;—

The Little Beaver has asked for Captain Prior to reside, as a trader, at Ouiatanon; he shall reside at that place; but Captain Prior is a warrior, not a trader. He shall have a few warriors with him, to protect the trade and the Indians in that quarter.

On the reservation at Detroit;—

Masass has asked, what will become of the French? The United States consider the French and themselves as one people; and it is partly for them and their accommodation, this reservation is made, whenever they become citizens thereof, as well as for the people of the Fifteen Fires.

On the gift of the Isle de Bois Blanc;—

In addition to the cessions which the three fires have made with such cheerfulness, of the reservations in their country, Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish has, in their name, made a voluntary gift to the United States of the Isle de Bois Blanc, in lake Michigan. The Fifteen Fires accept of this unasked for grant from the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, according to their intentions; and will always view it as an unequivocal mark of their sincere friendship.

And on trade;—

The Little Turtle yesterday expressed a wish, that some of their former traders might be continued among them as a part of the number to be licensed by the United States. This is very fair and reasonable, and a certain number will be licensed accordingly, when properly recommended as good and honest men.

Brothers: All you nations now present, listen!

You now have had, a second time, the proposed articles of treaty read and explained to you. It is now time for the negotiation to draw to a conclusion.

I shall, therefore, ask each nation individually, if they approve of, and are prepared to sign, those articles, in their present form, that they may be immediately engrossed for that purpose. I shall begin with the Chippewas, who, with the others who approbate the measure, will signify their assent.

You, Chippewas, do you approve of these articles of treaty, and are you prepared to sign them? [A unanimous answer.] Yes.

You, Ottawas, do you agree?	[A unanimous answer.]	Yes.
You, Pattawatamies?	[ditto.]	Yes.
You, Wyandots, do you agree?	[ditto.]	Yes.
You, Delawares?	[ditto.]	Yes.
You, Shawanese?	[ditto.]	Yes.
You, Miamies, do you agree?	[ditto.]	Yes.
You, Weas?	[ditto.]	Yes.
And you, Kickapoos, do you agree?	[ditto.]	Yes.

The treaty shall be engrossed; and as it will require two or three days to do it properly, on parchment, we will now part, to meet on the 2d of August; in the interim, we will eat, drink, and rejoice, and thank the Great Spirit for the happy stage this good work has arrived at.

Council adjourned.

July 31.—The Red Pole, with eighty-eight Shawanese, and Tey-yagh-taw, with seven Wyandots, nine of the Six Nations, and ten Delawares, arrived, from the vicinity of Detroit, and were received.

August 2.—In Council: Present as before, with the addition of the Shawanese, Wyandots, &c. who arrived on the 31st ultimo.

The Red Pole, a Shawanee chief, arose and spoke as follows:

I am very happy to see, you all, my brothers, here assembled. I am come late, but I come with a good heart. I am well pleased to hear of the good work you have agreed upon, with our elder brother, the Fifteen Fires; and thank you for the pity you have shewn for our helpless women and children, whom we have left behind.

The General arose and spoke as follows:

YOUNGER BROTHERS:

I have received a letter from your ancient friends and brothers, the people called Quakers, with a message to all the nations here assembled. The Quakers are a people whom I much love and esteem, for their goodness of heart, and sincere love of peace with all nations; listen then to their voice, and let it sink deep into your hearts.

[Here the General read the address of the people called Quakers, and the invoice of their present.]

Their present, you perceive, is small, but being designed with the benevolent view of promoting the peace and happiness of mankind, it becomes of important value. They wish it to be considered merely as a token of their regard for you, and a testimony of their brotherly affection and kind remembrance of you.

YOUNGER BROTHERS: The articles of treaty are not yet completely engrossed; they will be ready by 8 o'clock to-morrow, when we will again meet here, read the treaty once more, and proceed to the act of mutually signing and exchanging it.

The Shawanese and Wyandots, who arrived the day before yesterday, will then hear what we have all agreed upon, and be equally convinced, with all the others, of the liberality of the articles.

Blue Jacket, a Shawanee chief, arose and spoke as follows:

ELDER BROTHER, *and you my brothers present:*

You see me now present myself as a war chief, to lay down that commission, and place myself in the rear of my village chiefs, who, for the future, will command me. Remember, brothers, you have all buried your war hatchets; your brothers the Shawanese, now do the same good act. We must think of war no more.

ELDER BROTHER: You now see that all the chiefs and warriors around you have joined in the good work of peace, which is now accomplished. We now request you to inform our elder brother, General Washington, of it; and of the cheerful unanimity which has marked their determinations. We wish you to inquire of him, if it would be agreeable that two chiefs, from each nation, should pay him a visit, and take him by the hand: for your younger brothers have a strong desire to see that great man, and to enjoy the pleasure of conversing with him.—[A blue string.]

The General thus replied:

BROTHERS THE SHAWANESE, *and all you other nations:*

I am confident the heart of the Great Chief, General Washington, will be rejoiced when he hears that you have unanimously joined in the good work of peace; and the instrument we will sign to-morrow, shall be an everlasting record of the good action; one part of which, I will immediately transmit to him. I will, with pleasure, make the inquiries you desire, and communicate the answer to you whenever I receive it.

Council adjourned.

August 3.—In Council: Present as before.

The General rose, and spoke as follows:

YOUNGER BROTHERS:

When this council fire was first kindled, my commissions and authority for holding this treaty were read and explained to all then present; but, as several chiefs had not at that time arrived, I shall now read them a second time, for the perfect satisfaction of all.

[The General here again exhibited and explained his powers.]

That I have strictly performed my duty in fulfilling those instructions, and that they were manifestly calculated to establish the peace and happiness of all the Indian nations now present, will appear by the engrossed articles of treaty, unanimously agreed to, and now before us. They shall now be read a third time, that all may be perfectly acquainted with them; therefore listen.

[The engrossed articles were here read; the signing commenced and finished; and the General thus proceeded:]

YOUNGER BROTHERS: Having completed the signing of this treaty, one part of it shall be delivered to the Wyandots, who will preserve it as a sacred pledge of the establishment of our future friendship; the other, or counterpart, I will send to the Great Chief, General Washington. In addition, one copy, on paper, shall be delivered to each nation, for their frequent and particular information. We will now proceed to apportion the goods designed to be given to you, and I hope to be prepared for their delivery in a day or two. Some assistance must be afforded to the Chippewas, and other remote tribes, to facilitate the transportation of their proportions. We will, for the present, retire, and we will have a little drink this evening.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, arose, and said:

ELDER BROTHER: I now see that all is settled. It affords us a great deal of pleasure. I hope you feel equally gratified. I repeat our entire satisfaction, that all present may know it. We, the three fires, have never done you any harm. With the same good heart I met you here, I will depart, and return home. You will find the truth of these words when you come and live among us. You must not believe ill of me.

ELDER BROTHER: I hope you will listen with attention to my words, and have pity on me. I have a request to make of you. You know I have come a great distance to assist in this good work, and, as it is now happily completed, I hope you will deliver to us our friend, whom you sent from hence into confinement. We would be grieved to leave him in durance behind us, for he has been friendly to us. This is the request of your brothers, the three fires.

Council adjourned.

August 7. In Council: Present as before.

The General arose, and spoke as follows:

BROTHERS, all nations now present: You have all smoked out of this calumet, when we first opened council at this place, except the Shawanese. I will, therefore, smoke with the Shawanese, and with some of the Wyandots who arrived late.

Listen, all you sachems, chiefs, and warriors! Lift up your eyes, and behold these instruments of writing, to which the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pattawatamies, Miamies, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws, and Kaskaskias, have set their hands and seals, that they may be handed down to your children's children, as a memorial of the happy peace thereby established. When your posterity shall hereafter view these records, they will be informed that you were the great people who accomplished this blessed work, to ensure to them peace and happiness forever. One of these I shall transmit to General Washington, the other I will deposite, agreeable to your own desires, with your uncles the Wyandots. A true copy, on paper, shall now be given to each nation. This large belt, and this seal, will accompany the original instrument, and will declare its sacred and important value.

The next business will be the distribution of the goods and presents promised by treaty. To-morrow the Wyandots shall receive their proportion: the other nations will be sent for, in order as they signed, as soon as we are ready to deliver them. It will make no difference to any, who is first served, or who last; all shall have their due proportion. I have only to recommend a just and equal distribution among your respective nations.

Independent of this general delivery, and as a reward for the good disposition to peace of some chiefs and nations, early evinced, I shall make some further presents, which must be considered as private property to those who shall receive them, and as testimonies of particular regard. And, in return for the generous and unasked for present of the Chippewas, of the Isle de Bois Blanc, the Fifteen Fires will make them an acknowledgment, to shew that they will never be outdone in kindness.

I have to exhort you to take every measure to restrain your young men from the bad practice of stealing horses from those who are their friends. Some Frenchmen who accompanied you to this place, have complained to me of having had their horses stolen since their arrival. This is ungrateful and disgraceful.

Be all now attentive! This letter in my hand informs me, that some very bad Indians, indeed, regardless of the good work we have been engaged in, have barbarously surprised and murdered an innocent family, who thought themselves secure from harm whilst negotiations for peace engaged your attention. This grieves me very much. By an article of the agreement entered into last winter, we were mutually to inform each other of any harm intended, which should come to our knowledge, and do our utmost to prevent it. And it is expressly stipulated in this treaty, that similar conduct shall be pursued by both parties. That for injuries done, no private or personal retaliation shall take place, but complaint shall be made by the party injured to the other, &c.

I do, accordingly, at this time, complain to you of the bad conduct of those bad people, and desire you who live nearest to them, to exert your powers to restrain their practices and correct their lives. I fear, if they are permitted to continue uncontrolled, much mischief will ensue. They are a small, lawless banditti, who insult your authority at the same time they injure the United States, by their savage and inhuman practices. Our people, roused and provoked by their depredations and cruelties, will follow them into their country, to punish them as they merit; and should they, in the pursuit, fall in with any of you or your people, who are our sincere friends, they might not be able to distinguish one from the other, and would probably wreak their vengeance on their innocent brothers, and hurt them, when they meant to chastise those guilty aggressors only.

Tarke, chief of the Wyandots, arose, and spoke as follows:

Brothers, listen! and you also, brothers of the different nations present. The Great Spirit above has appointed this day for us to complete all the good work in which we have been engaged. You remember that, some time ago, our brother, the American, rose up and thanked the Great Spirit above for conducting the good work so far as it then was; and he desired of us to know whether we would acknowledge him, the fifteen United States, to be our father; but we have not yet returned him an answer. Now, this day, the good work is completed. I inform you all, brother Indians, that we do now, and will henceforth, acknowledge the fifteen United States of America to be our father, and you will all, for the future, look upon them as such: you must call them brothers no more. The Great Spirit has crowned them with success in all their undertakings.

Father: You see we all now acknowledge you to be our father. I take you by the hand, which I offer as a pledge of our sincerity, and of our happiness in becoming your children.

Father: Listen to your children, here assembled; be strong, now, and take care of all your little ones. See what a number you have suddenly acquired. Be careful of them, and do not suffer them to be imposed upon. Don't shew favor to one, to the injury of any. An impartial father equally regards all his children, as well those who are ordinary, as those who may be more handsome; therefore, should any of your children come to you crying, and in distress, have pity on them, and relieve their wants.

Now, all my brothers present, you see that we have acknowledged and called on the United States as our father. Be strong, brothers, and obedient to our father; ever listen to him when he speaks to you, and follow his advice. I now deliver this wampum, in presence of you all, as a token of our being now the children of the Fifteen Fires. [A large string, blue and white.]

The General rose and said:

Listen! all you nations, to what your uncle, the Wyandot, has said. [Tarke's speech was here interpreted to each nation.]

Listen! all you nations present. I have hitherto addressed you as brothers. I now adopt you all, in the name of the President and Fifteen great Fires of America, as their children, and you are so accordingly. The medals which I shall have the honor to deliver you, you will consider as presented by the hands of your father, the Fifteen Fires of America. These you will hand down to your children's children, in commemoration of this day—a day in which the United States of America gives peace to you and all your nations, and receives you and them under the protecting wings of her eagle. [Council adjourned.]

August 8th.—In council: **Present as before.**

The Sun, a Pattawatamy chief, arose, and said:

Father: I now speak to acquaint you and all present that I am perfectly satisfied with all that has been done in this council. You have told us to bring in our prisoners without delay. I have not one in my village. I never took any. You further told us, if any of your people injured us, you would punish them, and enjoined on us a similar conduct as it respected our offenders. Father, I have not the same authority over my people that you exercise over yours. They live dispersed, and it is difficult to reach them on all occasions. As you have now become our father, we are no longer objects of pity; as your children, we shall be happy whilst you continue to protect us. When the British adopted us as children, they made false promises, and left us to the mercy of the traders, who took advantage of, and much abused, our ignorance and weakness. You have promised to send traders among us, by whom we will not be abused, and we have promised to protect their lives and property. We are happy, father, and thank you for your kindness to your children. I now ask of you to send a trader to my village, which is a day's walk below the Wea towns on the Wabash. You said you would send one of your officers to command at those towns. We would wish you to send Captain Ouiatanon, (Prior) and should any meditated mischief come to my knowledge, I will immediately acquaint him of it, agreeable to our compact. All your children present have the articles of the treaty fully and indelibly impressed on their hearts, and should bad birds attempt to misconstrue or prevent them, we promise, sincerely, not to listen to their designing, artful songs.

Father: We, the Pattawatamies present, are in three classes. One from the river Huron, one from St. Joseph's, and that to which I belong from the Wabash; and, as you intend to give the goods designed for us in bulk to that nation, I am afraid the division amongst ourselves will be attended with difficulty and discontent. I pray you, father, to make the division among us, and thus preserve proportion and harmony. [A belt.]

The New Corn, a Pattawatamy chief, spoke as follows:

My friend, when I first came here, I took you by the hand. You welcomed me, and asked me for my great war chief. I told you they were killed, and that none remained but me, who have the vanity to think myself a brave man, and a great warrior. The Great Spirit has made me a great chief, and endowed me with great powers. The heavens and earth are my heart, the rising sun my mouth, and thus favored, I propagate my own species! [This is the Nestor of the wilderness, possessed by all the garrulity of age.] I know the people who have made and violated former treaties. I am too honorable and too brave a man to be guilty of such unworthy conduct. I love and fear the Great Spirit. He now hears what I say. I dare not tell a lie.

Now, my friend, the Great Wind, do not deceive us in the manner that the French, the British, and Spaniards, have heretofore done. The English have abused us much; they have made us promises which they never fulfilled; they have proved to us how little they have ever had our happiness at heart; and we have severely suffered for placing our dependence on so faithless a people. Be you strong, and preserve your word inviolate; and reward those Frenchmen who have come so great a distance to assist us.

My friend, I am old, but I shall never die. I shall always live in my children, and children's children. [A string.]

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, thus spoke:

FATHER: The good work being now completed, we are left without a subject to employ our conversation. You see your children the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pattawatamies, around you. Those at home will be rejoiced when we inform them that, for the future, they will enjoy the protection of a new father. Our happiness is great in being permitted to address you by that endearing appellation. Father, since we have been here, some mischief has been done. We are entirely ignorant of the perpetrators. It grieves us much, and excites our anger and indignation. Time will discover to you and us those wicked disturbers, who richly merit punishment. I have to request you to license a trader to reside with your children at Ki-ka-na-ma-sung, where we shall pass the ensuing winter. I have never been guilty of stealing horses, nor shall I now commence the practice. But as I am an old man, I would ask you for one to carry me home.

Welle-baw-kee-lund, a Delaware chief, spoke as follows:

FATHER: Listen a few words from the Delawares. This is the speech you gave us when you first came into this country, and when we first met together in council. In this you told us we should live in peace and friendship with each other, and join our hands firmly together. It seems they were badly bound, for the ties were soon broken. We know not exactly how or when they were destroyed. We will now renew them in so strong a manner that they will last forever, and bury in oblivion all past misfortunes. Be strong in this good work, and it will never fail. This belt was presented to us from brothers, and our king now shows it to you, that you may recognise it.

Okia, a Pattawatamy chief, arose and spoke as follows:

FATHER: I come from the river Huron, near Detroit. My fathers have long possessed that country. The other Pattawatamies present live on the St. Joseph's, and in that direction. All my old chiefs are dead; you therefore see young chiefs only from my towns, who are unaccustomed to speak in council. You told us you would deliver the presents in bulk to the Pattawatamy nation. In this case, I am afraid my people will not get a due proportion, and I am too proud to complain to you, should they be unfairly distributed; therefore, as I live detached from the others, and intend to return home with the Chippewas, by the way of fort Defiance, I beg my father would let me have my proportion separately, for we have many young women and children at home, to whom I shall be very happy to deliver the presents of their father. I wish much to carry with me a copy of the treaty, to show my people. Living so far from the rest of my name, I can derive no advantage from the one you have given to our nation generally, and I should be ashamed and mortified to return without one. I would request a trader for my village, and would wish for Mr. La Chambre, with whom we are long acquainted. [A belt.]

Te-ta-boksh-ke, King of the Delawares, spoke as follows:

FATHER: You have in your prison a man (Newman) who came in to us about a year ago, and proved the preservation of many of our women and children, by the information he gave us: for this we cannot help feeling grateful. Now, your children, the Delawares, all beg of you to spare the life of this man, as he has been instrumental in saving many of us from destruction. We hope, father, you will grant this first request of your children, the Delawares. [A string.]

The General arose, and spoke as follows:

MY CHILDREN, THE PATTAWATAMIES: I wish you to endeavor to make among yourselves an amicable and fair division of the goods intended for you. It would be a very difficult task for me to perform with justice. You are acquainted with your own people and numbers. I am not well enough informed on this head, to make a true appointment. I wish all the other nations to act in a similar manner, and make a distribution to the satisfaction of their respective people. I wish each nation to appoint two confidential people from among themselves, to receive the goods, and to give receipts to the storekeeper, who will thereby convince me of his having justly delivered them.

Council adjourned.

8th August, afternoon.—The medals and silver ornaments, &c. were delivered. No material, or other than complimentary conversation took place.

August 10th. In Council: Present as before.

The Red Pole, a Shawanese chief, spoke as follows:

You, my uncles, the Wyandots, my grandfathers, the Delawares, and all you nations present, you see we are now here from all parts of this great island, and you happily accomplished the good work before we, the Shawanese, arrived. I thank you all for it. I now present to your view, the wampum given to me by our elder brother, now become our father. He gave it to us from his heart; and I hope you will, for the future, view him as our true father. We must, for the future, live in harmony with him, and one another. The Great Spirit gave us this land in common. He has not given the right to any one nation, to say to another, this land is not yours, it belongs to me.

FATHER: I have heard every thing which has been here transacted. Peace is firmly established. It affords me satisfaction and happiness the hatchet is cast away for ever. I have reason to believe that the mischief which has been lately done, has been committed by a small party of Shawanese, who have been in the woods a long time hunting. It grieves us much, that, while we are here accomplishing the good work of peace, some of our own people are yet deaf to our advice. And, to convince you that we will never permit such practices, I now offer to leave with you my aged father, as a hostage, and proceed immediately, myself, to call home those people, and take measures to prevent their future misconduct. I have just returned from an absence of two years to the Southward; and in that period, my young men, uncontrolled by their other chiefs, have fallen into bad practices; but they shall have an immediate end.

All my brothers present, as the peace is now entirely completed, and as our Father of the Fifteen Fires has adopted us as his children, and called us by that name, I now tell him, in presence of you all, that we, the Shawanese, do acknowledge the Fifteen Fires as our father, and that, henceforth, we will always regard him as such.—[A white string.]

You, my uncles and grandfather, have settled with our father the boundary line, in a manner which meets my entire approbation. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and it appears you had our common interest in view.

FATHER: As all the nations are now present, they can never hereafter deny their own work, nor say that other people acted for them, without authority. I, therefore, recommend to them, to fulfil strictly their agreements, and adhere religiously to their engagements.—[A belt.]

The General arose and spoke as follows:

CHILDREN:

All you nations listen. By the seventh article of this treaty, all the lands now ceded to the United States, are free for all the tribes now present to hunt upon, so long as they continue to be peaceable, and do no injury to the people thereof. It is, therefore, the common interest of you all, to prevent any mischief being done upon those hunting grounds. Those people who have committed the late outrage on our peaceable inhabitants, had been hunting on those grounds, and after finishing their hunt, proceeded to the commission of the bad actions of which I have complained. These practices, for the reasons I have already given you, must have an immediate end.

The Red Pole has behaved like a candid, honest man, in acknowledging the errors of his people, and in promising to restrain them immediately. He has done more; he has offered to leave his own father as a hostage, until he can inform me of his having called them home; but, I will not separate him from his old father; I will depend upon his honor for the performance of his promise.—[A white string to the Red Pole.]

All you, my children, listen to me. The great business of peace, so long and ardently wished for, by your great and good father, General Washington, and the Fifteen Fires, and, I am sure, by every good man among you, being now accomplished, nothing remains but to give you a few words of advice from a father, anxious for the peace and happiness of his children. Let me earnestly exhort you to restrain your young people from injuring, in any degree, the people of the United States. Impress upon their minds the spirit and meaning of the treaty now before us. Convince them how much their future welfare will depend upon their faithful and strict observance of it. Restore to me, as soon as possible, all my flesh and blood which may be among you, without distinction or exception, and receive now from my hands the ten hostages stipulated by the second article, to be left with me as a security for their delivery. This unequivocal proof of the confidence that I place in your honor, and in the solemn promises you have made me, must satisfy you of my full persuasion of your sincerity. Send those ten young men to collect your prisoners; let them bring them to me, and they shall be well rewarded for their trouble. I have here a particular account of the number remaining among you, and shall know when they are all restored.

I now fervently pray to the Great Spirit, that the peace now established may be permanent, and that it may hold us together in the bonds of friendship, until time shall be no more. I also pray that the Great Spirit above may enlighten your minds, and open your eyes to your true happiness, that your children may learn to cultivate the earth, and enjoy the fruits of peace and industry.—[A white string.]

As it is probable, my children, that we shall not soon meet again in public council, I take this opportunity of bidding you all an affectionate farewell, and of wishing you a safe and happy return to your respective homes and families.—[A string.]

Bu-kon-ge-he-las, a Delaware Chief, spoke as follows:

FATHER:

Your children all well understand the sense of the treaty which is now concluded. We experience daily proofs of your increasing kindness. I hope we may all have sense enough to enjoy our dawning happiness. Many of your people are yet among us. I trust they will be immediately restored. Last winter, our king came forward to you with two, and when he returned with your speech to us, we immediately prepared to come forward with the remainder, which we delivered at fort Defiance. All who know me, know me to be a man and a warrior, and I now declare, that I will, for the future, be as true and steady a friend to the United States as I have heretofore been an active enemy. We have one bad young man among us, who, a few days ago, stole three of your horses: two of them shall this day be returned to you, and I hope I shall be able to prevent that young man from doing any more mischief to our Father the Fifteen Fires.

Mash-i-pi-nash-i-wish, chief of the Chippewas, spoke as follows:

FATHER:

I have heard, and understand, all that you have said. I am perfectly satisfied with every part of it; my heart will never change. No prisoners remain in our hands in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac. Those two Frenchmen present (Messieurs Sans Crainte and Pepin) can witness to the truth of this assertion.

Masass, a Chippewa chief, arose and spoke as follows:

I have heard all the proceedings relating to this treaty. I express my perfect satisfaction at its happy conclusion. When I relate at home the important event, my people will stretch out their arms towards you; and when I have informed them that you have promised to cherish them as your children, they will rejoice in having acquired a new, and so good, a father.

Council adjourned.

I certify the foregoing to be a true register of the minutes and proceedings of the treaty of Greenville.

H. DE BUTTS, *Secretary.*

HEAD QUARTERS, GREENVILLE, 20*th Sept.* 1795.

A return of the numbers of the different nations of Indians present at, and parties to, the treaty of Greenville, taken on the 7th August, 1795.

		Interpreters.
Wyandots,	180	Isaac Zane and Abraham Williams.
Delawares,	381	Robert Wilson.
Shawanese,	143	Jacques Lasselle and Christ'r. Miller.
Ottawas,	45	Messieurs Sans Crainte and Morin.
Chippewas,	46	
Pattawatamies,	240	
Miamies and Eel Rivers,	73	William Wells.
Weeas and Piankshaws,	12	
Kickapoos and Kaskaskias,	10	
	1,130	

H. DE BUTTS, *Secretary.*

SUPPLEMENT.

To the Cherokees, now settled on the head waters of Scioto.

Whereas, I, Anthony Wayne, Major General, commanding the army of the United States, and sole commissioner for settling a permanent peace with all the Indian tribes northwest of the river Ohio, having accomplished that great and good work, and having this day signed and exchanged articles of a permanent peace with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatamies, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese, Miamies, Eel river, Weas, and Kickapoos, nations of Indians:

Do, hereby, once more invite you, the said Cherokees, residing on the waters of the Scioto, to come forward immediately to this place, and enter into similar articles of peace: for which purpose, I now send Captain Long-hair, a principal Cherokee chief, to conduct you to head quarters, where you shall be received in friendship, and treated with kindness and hospitality. Captain Long-hair will give you the particulars respecting this treaty; as also those of a treaty of peace lately made between the United States and the Cherokee nation; so that you now stand alone and unprotected, unless you comply with this last invitation.

Given at Head quarters, Greenville, 3d August, 1795.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

In consequence of the above message, some of this party of Cherokees returned to Greenville with Captain Longhair, and have since accompanied him home to their nation; the remainder promised to hunt peaceably on Scioto, until their corn was fit to gather; when they would quit this side of the Ohio forever, and return to their own country.

At a private conference, on the 12th August, with the Miamies, Eel river, and Kickapoo Indians:

The Little Turtle, in the name of the others, observed, that, as they intended soon to depart, and return to their respective homes, he took this opportunity of repeating to the General, that he, himself, and the Indians with him, were perfectly acquainted with every article of the treaty; that no part of it had escaped their serious and anxious deliberation; that, in the early stage of the negotiation, he had not comprehended the moderation and liberality with which he is now convinced it is dictated; that, to this cause, and to a duty which he conceives he owes his country, must be attributed the opposition he exhibited on sundry occasions; that he was persuaded, his Father would not think unkindly of him for it; for he had heard him, with much pleasure, approve of the freedom with which he delivered his sentiments; that he was a man who spoke as he thought, and a man of sincerity; and that he embraced this last occasion to declare, that, as he was fully convinced that the treaty was wisely and benevolently calculated to promote the mutual interest, and insure the permanent happiness of the Indians, and their Father, the Americans; so it was his determined resolution to adhere religiously to its stipulations. He asked for traders to reside at their different villages, and mentioned the names of some, who, for the confidence they had in their integrity, they wished might be licensed, and continued by the United States, as traders among them; he hoped (the Weas particularly) that a fort would be immediately established at Ouiatanon; and promised every assistance which they could afford to the establishment; that he, himself, would reside near fort Wayne, where daily experience should convince his Father of his sincere friendship; and that, as he intended to rekindle the grand council fire at that place, by means of which the different nations might communicate with each other as usual, he requested his Father to give orders to the commandant of fort Wayne, to inform him, from time to time, of any measures which the great council of the Fifteen Fires might adopt, in which the interest of their children should be concerned; and that Mr. Wells might be placed there as a resident interpreter, as he possessed their confidence as fully as he did that of their Father.

On the 9th September, a party of Shawanese, consisting of between sixty and seventy warriors, who had hitherto proved refractory and hostile, arrived at Greenville, with four prisoners, three of whom they captured on the 13th of last July, in Randolph county, Virginia.

On the 11th, the General gave them audience, when Puck-se-kaw, (or Jumper) one of their chiefs, spoke as follows:

My Father: I have been in the woods a long time: I was not acquainted with the good works which were transacting at this place, by you, and all our great chiefs.

Last spring, when we were hunting peaceably, our camp on Scioto was robbed: we are very poor, and the mischief that has since been done, was in retaliation for the injuries we then sustained.

As soon as I received this belt, which you sent me by Blue Jacket, one of our great chiefs, and as soon as I was informed by him, that the good work of peace was finished, I rose to come and see you, and brought with me these four prisoners. I now surrender them up to you, my father, and promise sincerely that we will do no more mischief.

I hope that, for the future, we shall be permitted to live and hunt in peace and quietness. We were poor, ignorant children, astray in the woods, who knew not that our nation, and all the other tribes of Indians, had come in, and made peace with you. I thank the Great Spirit for at length opening our eyes.

Father: We beg you will forgive, and receive your repentant children: these people whom I now deliver to you, must plead our forgiveness, and vouch our sincere intention to alter our conduct for the future.—[A white string.]

The foregoing is the supplement to the treaty of Greenville.

H. DE BUTTS, *Secretary.*

4th Congress.] **No. 68.** [1st Session.

INDIAN TRADE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, DECEMBER 15, 1795.

War Office, *December* 12, 1795.

Sir:

By direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to present herewith, "a report of the measures taken for opening trade with the Indians;"

And am, &c.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

The Vice President *of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

Report of the Secretary of War of the measures taken for opening a trade with the Indians.

The situation of the Six Nations, surrounded either wholly by the settlements of citizens of the United States; or, on one side by them, and on the other, by the British of Upper Canada; and by both in near neighborhoods; seemed to exclude them from the experiment proposed to be made, of commencing a trade on the principle of furnishing cheap supplies to the Indians: for the familiar intercourse between them and the whites, would have subjected the public to continual impositions, against which no checks were provided.

Peace with the tribes northwest of the river Ohio, was only in a train of negotiation; these, of course, were not in a condition to participate in the projected trade.

It remained then to make the experiment with the Southern tribes. And because the small appropriation for this object seemed intended merely as an experiment, it was desirable to make it with as little expense as possible. For this, among other reasons, the sum appropriated was divided unequally, and more than two-thirds destined for opening a trade with the Creeks, to whom the goods could be conveyed by sea. The remainder was designed for the trade with the Cherokees and Chickasaws. The remote situation of the Choctaws could render either of the two trading posts but of small and only contingent use to them.

To accommodate the Creeks, Colerain, on the river St. Mary's, was chosen, on the best information to be obtained, as the most eligible situation for a trading post; because it was easy of access to us, there being depth of water for sea vessels to go to the spot, and sufficiently so to the Creeks, especially of the Lower towns.

War-Office June 29. 1795.

Sir

I have received your letters of May 6th & 22d. & June 4th.

I have now time only to answer that part respecting the proposed treaty called for by the Commissioners of New-York, to purchase the land of the Oneidas, Onondagas & Cayugas: and I have now to instruct you, that you are to give no aid or countenance to the measure; as it is repugnant to the law of the United States made to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The Attorney General of the United States has given his opinion, that the reservations of those tribes within the State of New York form no exception to that general law: but whenever purchases, the bargains must be made at a treaty held under the authority of the United States. Besides giving no countenance to the intended designs of the New York Commissioner (for it seems only one of them wrote you on the subject, & omitted to sign his name — I wish to have a copy of his letter) you are to tell those tribes of Indians that any bargains they make at such a treaty as that proposed to be held at Scipio, will be void; and as the guardian of their rights you will advise them not to listen to the invitation of any Commissioners unless they have authority from the United States to call a treaty.

The conduct of this Commissioner is the more extraordinary, seeing as Mr. T. Morris informs me, the Legislature of New-York expressly refused the Commissioners they appointed to apply to the General Government [illegible] but [illegible], denying the authority of the General Government in this matter, [illegible] application.

I have sent to [illegible] a copy of the President's speech [illegible] & now inclose one to [illegible]

You may expect to hear again from

your ob. Servant

Capt. Israel Chapin

Timothy Pickering

P.S. All difficulties on this subject I expect will cease as soon as Mr Jay's administration commences. I shall advise him of all that has passed. R.M.

Col. Pickerings Letter
June 29. 1795

Sir, War-Office July 3. 1795.

I have rec.d your letter of June 19th.

When you informed me that one of the Commissioners of New York had desired that Mr Parrish might go to Buffaloe Creek to invite the Cayugas & Onondagas to a treaty, I did not expect that he would proceed without orders. In a former letter I informed you that such a treaty could not be held without the authority of the United States. Mr. T. Morris told me the Act of the Legislature appointing the Commissioners directed them to apply to the General Government to appoint a treaty & a commissioner to hold it: but that Governor Clinton would not do it. I am persuaded his successor will. I have only now to add, that unless a commissioner of the U. States holds the treaty neither you nor Mr. Parrish are to give any countenance to it; but on the contrary, to tell the Indians that it will be improper & unsafe.

I am Sir

Your Obt. Servt.

T. Pickering

Captain Israel Chapin

War department
T. Pickering

FREE

Captain Israel Chapin

Canandaigua

State of New York

Captain Israel Chapin

To the Honorable the Legislature of
the State of New York in Senate and
Aſsembly convened..

The Agents appointed by Law, to Negociate a Purchase of Certain Lands Appropriated to the use and occupancy of the Oneida, Onandaga and Cayuga Indians,

Respectfully report.

That having previously made the requisite arrangements for supplying the Indians with Subsistance during the Negociations. The Agents Convened at Albany and departed thence on Monday the 6th of July, on the same day embarked in Batteaus at Schenectady and reached the Cayuga Lake on Saturday the 18th of that Month. where they met the whole of the Cayuga Nation of Indians, accompanied by a Numerous body of Senecas who had been invited to attend the Conference, by such of the Onandagas and Cayugas as reside at Buffaloe Creek; In the Afternoon of the 18th, the Indians were Convened. and after the usual Ceremony of mutual Congratulations, the Conference was adjourned to the 20th. On that day we Stated the object of our Miſsion in detail, The Cayugas in their reply, observed that being apprized before they left Buffaloe Creek, of the busineſs which brought us to Cayuga. they had deemed it neceſsary to be accompanied by Persons in whom they had Confidence. and had therefore brought with them, Colonel Powel and Major Thompson (refugees from these States and now British Officers) to see, that they the Indians, were honestly dealt by, and requested that we should admit those Persons to partake

in

our Powers, reflecting that the mere expence of a future Negociation to obtain this important Object would in all probability, exceed the Value of such an Additional Annuity, as might induce them to relinquish their right — that a delay in making the purchase, would embarrass the Legislature in any future disposition of this property, under these Convictions we Judged it most the Interest of the Community, that we should rest our Justification on the purity of our intentions, and compromise on the best terms Attainable; we therefore proposed, to purchase the lands adjoining the Onandaga Creek, between the Salt Spring tract, and the Square reserved to them in 1793, and to offer for this, and to extinguish the Common right an Annuity of Seven hundred dollars, which exceeded what we were permitted to give for both, by Sixty five Dollars. They acceded to this arrangement, on Condition that we would Add to the Annuity, that of an hundred bushels of Salt, to which we assented and the release herewith delivered was executed on the 28th. of July by both Parties. If our Conduct in this Instance shall not be found reprehensible, we hope for such Legislature approbation as the nature of the Case may indicate to be proper. Having finished the Business with the Cayugas & Onandagos we embarked in the night between the 28th & 29th, and reached Onandago, on the 30th. and on that day examined the Claimants to the right of pre-emption, those whose Claims were deemed Valid are noted in the paper Accompanying this marked **B**.

On the fourth of August we reached Onida, and found that tribe very much averse to dispose of any part of the tract Appropriated to their use, unless on terms far beyond our powers to accede to, we Continued however in daily Conference, until the Eleventh, When persuaded that any further Essays, as long as we remained at that place and fed them at the expence of the State, would not produce the desired Effect, we took our leave having previously informed the Tribe, that as we had been sent at their own request, to make such Arrangements with them, as should render the property more productive of Income to them. As they had disappointed the expectations which had been formed, that their Condition would be Ameliorated by the Provisions which the Legislature had made in their favour, we conceived it our duty to advise them, that we should recommend to the Legislature not to send any Agents in future, even if they the Indians should request it. And therefore whenever they should be inclined to receive an Annuity in Compensation for a relinquishment of part of the Land appropriated to their use, they must regularly impower a few persons only to transact the business, for the Legislature would not, in our Opinion, be at the expence of supporting a Numerous body at any Conference, wherever it might be held. With this Admonition we left them, and returned to Albany which we reached on the 17th of August.

On the 23d we received a Letter from Mr Deane, who had acted as our Interpreter, and to whose prudence and Attention we had been much Indebted, covering an Address from the Oneidas, intimating that they ~~first~~ had determined to to acquiese in our ultimate proposal to them, when at Oneida with some Variations of not much importance, Our Answer covered a power of Attorney, to be executed by the Sachems and Warriors, accompanied with a request, that not more than a dozen Deputies of their Tribe should be deputed, to meet us at Albany. On the 10th of September the Deputies arrived but accompanied with more than twenty other Indians, on the 15th the business was concluded, and a deed of Cession executed, which together with the Power of Attorney is herewith delivered,

The Legislature will be pleased to observe, that as two of the Tracts in question are only purchased, on the Contingency of Legislative approbation, the pleasure of the Legislature must be signified in the Premises.

In Negociating with the Onidas, they most strenuously insisted that the contract with them, should contain a Stipulation in favour of Mr Abm Van Eps for a Grant of four Square Miles of Land, of another in favor of Mr James Duane for One Square Mile and of a third to Colo Abm Wemple for two Square Miles, and on the terms which they the Indians agreed to sell to the State, we made them sensible; that we were not authorized to consent to such an arrangement, they then insisted and with much Anxiety, that we should in the strongest manner, recommend those several Grants and to be made on favorable terms, a request which it would not have been prudent for us to have denied, Mr Van Eps has resided some Years at Oneida, and to his influence we are in a great Measure indebted for the final Adjustment, and we have reason to believe that the Indians are indebted to him in a Considerable Sum of Money, for Supplies from time to time afforded them, Mr Dean has on all Occasions been their friend and interpreter, and Colo Wemple afforded them very considerable pecuniary aid, during the last War when they were driven from their Territory and sought refuge at Schenectady, under these circumstances and in consideration of the many advantages derived to this State, from the late property of their People, of their firm attachment to the American Cause in the late Revolution, and to prevent embarrassments in future Negociations with them, we respectively beg leave to State. It is our opinion, that a Modified compliance with their request, would be eligable, proper, and tend to promote the public Interest.

The Epedemic which prevailed in the Western Country in the last Season, was severely experienced by the Surveyors and their Aſsistants, and has prevented a compleation of the Surveys, such Progreſs has however been made on the Cayuga and Onondaga tracts that we shall be able to direct the Sales, at an early day, after the Legislature shall have decided what further provisions will be requisite in the premiſes.

The great body of Indians which attended the Conference at Cayuga, the fruitleſs negociation at Oneida, the Meeting at Albany, and other unavoidable contingencies have combined, considerably to encrease the contemplated expence, and Obliged us to borrow Money from the Bank of Albany, for the repayment of which, and to compleat the Surveys, Legislature Provision will be requisite

All which is most respectfully Submitted.

Ph: Schuyler

John Richardson

D. Brooks.

John Cantine

The President of the United States.

War office July 21. 1795.

Sir,

On the 16th inst I received from Govr Jay an answer to my letter of the 3d relative to the intended negociations with the Ondagas, Cayugas, & Oneidas for the purchase of their lands. In my letter was enclosed the opinion of the Attorney Genl, that those negociations could not lawfully be had without the intervention of the Government of the United States. A copy of the Governors answer I have now the honor to enclose.

This day I have received a letter dated the from Governor Jay, covering a copy of a conference between the St Regis Indians & the Agents of New York relative to the claims of those Indians to lands in the Northern part of that state, & an extract from an Act of the Legislature, providing for a negociation with those Indians to adjust & compensate their claims. Of this extract, & of the Governors letter enclosing it, copies are herewith transmitted. The conference is uninteresting. The amount of it is merely a claim on the part of those Indians to the lands mentioned,

& an agreement on the part of New York, to meet them at a convenient time & place to settle those claims, the time not to be later in the next fall than while the travelling is good.

By the act of the Legislature of which an extract is enclosed, & the Governors letter referring to the subject of it, a distinction seems to have been taken between the lands in the Western part of the State claimed by the St Regis Indians, & those of the Oneidas, Onondagas, & Cayugas. With respect to the latter the intervention of the general Government has not been thought requisite: but in regard to the former Governor Jay has resorted to it, as the act of the Legislature of New York authorised him to do. Beside that, no objection occurs to me to the proposed negociation with the St Regis Indians, it would seem desirable to give facility to every measure of a state government, which conforms to the regulations prescribed by the laws of the Union.

Mr Elsworth & Mr Sedgwick being members of Congreſs, & the former a senator, seems ineligible. It may be agreeable to Col Wadsworth to take a journey to Lake George, at the season of the year proposed by the Governor for the treaty; but should you think proper to name him, his willingneſs to serve as a Commissioner may be previously ascertained. I take leave to mention Mr Boudinot, late member of Congreſs from New Jersey, as probably disposed to undertake such a mission. One Commissioner would seem sufficient, & of the Gentlemen whom you would think fit to appoint, the aſsent of some one may be previously obtained. They may be enquired of in succeſsion, in the order you shall be pleased to designate.

Yesterday I received a letter from Mr Stephen Higginson, a well informed Merchant of Boston, & formerly a member of Congreſs, describing the proceedings of the late Boston town meeting, upon the treaty with Great Britain. The information it contained was evidently designed to be communicated to the President of the United States. I therefore enclose a copy of Mr Higginsons letter.

With the greatest respect
I am Sir &c
Timothy Pickering

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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At a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorized for that purpose by and in behalf of the People of the State of New York with the tribe or Nation of Indians Called the Cayugas it is on this twenty seventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety five covenanted concluded and agreed upon as follows. Whereas there was reserved to the Cayuga Nation by the articles of agreement made at Albany on the twenty-fifth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight and Confirmed by Subsequent articles made at Fort Stanwix on the twenty second day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety Sundry Lands in the Said articles particularly Specified and described Now know all Men that in order to render the said reservations more productive of Annual income to the said Cayuga Nation, it is Covenanted, Stipulated and agreed by the said Cayuga Nation that they will Sell and they do by these presents sell to the People of the State of New York all and Singular the Lands reserved to the use of the said

Cayuga Nation in and by the herein before mentioned Articles of Agreement that is to say as well the Lands bordering on and adjacent to the Cayuga Lake commonly called the Cayuga reservation as the Lands at Scaiyace and elsewhere heretofore or now appertaining to the said Nation (except the Lands hereinafter particularly excepted and still to be reserved to the said Nation or the individual Sachem "Fish Carrier) to have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and to their Successors forever, - Secondly, it is Covenanted and agreed by and on the part of the People of the State of New York that for the Lands now sold as specified in the preceding first Article the State of New York shall pay and do now pay to the said Cayuga Nation in presence of the witnesses who have subscribed their names hereunto the sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars and do further promise and engage to pay to the said Cayuga Nation in manner hereinafter specified the further sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof and annually forever thereafter on the first day of June in each year the sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars. Thirdly that as well the said Eighteen hundred Dollars to be paid as mentioned in the Second Article as the five hundred Dollars to which the said Cayuga Nation are annually entitled by virtue of the Treaty and articles of agreement first above mentioned shall in future be annually paid on the first day of June in each year forever hereafter at Canandaque in the County of Ontario to the Agent for Indian affairs under the United States for the time being residing within this State and in case no such Agent shall be appointed on the part of the United States then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York shall thereunto appoint to be by the said Agent or person so to be appointed paid to the said Cayuga Nation taking their receipt therefor on the back of the Counterpart of this instrument in the possession of the said Indians in the words following to wit "We the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of two thousand and three hundred Dollars in full for the several Annuities within mentioned as Witness our hands at Canandaque this day of 179" which money shall be paid in the presence of at least one of the Magistrates of the County of Ontario and in the presence of at least two more reputable Inhabitants of the said County and which Magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid shall subscribe their names as Witnesses to the said Receipt and the said Agent or other person to be appointed shall also take a duplicate receipt for the said money witnessed by the said Witnesses and which duplicate shall as soon as conveniently may be, be acknowledged and recorded in the records of the said County of Ontario and the original duplicate transmitted to the Governor of this State for the time being. **Fourthly** the People of the State of New York reserve to the Cayuga Nation and to their posterity forever for their own use and occupation but not to be sold leased or in any other manner aliened or disposed of to others unless by the express consent of the Legislature of the said State a certain Tract of Land part of the reservation aforesaid of two miles square at such place as the same shall be run out and marked by a Surveyor appointed by the said Agents on the part of the People of this State together with such of the said

Indians as shall attend for that purpose and also one other piece of Land of one mile Square part of the reservation aforesaid and the mine within the same if any there be under the same restrictions and to be run out and marked in manner aforesaid, and also one other piece of Land of one mile Square at Cannogai for the use of an Indian Sachem of the said Nation called Fish Carrier and for the use of his posterity forever under the restrictions aforesaid which said last piece of Land shall be leased by the People of the State of New York for such term and on such Conditions as the Legislature thereof shall direct and the money annually arising therefrom shall be paid unto the said Fish Carrier or his posterity at Canadaghque by the said Agent or by such person as the Governor of this State shall thereunto appoint and unto such person as shall produce a Certain Writing subscribed by the said Agents and sealed with their seals taking and recording the receipts therefor in the manner aforesaid —

Fifthly. The People of the State of New York may in such manner as they shall deem proper prevent any persons except the Cayugas from residing or settling on the Lands so to be held by the Cayugas and their posterity for their own use and cultivation and if any person shall without the consent of the People of the State of New York come to reside or settle on the said Lands or any other of the Lands so reserved as aforesaid the Cayugas and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusion to the Governor of the said State for the time being and further the Cayugas and their posterity forever shall at the request of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the People of the State of New York in removing all such intruders and in apprehending not only such intruders but also Felons and other offenders who may happen to be on the said reserved Lands to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders may be brought to Justice. In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems, Chief Warriors and others of the said Cayugas in behalf of their Tribe or Nation as the said Agents on behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

Ph: Schuyler (L S) John Cantine (L S)

D. Brooks (L.S.) John Richardson (L.S.) Ojageghti or Fish Carrier his ^ mark (L.S.) Osinontawerhon his ^ mark (L.S.) Tekaeayon by Thaweyagenrat his × mark (L.S.) Sagoyeghnatha his × mark (L.S.) Ogonghsaniyonde or Hanging Face his × mark (L.S.) Ongneghkowa his × mark (L.S.) Thaweyagearat his × mark (L.S.) Kayentalirhon his × mark (L.S.) Thoronghyongo his × mark (L.S.) Sagoyalenghhawe his × mark (L.S.) Shaghneohtati his × mark (L.S.) Shoneghsowane his × mark (L.S.) Shatenghharia his × mark (L.S.) Kaneatagonra his × mark (L.S.) Aijanate his × mark (L.S.) Kanaghtogea his × mark (L.S.) Sealed and Delivered in the presence of the word (thereunto) being first interlined between the sixteenth and seventeenth lines and the words (at least) between the nineteenth and twentieth lines and the words (part of the reservation aforesaid and the mine within the same if any there be under the same restrictions and be run out and marked in manner aforesaid and also one other piece of Land of one mile square) between the twenty sixth and twenty seventh lines Israel Chapin James Dean Interpreter, Jasper Parrish Interpreter, Henry Aaron Hill, Aaron Hill jur, Ben: Ledyard, John Harris, William Weston, Jn° B Schuyler, Rensselaer Westerlo, State of New York. SS: Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six personally appeared before me Egbert Benson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State Israel Chapin one of the subscribing witnesses to the within articles of agreement who being duly sworn deposed that he saw Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson the agents therein named and the Sixteen Indians whose names are subscribed as parties thereto execute the same that he the Deponent subscribed his name as a witness thereto and that he saw the other nine persons also subscribe as witnesses and I having inspected it and not finding therein any Erasures or interlineations other than such as are noted to have been made before Execution do allow it to be recorded Egbt Benson

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the Original Compared therewith this 29th day of March 1796 By Me —

Lewis A Scott, Secretary.

Treaty with Cayugas
27th July 1795

At a Treaty held [illegible] Cayuga Ferry in the State of N
John Richardson Ag[illegible]ized for that purpose by and in behalf
Onondagoes it is on this twenty eighth [illegible] thousand seven hundred and ninety five, covena
of Agreement made at Fort Schuyler, [illegible] Fort Stanwix, on the twelfth day of Septem
made on the Sixteenth day of June, [illegible] one seven hundred and ninety and by la
In the Year One thousand seven hu[illegible] and Ninety three, the said Onondago Nation
[illegible] of the lands reserved to the[illegible] the Treaties first abovementioned reference t
thereon more particularly appear by which said last Agreement there was stipulated to be paid
Hundred and ten dollars. Now know all Men that the People of the State of N
Granted and by these Presents do Grant and Agree that instead of and in lieu of the said
hereby are declared to be entitled to a perpetual annuity of Eight Hundred D
Hundred and ten Dollars and the residue for two years being One thousand [illegible]
this instrument and they are hereby declared to be entitled to and shall be paid Eight Hundre
the first day of June in each year for ever, so the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars in manner
by the Articles of Agreement first above mentioned a common right with the People of the State
thousand seven hundred and ninety three [illegible] reserved to the said Nation a
the northern boundary of the [illegible] surrounding their village to the Salt
by these Presents that in order to render the said common right, and the said [illegible] a
Nation, it is covenanted, stipulated and Agreed by the said Onondago Nation
New York and their Successors for ever, All and Singular the Common
gether with all and singular the lands comprised within one half mile
Agreement of One thousand seven hundred and ninety three and the sai
and their Successors for ever, in consideration of which cession and Grant it
they shall pay and do now pay to the said Onondago Nation in the Presence of the Witnesse
mon right aforesaid [illegible] the sum of five hundred Dollars for the one half mile of [illegible]
further premises covenant and agree that they will pay to the said Onondago
[illegible] of five hundred Dollars and also one hundred Bushels of Salt [illegible]
and annually for ever thereafter on the first day of June in each year the said sum of
mentioned and Agreed that as well the said Eight Hundred Dollars herein beforementioned
Dollars stipulated to be paid to them by the Treaty at Fort Schuyler first aforesaid ma
hereafter at Canadaseggee in the County of [illegible] to the Agent for Indian Affairs under the
the part of the United States there by such person as the Governor of the State of New York shall
taking their receipt therefor on the back of the counterpart of this instrument in the posse
[illegible] receive from the People of the State of New York the sum of Five thousand Dolla
of 179 which Money shall be paid in the presence of at least one of the Judges
County [illegible] which Magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid
take a duplicate receipt for the said [illegible] Witnessed by the said [illegible]
[illegible] duplicate transmitted to the Gov
[illegible] Onondagoes on Behalf of themselves and Nation, as the said Agents
and affixed their Seals the day and Year first above written. — — —

Sealed and Delivered in P

f New York, by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brown a
half of the People of the State of New York with the Tribe or Nation of Indians calle
ovenanted, concluded and ag[illegible] Whereas there was reserved to the Onondaga Nation by the
eptember, One thousand sev[illegible] and Eighty eight and confirmed by subsequent Articles of Agreem
y lands in the said Articles, particularly specified and described, And Whereas subsequently
tion did sell, and by a certain deed of cession, convey unto the People of the State of New Yo
nce being had unto the said Deed of cession made in One thousand seven hundred and ninety three
paid to the said Onondaga Indians on the part of the People of this State a perpetual annuity of
f New York in order to render the situation of the said Onondaga Indians more comfortable
said Four hundred and ten dollars annually to be paid to them the said Onondagoes they shall
Dollars and they having been already paid in the Year One thousand seven hundred and ninety
dred and ninety dollars is now paid them in the presence of the Witnesses whose names are sub
dred Dollars on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof and annually thereaf
n hereinafter specified. And Whereas there was also reserved to the said Onondago Na
lt of the Salt Lake and the lands for one mile round the same and by the Agreement made in the
and their Posterity for ever all the lands lying on the west side of the Creek running f
lt Lake an extent of one half mile from the said Creek. Now know all men
adjoining to the Creek aforesaid were productive of an annual income to the said Onon
that they will sell and they do by these Presents sell to the People of the Sta
n right in the said Salt Lake and the one mile of land around the same
of the Creek between the northern boundary of the land reserved [illegible]
id Salt Lake. To have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New
is covenanted agreed and granted on the part of the People of the State of New York
s who have subscribed their names hereunto the sum of Five hundred Dollars
joining the said Creek in the extent aforesaid, and the People of the State of New Yo
Nation in manner hereinafter specified the further sums of Five Hundred Do
delivered at the Salt Lake afor[illegible]said on the first day of June next ensuing the dat
five Hundred and of Two Hundred [illegible] and the said One hundred Bushels of Salt and it is furthe
the said several sums of Five [illegible]ed Dollars and of Two Hundred Dollars and the sum of Five Hu
king together the sum of T[illegible]d Dollars shall in future be annually paid to
nited States for the time being [illegible] in this State and in case no such Agent shall be app
hereunto appoint to be by the said [illegible]gent or person so to be appointed paid to the said Onondaga
sire of the said Indians in the words following to wit. We the Onondaga Nation do acknowl
in full for the annual annuities therein mentioned. As witness our Hands at Canandaigua th
ties of the County of Ontario and in the presence of at least two more reputable Inhabitants
scribe their names as witnesses to the said Receipt and the said Agent or other Person to be appointed
[illegible] Recorded in the
this State for the time being. In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems Chief Warriors
half of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their

[illegible] to the Agent for Indian Affairs under the

the part of the United States then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York shall

taking their receipt therefor on the back of the counterpart of this instrument in the posses

have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of Two thousand Dolla

of 179 . which Money shall be paid in the presence of at least one of the Judges of

County [illegible] which Magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid shall

take a duplicate receipt for the said Money [illegible]

the said County of Ontario and the original duplicate transmitted to the Governor of

of the said Onondagoes in Behalf of their Tribe or Nation, as the said Agents on

and affixed their Seals the day and Year first above written. — — — —

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

the words "the sum of" between the twenty fourth and twenty fifth lines and the word "Dollars" between the twenty eighth and twenty ninth lines and the word "two" between the thirty fourth and thirty fifth lines having been first interlined —

Altho' it is stipulated in the above Instrument that the annuity of Two hundred dollars to the Onondagoes is to be paid at [illegible] It is before sealing and delivery agreed by the parties that one half of that sum which is to be paid at Canadaghqua and the other half at Onondaga by Comfort Tyler Esquire or by such person as the Governor shall appoint. And it is also further agreed that [illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] shall have one Mile square of their present reservation as Tenants in common in severalty, at such place as they shall designate to a Surveyor who shall be sent to survey and mark the same

Israel Chapin

James Dean, Interpreter

Jasper Parrish Interpreter

George Dixon Hill

Aaron Hill Jr

Jno. Schuyler

William [illegible]

Aqhneazayewar his X mark

Sagogeghwatha his X mark

30 X 24

United States for the time being [illegible] in this State and in case no such Agent shall be app
thereunto appoint to be by the said [illegible]gent or person so to be appointed paid to the said Onondago
Presence of the said Indians in the words following to wit. We the Onond[illegible] Nation do acknow
ars in full for the annual annuities within mentioned. As witness our Hands at Canandaigua the
trates of the County of Ontario and in the presence of at least two more reputable Inhabitants of
ll attest to their names as Witnesses to the said Receipt and the said Agent or other Person so to be appointed
[illegible] appointed shall so soon [illegible] conveniently may be, be [illegible] Recorded in the
of this State for the time being. In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems Chief Warriors an
n behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their

Oqhgwari Oghwila his X mark

Othaghsei[illegible] his X mark

Shagaries his X mark

Ongongjiari his X mark

Sagoyenawaghta his X mark

Keonghgwitha his X mark

Shonoghsyowanen for Ojironghgjala his X mark

Kanoghsate his mark

Aontarigage his mark

Ajarawakin his X mark

Sagoyenawashon his X mark

Ph: Schuyler

John Cantine

D. Brooks

John Richardson

Kahiktoton his X mark

Seonghgojiwea his X mark

Ogwentajojeti his X mark

Shanyjala his X mark

Ongatajiwea his X mark

Shawirowanen his X mark

[illegible] September 27 1796.

Received of Israel Chapin agent of indian affairs for the people of [illegible] by the hands of Horatio Jones seven hundred and fifty dollars in payment of the year one thousand seven hundred ninety six —

In presence of

Sagoyendwarhton his X mark

Farahike his X mark

Cokendanoya his X mark

Tanuchtowanu his X mark

Otshaga his X mark

Caunasuta his X mark

Soangachaina his X mark

[illegible] June [illegible]

[illegible] all the [illegible] to have [illegible] the same [illegible] half of the [illegible] their [illegible] hands.

[illegible] William [illegible]

[illegible] his X mark

[illegible] his X mark

Cokendanoya his X mark

[illegible] his X mark

[illegible] his X mark

[illegible] the State of New York [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] from the [illegible] of the

of New York the sum of one thousand

[illegible] for that half of the [illegible]

[illegible] mentioned which [illegible]

[illegible] at Canandaigua [illegible]

[illegible] Canandaigua the eighth day of

one thousand eight hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas [illegible]

[illegible]

We the Onondage Nation do acknowledge [illegible] from the People of the State of New York [illegible] the Sum of [illegible]

[illegible] Witnesses

[illegible] his x mark

[illegible] his x mark

[illegible] his x mark

We the Onondage Nation do acknowledge [illegible] have rec^d from the People of the State of New York the Sum of one thousand Dollars in payment of half of the several annuities within mentioned which were agreed to be paid at Canandaigua as Witness our hands this fifteenth day of June 1801

Witness present

Ocal ongono his x mark

Hon nes chata his x mark

J. Rea Parrish

John Cantine, David Brooks and
[illegible] nation of Indians called the
[illegible] nation by [illegible]

At a Treaty held [illegible] Cayuga Ferry in the

John Richardson

[illegible]

ONONDAGO TREATY

1795.

At a Treaty held at the "Cayuga Ferry" in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson, Agents, Authorized for that purpose by and in behalf of the People of the State of New York with the Tribe, or Nation of Indians called the Onondagoes, it is on this 28th Day of July 1795, Covenanted, concluded and agreed as follows. WHEREAS there was Reserved to the Onondago Nation by the Articles of Agreement made at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix on the 12th Day of Sept. 1788 and confirmed by subsequent Articles of Agreement made on the 16th Day of June 1793, the said Onondago Nation did sell and by a certain deed of Cession convey unto the People of the State of New York certain part of the lands Reserved to them in the Treaties first above mentioned, reference being had unto the said Deed of Cession, made in 1793, will therefrom more particularly appear by which said last agreenment there was stipulated to be paid to the Onondago Indians on the part of the People of this State a perpetual annuity of Four Hundred and Ten Dollars, Now know all Men that the People of the State of New York in order to render the situation of the Said Onondago Indians more comfortable, have granted and by these Presents do grant and agree that instead of an in lieu of the said $410 annually to be paid to them the said Onondagoes, they shall be an hereby are declared to be entitled to a perpetual Annuity of $800. and they having been already paid in the year 1793 $410 . of the Residue for 20 years being $1190 on the 1st Day of June next Ensuing the date here of and annually thereafter on the 1st Day of June in each Year forever the like sum of $800.00 in manner herein after specified and WHEREAS therewas also Reserved to the Said Onondago Indians by the Articles of Agreement first above mentioned a common Right with the People of this state to the Salt Lake and the Land for one mile round the same, and by the agreement made in the year 1793, there was also Reserved to the said Nation and their Posterity forever all the Lands lying on the West side of the Creek running from the Northern boundary of the Square tract surrounding their Village to the Salt Lake and extent of one half mile from the Said Creek, Now know all Men further by these Presents that in order to render the said Common Right and the Said Lands adjoining to the Creek aforsaid now productive of an Annual Income to the Said Onondago Nation, it is convenanted, stipulated and agreed by the Said Onondago Nation that they will sell and they do by these Presents sell to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever, all and singular the common rights on the Said Salt Lake and the one mile of land around the same together with all and singular the lands comprised within one half mile of the Creek between the Northern Boundary of the Land Reserved to them by the Agreement of 1793 and the said Salt Lake. To have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever in Consideration of which cession and grants, it is Covenanted agreed and granted on the part of the People of the State of New York that they shall pay and do now pay to the Said Onondago

Nation and in the Presence of the Witnesses who have subscribed their names hereunto the Sum of $500.00 for the Common Right aforsaid and also the sum of $200.00 for the 1/2 mile of Land adjoining the said Creek in the Extent aforsaid and the People of the State of New York do further promise Covenant and Agree that they will pay to the said Onondago Nation in Manner herein after specified the further sums of $500 and $200 and also 100 Bushels of Salt to be delivered at the Salt Lake aforsaid on the 1st Day of June next Ensuing the date here of and annually forever thereafter on the 1st Day of June in each year the said sums of $500 and of $200 and the said 100 Bushels of Salt and it is further Covenanted and agreed that as well the said $800.00 herein before mentioned as the said Several Sums of $500. and of $200 and the Sum of $500 stipulated to be paid to them by the Treaty at Fort Schuyler first aforsaid making together the sum of two hundred Dollars shall in future be annually paid them forever hereafter at Canadaghque in the County of Ontario to the Agent for Indian Affairs under the United States for the time being residing within this state and in Case no such Agent shall be appointed on the part of the U.S. then by such person as the Govenor of the State of New York shall thereunto appoint to be by the said Agent or person so to be appointed paid to the Said Onondago Nation taking their Receipt therefor on the back of the Countpart of this instrument in the possession of the Said Indians in the Words following to wit. We the Onondago Nation do acknowledge to have rec'd from the People of the State of New York the sum of 2000 in full for the Several Annuties mentioned As witness our Hands at Canadaghque this ----- day of------179- which money shall be paid in the presence of- at least one of the Magistrates of the County of Ontario and in the presence of at least(one of the Magistrates of the C) two more Reputable Inhabitants of the Said County and which Magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid, shall subscribe their names as Witnesses to the said Receipt and the said Agent or other Persons so to be appointed shall also take a duplicate Receipt for the Said Money, witnessed by the said Money. Witnessed by the said Witnesses and which duplicate shall as soon as Conveniently made be acknowledged and Recorded in the Records of the Said County of Ontario, and the original duplicate transmitted to the Govenor of this state for the time being. In testimony whereof, as well the Sachems, Chief Warriors and others of the Said Onondagoes in Behalf of their Tribe a Nation as the Said Agents on behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixe d their Seals this day and year first above written.

Thousand

er/

written

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of- The sum of, between the 24 and 25th Lines and the word "Dollars between the 28th and 29th lines and the word "two" between the 34th and 35th lines having been first inerlined. Altho it it is stipulated in the above instrument that the Annuity of 2000 to the Onandagoes is to be paid at Canandaghqua. It is before sealing & delivery agreed by the parties that 1/2 of that sum only is to be paid at Canandaghque and the

Z/

other 1/2 at Onondaga by Comford Tyler Esquire, and by such person as the Governor shall appoint and it is further agreef that Cahiskton and Shotonghyonea & Oniatajewack shall have one mile square of their present Reservation as tenants in Common in Severalty at such place as they shall designate to a Surveyor who shall be sent to run our and mark the same.

Israel Chapin (General).
James Dean, Interpreter
Jasper Parish
Henry Aaron Hill
Aaron Hill Jr.
Jno. B. Schuyler
William Weston
w/ s/ Aghnearayemay his x seal mark.
y/ Sagogeghwatha " "
i/ Oghgwars Oghwita "
Athaghs Tevisenk "
Shayaner "
Onyenyers "
Sagoyenwastaum "
Aronghyintha "
Shoronghyeaminea "
for Ojinonghijala
K Thaneghsate "
Aontanyage "

Ph. Schuyler
John Cantine
D Brooks
John Richardson

K Thahihtoton his x mark
Shoronghyowanea "
Otgwentagight "
Thanyatango "
Onyatajiwea "
Shriaworamanea "
Ayarawahi "
Sagoyewawiashun "

REVERSE SIDE OF TREATY

Niagara Sept. 27th, 1796.
Received of Israel Chapin Agt. of Indian Affair for the People of New York by the hands of Horatio Jones $750 in payment the year 1796 Bagoyonawasken his x mark or Big Sky
Onahiske "
Cockundanoya "
Gausuchtowaan "
Otashaa "
Caunasata "
Conoughshun "

Canadaghque June 19th, 1797.

We the Onandago Nation do hereby acknowledge to have rec'd from the people of the State of New York the sum of $1000 in full payment of half of the several Annuties within mentioned which is agreed to be paid at Canandaghua as witness our hands Canandaghua this 2nd day June 1798.

Witness Nath F. Cowell one of the Justices of Ontario Co.
Timothy Burt
Jaspem Parish

Uttahsha ha his x mark
Cullihigeyoate "
Hewennaas "
Hownejunker "

Endorsement.

We the Onandago Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of$1000 in full for the half of the Several Annuties wiehin mentioned to be paid at the Canadaiqua as witness our hands at Canandaqua this 6th Day of June 1799.

Dudley Saltonstall by
J. Saltonstall
Thad Chapin
Jasper Parrish

Canestanta his x mark
Conhas eata "
Saughbureawony "
Tutoque.

We the Onondago Nation do acknowledge to have Reueived from the People of the State of New York the sum of $5000 in full of that half of the Several Annuties within mentioned which is within agreed to be paid at Canandaigua. Witness our hands Canadaque this 12th Day of June 1809.?

Witness Dudley Saltonstall by
J. Saltonstall
Joseph Burdey
Jasper Parish

Canastohata his mark
Turto a que "
Huagaha "
Horasay "

Dimensions 31 in x 24

We the Onondago Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York the sum of $1000 in full of the half of the Several Annuties within mentioned which is within agreed to be paid at Canandaqua as witness our hands at Canandaqua this 15th Day of June 1801.

Witness Wm. A. Williams (M.D.)
Jos Rose for Ontario Co.
Timothy Belien (Burt)
Jasper Parrish

Ciahongono his mark
Hon is Ehata "

1802 and 1803 Obliterated

We the Onondago Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of New York the Sum of $1000 in full for that half of the Several Annuties within mentioned which is within agreed to be paid at Canandaiqua as witness our hands at Canandaqua this 8th Day of June 1805.

Witness Wm. Shephard Justice Peace
Luther Cole
Henry Chapin

Conasata his x mark
Jaatogtoni "
Caagegan ah "
Conatah "

W. N. Fenton	3	20	68

Aghnearayewas
Sagoyeghwata [Red Jacket - he keeps them awake]
Oghgwari Oghsita [Bear Foot]
Athaghserarea
Skayanes
Onyonyeàni
Sagoyenawàshon
Aronghyèntha
Skoronghyowanea }
for Ojinonghyàta } [Big Sky]
Kanèghsate [Side of Hill]
Aontariyage
Ayàrawaks ← Sagoyenawàshon

declared to be
$800. and they having been
year 1793 $410 . of the Residue for 20
$1190 on the 1st Day of June next Ensuing the date
here of and annually thereafter on the 1st Day of June in each Year forever the like sum of $800.00 in manner herein after specified and WHEREAS there was also Reserved to the Said Onondago Indians by the Articles of Agreement first above mentioned a common Right with the People of this state to the Salt Lake and the Land for one mile round the same, and by the agreement made in the year 1793, there was also Reserved to the said Nation and their Posterity forever all the Lands lying on the West side of the Creek running from the Northern boundary of the Square tract surrounding their Village to the Salt Lake and extent of one half mile from the Said Creek, Now know all Men further by these Presents that in order to render the said Common Right and the Said Lands adjoining to the Creek aforsaid now productive of an Annual Income to the Said Onondago Nation, it is convenanted, stipulated and agreed by the Said Onondago Nation that they will sell and they do by these Presents sell to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever, all and singular the common rights on the Said Salt Lake and the one mile of land around the same together with all and singular the lands comprised within one half mile of the Creek between the Northern Boundary of the Land Reserved to them by the Agreement of 1793 and the said Salt Lake. To have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever in Consideration of which cession and grants, it is Covenanted agreed and granted on the part of the People of the State of New York that they shall pay and do now pay to the Said Onondago

W.N. | 3 | 20 | 68

[Column 3]

Kahiktòton	[a row of standing poles]
Skoronghyowànea	[Big Sky] [for himself]
Otgwentayeghti	
Kanyatariyo	[Handsome Lake]
Onyatajíwea	[Sour Body]
Skawiróʼwanea	[Big Bush Branch]

paid to

hereby are declared to be

Annuity of $800. and they having been

paid in the year 1793 $410 . of the Residue for 20 two years being $1190 on the 1st Day of June next Ensuing the date here of and annually thereafter on the 1st Day of June in each Year forever the like sum of $800.00 in manner herein after specified and WHEREAS there was also Reserved to the Said Onondago Indians by the Articles of Agreement first above mentioned a common Right with the People of this state to the Salt Lake and the Land for one mile round the same, and by the agreement made in the year 1793, there was also Reserved to the said Nation and their Posterity forever all the Lands lying on the West side of the Creek running from the Northern boundary of the Square tract surrounding their Village to the Salt Lake and extent of one half mile from the Said Creek, Now know all Men further by these Presents that in order to render the said Common Right and the Said Lands adjoining to the Creek aforsaid now productive of an Annual Income to the Said Onondago Nation, it is convenanted, stipulated and agreed by the Said Onondago Nation that they will sell and they do by these Presents sell to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever, all and singular the common rights on the Said Salt Lake and the one mile of land around the same together with all and singular the lands comprised within one half mile of the Creek between the Northern Boundary of the Land Reserved to them by the Agreement of 1793 and the said Salt Lake. To have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever in Consideration of which cession and grants, it is Covenanted agreed and granted on the part of the People of the State of New York that they shall pay and do now pay to the Said Onondago

Sagoyinawarkon his x mark or big sky

Onahisik "

Cockuindanoya "

Gausuchtowaan "

Otoshaa

Caunasáta

Conoughshun

emtitled to a perpetual Annuity of $800. and they having been already paid in the year 1793 $410. of the Residue for 20 years being $1190 on the 1st Day of June next Ensuing the date here of and annually thereafter on the 1st Day of June in each Year forever the like sum of $800.00 in manner herein after specified and WHEREAS there was also Reserved to the Baid Onondago Indians by the Articles of Agreement first above mentioned a common Right with the People of this state to the Salt Lake and the Land for one mile round the same, and by the agreement made in the year 1793, there was also Reserved to the said Nation and their Posterity forever all the Lands lying on the West side of the Creek running from the Northern boundary of the Square tract surrounding their Village to the Salt Lake and extent of one half mile from the Said Creek, know all Men further by these Presents that in order to render the said Common Right and the Said Lands adjoining to the Creek aforsaid now productive of an Annual Income to the Said Onondago Nation, it is convenanted, stipulated and agreed by the Said Onondago Nation that they will sell and they do by these Presents sell to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever, all and singular the common rights on the Said Salt Lake and the one mile of land around the same together with all and singular the lands comprised within one half mile of the Creek between the Northern Boundary of the Land Reserved to them by the Agreement of 1793 and the said Salt Lake. To have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever in Consideration of which cession and grants, it is Covenanted agreed and granted on the part of the People of the State of New York that they shall pay and do now pay to the Said Onondago

Now

Canandargua July 31 – 1795

Sir – I have this day recd. your letter of June 29th & July 3rd and which are the only letters I have recd. since my appointment except that forwarded by Mr. Lewis by way of the Oneada. In your letter of July 3rd you mention you had written respecting the treaty, but unfortunately for me it never come to hand, and the neglect by way of conveyance I can not acct for – had I recd. ~~there~~ letters before & which I long expected I should have known better how to conduct the business which I am sorry to mention to you that has taken place —

Genl. Schuyler Genl. Cantine Col. Brooks & John Richardson Esqr. have come forward as Commissioners for the State of New York and have purchased the Cayuga reservation for 4500 Dollars to be paid to them annually excepting reserving to the Cayuga Nation Six square miles, to them & their Children for ever.

They have also purchased the Onandago reservation for 2000 Dollars annually reserving to the Onandagas a piece of land about four ~~and a half~~ mile & a half square, and have granted to the Oneidas to purchase their land or part of it. I was knowing to the law of the United States respecting trading

treaties with the Indn. Nations, and not having
any directions from you I have endeavord to
not interfere in the buſineſs as I ſuppose the
Commiſsioners were fully authorised by the
Government of the United States as well as
that of their own with full power to transact
the buſineſs. I have petitioned them to
send me the law of the State, whereby
they were authorised to hold the treaty, but
they have been backward to do it, or even
to shew it to me when at the treaty, and
which I have not as yet seen — The Indians
all requested me to go with them to the treaty
which I accordingly did, but have not used my
influence with them, as I very soon see they
were determined to manage the buſineſs as a
seperate interest from the United States. I
enquired of Genl Schuyler how he construed the
laws of Congreſs in regard to holding treaties
with the Indian tribes? he made very little
reply by saying it was very well where it
would correspond with that of an individual
State. Had I but recd. your letter I could have
managed the buſineſs more to your mind
but as I ~~was not & did not those~~ had ſuppoſed
the Government of the State of New

york had applied to the General Government and
had obtained sufficient power to call the Indians to
the treaty, and in that it would have been an
imprudent act for me to presuade the Indians
not to adhere to their invitation, as the business
first originated at this place and delivered to
your charge in order that Commissioners
properly authorised might come forward to
make the purchase before recited. And as
they have presumed to make the purchase, who
were well acquainted with the law whereby they
were authorised, will plead an excuse for me
who have not had opportunity to hear a word of
information respecting the business. And
had Mr. T Morris, to whom you refer in your letter been as attentive to his
Constituents as to give information in Phil.a
the business would have been managed more to
your satisfaction. I shall set out for the Oneida
tomorrow and will engage the treaty
will not take place there under the present
Commissioners — I shall be there in season
as Genl. Schuyler is going first to Oswego
falls to view them for the purpose of placing
locks — I have been cautious to not
furnish the Indians who have been to
the

treaty out of the United States property or
in any way ~~[illegible]~~ to have
it appear on the part of the United States
as I had no Special directions & I therefore
attended as a private individual without
Speaking or having any thing to do
in their Council more than an other
individual — You mention your
wish to have a coppy of the letter
written me by one of the Commiss.rs:
You will excuse me at present as the
Indians are now present on their way from
the treaty & my House at thronged. the
Substance was that they were about to
hold the treaty at Scipio and wished that
Parrish would go to invite the Indians
to attend — and mentioned, he would
not send me the line which was the
groundwork for their calling the Ind.s
to the treaty; as it was very lengthy to
coppy &c — Sign.d John Richardson

I shall write you more fully
from Oneida. I am, Sir with
Great Respect
Your Obed.t Serv.t

Coppy of a letter to
Col Pickering July
31. 1795

Speech delivered by Captain Brant in behalf of the Indians Inhabiting the Grand River, to His Excelly. Lt Governor Simcoe in Council with the Six Nations

Fort Erie Augt 1795

Brother

In Consequence of Your Excellencys appointment, the Chiefs of the Grand River are Assembled at this Place

Brother,

We are Sorry to understand by a letter from Major Littlehales dated the 17th Instant that Your Excellency has nothing further to say on the Subject of the Grand River Lands than what your Excellency Communicated from Lord Dorchester. We do not recollect to have heard his Lordships sentiments before we received this letter

Brother

His Lordship Says it would

be very improper to suffer this tract to get into the hands of Land Jobbers—

Brother

We think it hard to be thought ill of for Parting with some of our Property for the best of Purposes, especially when we see Lands all around us Granted to People of His Lordships description, and many of Whom were in Arms against the King our Father in the late War

Brother.

When we explained to your Excellency ~~our Intention~~ our Intention of disposing or leasing Part of our lands, for the Purpose of establishing a Fund for our Poor People &ca— Your Excelly. was pleased to tell me that none of His Majestys

Subjects could be Tenants to His Allies, and that we might sell such part as we thought proper to the highest bidder, — These very words were also told me by Ebenezer Allen and a Mr Pearse —

Brother —

We Gratefully acknowledge the goodneſs of our Great Father for his favors to our Ancestors and their Posterity, we have never applyd to him bit our Wants were Supplyed and our Minds made easy, at present we feel our minds Oppreſsed —

Brother

When our People gave Lands to His Majesty or any of his Subjects, there has been no instance of our interfering with it Afterwards because it was ~~it was~~ their property

And as His Majesty has been Graciously pleased to Make the Six

Nations a Present of a tract of Land which we Pointed out on the Grand River, we never entertaind an Idea but what we could dispose of it (as our own Property) more especially Such Part as we did not want to Cultivate, and the profits arising from the Sale of which would be of Great Benefit to our Poor People

Speech Delivered To Capt. Brant

Brother.

Having Candidly explained our Sentiments, we hope with this Belt to draw from Your Excellency the reason of the of the dificulty we labour under with respect to our lands

a Belt of Wampum

Brother

We beg your Excellency will be Pleased to Consider our Sister, Sally Ainse & to inform us when her lands will be restored, that we may Acquaint her therewith as she has at Present no place to go to.

5 Strings Wampum

Canandaigua Augt. 19th 1795

Sir,

Immediately after I wrote you on the 21st. ulto. I proceeded to Oneida, part of the Commissrs. were there & the others came in a short time.

I explained to the Indians the contents of your letter, which they heard with attention. The Commissrs. then made known to the Indians the business which brought them there, that they might make their lands more productive to them &c. they offered them four thousand dollars annually for the land they would wish to purchase, and reserve to the Indians Ninety eight thousand Acres

The Indians considered on the offer day after day without returning any answer, some were for selling as they wished to enjoy the money they should receive annually for in a short time they would be of the Stage and it would be left for their posterity to enjoy; others for reasons I had impressed upon them did not incline to sell, and on the ninth days consideration made their reply to the Commissrs. in telling Genl. Schuyler what fine things he had promised them in the beginning of the War; that if they would remain peaceable they should never want for nothing, and as they had formerly got their lands for a trifle (and as they come out to do them good they wished they would pay them the just value, and the sum they had offered them was not equal to the value of their land.

The Indians insisted to know what they would give for six miles square, the Commissrs. offered them 691 Drs. — the Indns. asked 800 Drs. — the Commissrs. told them they had no authority to give them so much & if they would treat no other way the council fire must be covered — the Indns. replyed that if they would not come to their terms the fire must be covered & the business ended, as the fault was on their part and the blame lay upon them. The next morning I set of on my return to Canandargua and left the Commissrs. at Oneida — Jacob Reed has informed me since the Commissioners stayed two days after and made futher proposals, but to no effect and left them without doing any business.

I am informed by the Indians they are invited to hold a General Council at Ft. Erie and I expect ~~they~~ the invitation originated from Govr. Simcoe, as a party from Geneva

were

invited to go to Niagara about three weeks ago & they tell me that Govr. Simcoe told them that they ought to come oftener, & the reason they had not recd. more presents of late was theire own falts as they did not come for them, but if they come this fall they should have clothing in abundence and what has not been made up to them for years past shall then be delivered, and that their minds must continue strong for their good Father the King, and not refuse to take what they can get from the Americans as presents.

I wish you Sir to have the goodness to answer my letters I have written you and especially that part which mentions more money, as my circumstances are such as will not admit of sacrafising private interest too much, to that of the public.

I have endeavored to make use of the strictest oeconomy but ~~necesity repairs~~ necessary supplies and various expences which I am obliged to expend cannot be done without considerable cost.

The Indians are all peaceable and contented — I hear by two Indns. from Grand River that Capt. Brant has returned, and part of the Hostile Nations have concluded a treaty of peace with Genl. Wayne — The Indns. have frequently heard Genl. Wayne threten an expedition against the Six Nations

but

I have told them to the contrary as they have no reason to believe such a report.

I am Sir with great
Respect & Esteem
Your Obdt Servt

I. Chapin

Coppy —

Coppy of a Letter to
Col. Pickering
Augt 19. 1793.

Timd. Pickering Esqr.

Detroit August 19th 1795

Sir

Being induced both from duty and inclination I take the liberty of giving you an account of my Voyage to Fort Greenville with what came to my knowle while I resided there; it will I fear be rather long, but lest the parts I might leave out would be those you wished to be acquainted with I have thought it adviseable to ins in it every thing that appeared to me any way material.

It is as follows

Several Indian Chiefs of the Chippawa and Ottawa Nation with whom I was well acquainted urged me much to accompany them to the Council at Greenville, assigning for their reasons, that as the busin They were going on was of great importance to them they stood in need of a faithfull Interpreter and friend.

After obtaining my Fathers concurrence I left this on the 2d of July and when I reached Fort Defiance it was the 11th by this time the Indians with me were Twenty Seven in number, allso a Mr Beaubien and a Mr Bouffet who had joined the Indians on the Route I had a cool reception from Major Hunt who comman there but of this I was aware before my departure Mr McDougal having taken the lead who declared he w make known to the Americans my conduct durin the Troubles — from this first Fort I was incl to return, but Major Hunt finding if I did that the Indians would follow me, insisted on my proceeding.

Blue Jacket an Indian Chief who had been sent to bring forward Indians to Council, joined us here and proceeded with us, this night being the 14th Mr McDougal overtook us it was the 19th before we reached Fort Adams the 20th we got to Fort Recovery and the 21st to Fort Greenville, soon after our arrival a Major of Dragoons said General Wayne wished to see us, we proceeded to the Council House which is situated in the fort, here General Wayne received us and shook hands with all the Indians — Omishas a Chippawa Chief who had been chosen to speak for the Ottawas, Pattawattomies & his nation, asked me for a few Strings of Wampum he had given me in charge & with them made the following speech

rothers

We the Chippawas looking over our bundles, found your Strings of Wampum that had been given us at Muskingum and thought it time to come and see you at the great Council Fire.

ral Wayne in return said

I am extremely happy to see you and more so to hear that you brought the Strings of Wampum gave you at Muskingum, You, Omishas spoke like an honest, sensible, and good hearted man, and I take you again by the hand, for your honesty

mishas to General Wayne

Brothers

Should any one say that they advised

us to come to this Council or say they brought us to this
place, its false, we came of our own free will and ha
brought this English man (meaning me) with us to repo
to us what you say in Council and that we may be in
structed with every thing that will be said to us a
not be so ignorant of this Council as we were of tha
Muskingum

Blue Jackets speech to General Wayne

Brothers I am extremely sorry that I have not b
able to accomplish what I wished to have done ow
to the number of bad birds who were continually sing
in my Shawanees Chiefs Ears, and have prevented
from coming sooner, however I have a bit of Tobac
from them and they sent me word they wo
come immediately, but I cannot assure you they wi

General Waynes answer

Brothers I am sensible of the great zeal and wish y
have to serve the States and that you have don
all in your power ~~to serve~~ for them. I am well persua
that you met great numbers of bad Birds who did a
~~their power~~ they could to prevent what you went about

July 22d — No Council.

23 As I was going to the Council I was told by Monsr v
bien not to go, that the Centinel would stop m
the Generals aid de Camp told him so, when I stop
the Indians stopt allso & said they would not go
my telling them it was all the same they coul

[illegible] repeat to me at night what had passed they proceeded

1795

24 The Indians gave in their answer this day with a white belt of Wampum as follows

Brothers We knew nothing of the Six Thousand Dollars said to have been given the Indians at Muskingum but as for the Wiandotts they perhaps knew of these Dollars they were accustomed to keep up all they got on these occasions & never let others know it. The Wiandotts were displeased & begged leave to give their answer next day

25 This day General Wayne Explained that the Six Thousand Dollars were given in Goods &ca - then the Chippawas were satisfied with the Wiandotts and said it was true they had received presents, but thought they were given them for having buried the Hatchet and not for Lands

26 The Miamis spoke and said their Grand Father had given them these Lands and they were told not to sell them nor give them away and of Course the Tribes who had given them at Muskingum had no right to them and several other words to the same purpose

27 The Indians were allowed to speak among themselves —

28 I wrote to General Wayne for a pass

(2) to return home and received for Answer to call next day

July 29 Waited on General Wayne he delivered me a letter from Mr Askin which he had opened & shewed me another asking if I knew the hand writing I said I did it was my Fathers, he then proceeded to read its contents to me and after he had done reading, he said he looked upon me as a Spy & that I deserved death I told him that I knew of ~~there were~~ no Spies in time of Peace, he said it was true, but he still had the power of sending me to a Fort in the Woods and immediately ordered a party of Light Horse to take ~~[illegible]~~ me to Fort Jefferson he likewise ordered my papers to be examined & an Officer took out of them two Indian Deeds of Land given me in charge by Gentlemen here which he said would be returned but as yet have not

The Commanding Officer at Fort Jefferson had orders not to let me speak to any one but in his presence nor to write to any person Except the General, to do him justice he treated me with much civility

30th & 31st — In confinement

August 1 The Indians delivered a white Belt of Wampum, requesting I might be set at Liberty, the Gener gave for answer that I should in Two Days hear. the 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th & 6th elapsed but on the 7th the General wrote me a note saying I was at liberty & in it invited me to dine with him, on the 8th. I got a pass and set off and the 15th arrived here

As I was not at any of the Councils but the first I can only Speak from the Reports of the Indians and others who informed me that untill I was some days in Confinement the Indians who went out with me would neither consent to Ratify the Muskingum Treaty nor give up their Claims to the disposal of their Lands, nor I am sure ever would had I not been confined and deprived of giving them advice, but being intimidated by the threats of the General saying he would drive them back into the Sea if They did not acquiesce in his demands and seeing the other Nations from fear and persuasion of some of our Canadian & English Friends agree they at last did the same prior to my being Released

The Treaty so far as I could learn was, that They confirmed the Muskingum Treaty and added to it all the Lands situated on the South side of the Miamis River, They sold six miles square near where Fort Miamis is situated Twelve miles Square at and about were to be given up and such small spots about th

as the English had purchased, & that They should ha

the matter cleared up, which they accordingly did

next day and it was then acknowledged to them that

our Government had not given over their Lands.

It was reported at my Departure that very soon after a party of Americans were to come by Land to the spott purchased up the River of Raisin & take Post there, likewise at Sandusky to Build a Fort —

I am with due Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

very Humble Servant

Colonel England

24th Regt.

Commandant of Dt.

Dn. & its Dependencies

Detroit Augt. 19th 1795

Jno. Askin Senr. to Chs.

England a report of his

Voyage to Fort Greenville

Copy

LMS/ASKIN (John)
1795, August 19

Genesseo August 20. 1795

Bigskies speech an Onnandaga Chief from Buffelo who was send by the Cheifs of the Diffrent Nations to settle the Disturbance which is Occasiond by Murder of Docter Vanderwort & party Five Year past on their way to the falls of this River

Brothers I Come to see what the Disturbance is we hear ~~at Buffalo there is some bad going on at this~~ place, we only Come home the other Day from a great treaty and Buried every thing & there was nothing Said or done there but what was good

at the treaty at Newtown we Lookd upon that we had Buried all Bad things that had past which it surprised us to hear of this Affair that had happened so Long ago, we then agreed & so lets us try to Bury this, it realy surprised us to hear of this as Colo. Pichran told us what he spoke Come from his heart & that he was only sent to make peace with us, Brother this only begun from Bad Children and very hard it should make so great a Disturbance so let us try to bury it and let it go no farther it has been the Custom of our forefathers when first white people Came among us to Bury every thing that was done but if will take Life for life we will never have done, and so let us bury it, and we were surprisd to hear of this as its an Old Affair, Brother its the way of us your Brothers the five Nations to bury every thing and only the other Day as we may say we had people killd by your People for the.

Indian Speach
No 13

Sr. The Chiefs Big tree and Little Beard
Desired me to take this in writting the
speechs of the Onnandaga, and he is
to take it to you; it was done in a great
hurry, and would have Coppied, but paper
was not to be had at this place I might
put it in a better form, that it might
be easier understood; I Conclude with
my wishes towards your better Health
and subscripe Myself Yours ....
to serve

Oliver Phelps Esqr G. v. Rosecrantz

sake of peace Buried it, and Never think of it again
the people we Lost last Falls, a lot of them
we were Called to a treaty at Tioga to Bury it
Accordingly we did when Washington Come to hear
that we Buried it he thank'd us & said the 6
Nat^ons. were enclined for peace, Brother Now
youve heard a few words your Brothers the 6 N.
had to say to you and every thing that's Bad allways
happens on the G. R. ~~at~~ lets try to make better
and every thing that's bad lets lay on one side

Brother you know what was agreed on between
you & us, if any thing happens that was bad we
must go to you and try to mend it, and not listen
to Children, as all this rose from Children

Brother Now youve heard what your Brothers
had to say, and we beg of you to bury this and
every thing that and let think of him that
Above, and if we only think of him and let
~~go~~ no bad get in us then we Can live in pea

Oliver Phelps Esqr

Canandagua

[illegible]

War-Office Augt. 26. 1795.

Sir,

Being desirous that Governor Simcoe should be informed of the treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great Britain, & of the ratification of the ſame by the Government of the United States, I have requested the British Agent here to make up a packet for the purpose. It is now inclosed; and I beg your particular care to put it into the hands of a trusty perſon going directly to Niagara. The ſooner the Governor receives it the better.

I am, ſir,

your obt. ſervant

Timothy Pickering

Capt. Israel Chapin, ſuperintendant of Indian Affairs Kanandaigua.

War-Office Augst 26. 1795.

Sir,

I received your letter informing of the treaty held at Scipio where the Commiſsioners of New-York purchased the land of the Onondagas and Cayugas; and that you proposed to go to Oneida where you supposed that tribe might be influenced to avoid a ſale. Seeing the Commiſsioners were acting in defiance of the law of the United States, it was certainly proper not to give them any countenance; and as that law declares such purchases of the Indians as those commiſsioners were attempting to make, invalid, it was also right to inform the Indians of the law and of the illegality of ſuch purchase. But having done thus much, the busineſs might there be left. The negociation is probably finished ere now: if not, you may content yourſelf with giving the Oneidas the information above proposed, & there to leave the matter.

I am, Sir,
your obt ſervant
T. Pickering

Mr. Israel Chapin

War-department.
T. Pickering

Mr. Israel Chapin,
Superintendant of Indian Affairs
Konondaigua

Letter Aug. 20
1795

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's Speech to the Six Nations assembled at Fort Erie the 28th August 1795.—

Brothers. I have desired you to attend at this Fire-place, that I might communicate to you matters of Great importance, and answer in General, the Speeches which I have received from the different Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, on my return to this part of the Province.—

Brothers. I assure you that I am perfectly acquainted with the Messages formerly transmitted to you by the Commander in Chief, to remain at peace, and follow your several occupations, and that I rely on your professions of friendship, and steady attachment to the King your Father, however remote you may reside from his Council Fire.—

Brothers. I am to thank you, for the communication of the Treaty, which you have lately made with the U. States at Konondaigua.—

Brothers. As some singular transactions occurred at that Treaty, on the part of Mr Pickering the Commissioner of the U. States, which, as obviously was his intention, have been communicated to me, before I proceed to matters of importance, I request your patience to a few observations which I think it proper to make thereon.—

Brothers. On my return from Detroit last Year, I received a message from you, desiring that I would permit Mr Johnston, whom you consider as one of yourselves to attend the Treaty at Konondaigua.—

Brothers. I without hesitation complied with your request.—

Brothers: Mr Pickering in very singular language affecting great Warmth, refused to hold the Treaty while Mr Johnstone remained on the Spot, and finally declared that he was instructed so to do by the President of the United States. —

Brothers. You thought proper to desire Mr Johnstone to return now. Brothers. What would have been the language of Mr Pickering had I declined the permitting of Mr Johnstone a person subject to my authority, agreeable to your express and solemn request, from attending at the Treaty? — Mr Pickering might have said, and with justice. "See your "friends the British are so angry with you for having "broken thro' your ancient customs in attending upon "this Council fire, for the convenience of the people of "the U. States, that Governor Simcoe will not allow "Mr Johnstone, whom you always consider as one of "yourselves, to be present at the Treaty, and to assist "you thereat as your Interpreter, a circumstance which "is very reasonable in itself, and particularly desirable "to the U. States, who wish that all their transactions "which are perfectly just, and disinterested may "be made public, and by no means approve of "their own Established Interpreters, being solely concerned in a Treaty between them, and the Indians "Americans who do not speak their language. —

"See Sachems, and Warriors the pride and want "of attention to you from the British, and that "particularly, since Governor Simcoe knows very well "that the Government of the U. States, had acquiesced "in the propriety of your request, that Colo Butler "should be present at the Treaty proposed to "have been held last Year at Sandusky." —

Brothers. . Some such language I have little doubt would have been said by Mr. Pickering.—

Brothers. It is also necessary that I should say, that what Mr. Pickering has asserted in respect to the treaty with your Western Brethren having failed, through the interference of the British, is not true, and at present he knows it not to be true.—

Brothers. Mr. Pickering is now acquainted from the papers of his respectable predecessor Genl. Knox, that the Sandusky not the Miamis was the place fixed on for the Genl. Treaty, there only, did your Western Brethren desire the Kings Vessels might convey the Commissioners. until they rescinded that resolution, the Commissioners well knew, it would not have been proper in me, to have complied with any request of theirs, to alter its destination. Mr. Pickering knew more, he knew that I had declined permitting the Commissioners even to go to Detroit, as not expecting such a request. I had not time sufficient to advertise the Officer Chief in Command of it, under whose orders, in all my transactions with the Commissioners, I Necessarily acted.—

Brothers. . I shall say no more on this subject, but that if Mr. Pickering really suspected any duplicity on the part of the British Government, Why has he not made public all the transactions of his Commission? If he had done this I am certain, that the people of the U. States whomsoever they might have blamed for the continuance of the War with the Indn. Americans, must have been satisfied with the good will, and equity of the British Government.—

Brothers. Mr Pickering is now in possession of the Opinion of his predecessor in the War Office, that the real interests of the British Nation leads them to wish for Peace between the U. States, and Indians.—

Brothers. A similar Opinion has always directed my language and my conduct.—

Brothers. The Commissioners when at Niagara asked my opinion on the boundary-line. I always declined entering on the subject, among other reasons, since the Western Indians had requested my mediation as the Kings representative, it was Natural for me to expect the U. States would concur in the request, I have still the same expectations.— Should I or any of His Majestys servants, receive directions to mediate between the United States, and the Hostile Indians, what would be the consequence? In all human probability, Peace, upon equitable terms. The U. States would then acknowledge the justice of the King's Officer, or, as all proceedings must be made public, convict him on real grounds of any unfair transaction, and of that aversion to the United States, which Mr Pickering has so ignorantly imputed, to the British Nation.

Warriors. Upon Mr Pickering's Speech being delivered, you asked one another, "Why are these words spoken, in the absence of Governor Simcoe? were they spoken Face to Face, we then might understand them". You will therefore Warriors, readily excuse my having trespassed on your time in this explanation.—

Brothers. Mr Pickering also introduced an account of the troubles in France.—

Sachems, You asked, "to what purpose are the troubles in France mentioned to us? What have we to do with this long story? —

Sachems. the horrors that have been introduced into France are too many to be repeated, did you know them and should you ask, Where are the wise Counsellors, that Mr. Pickering mentioned to us, as having thrown down their King, and cut off his head? Why do they not prevent these barbarities? Mr. Pickering would tell you, that those wise Counsellors, have almost all thrown down one another, and have been, and are now cutting off each others Heads, should you ask, Where are those intelligent French, who learnt from the wise Americans of the States how to conduct their business? Why do not they prevent such mischiefs? — Mr. Pickering would tell you, that the greatest part of them, have had their heads cut off in defence of the King whom he calls a Tyrant, but whom 'til he was dead, He, Col. Pickering had frequently celebrated as the Great, and good Ally of the United States. —

Brothers. Should some of you remember with what respect and Ceremony the Marquis La Fayette was treated, and perhaps you may have seen him introduced among you, and should you enquire, Where is this celebrated Warrior? you would be told that he had fled from France because he could not protect the King, and should he return thither, he would doubtless have his head struck off.

Brothers. The French Nation have not been able to prevent the King your Father with his Ships, from being Master of the Seas, and the Spirit of the Nation, will, by the blessing of God, preserve the envied superiority.

Brothers. By the Treaty 1783, Great Britain was to give up the Posts of Oswegatchie, Oswego, Niagara, Ft. Schlosser Detroit, Michilimackinac &c. to the United States.

Brothers. The United States were also to fulfill certain conditions on their part, In this they failed.—

Brothers. You know the King has retained the Posts ever since, and will retain them, until the United States, perform their promises.—

Brothers. You are Eye witnesses that an assertion of Mr. Pickering "that the British have been coveting all "the Indn. Country in Question for themselves". Is not true, for you *See* that no buildings have been suffered to be erected near the Posts, and you have from time to time been made acquainted, that when the United States fulfilled the treaty they would be Evacuated.—

Brothers. You have been informed that the menaces of General Wayne to approach Detroit occasioned the Fort to be built at the Miami Rapids.—

Brothers. Mr. Pickering has said "that the talk of Lord "Dorchester was like that of Governor Simcoe," and that his Lordship said "a war was likely to take place".

Brothers. Why did Lord Dorchester say this? hear his words "from the manner in which the people of the States push on, and act, and *talk* on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the Sea, I shall not be surprised if we are at War with them in the course of the present Year." —

Brothers. the Language of Mr Pickering and the manner in which he talks of the King, and the British Nation we speak, as fully justifies Lord Dorchester's expressions. —

Brothers. You see that the King's faithful subjects, who fought in his cause not only against the U. States but three Nations, each of them separately of much greater consequence, have sufficient Lands in this country and of a better quality for their purpose, than what is possessed by the United States. —

Brothers. You see therefore, the British Nation do not desire war for the alteration of a boundary, or extension of their country. —

Brothers. the British are warriors, and will always be ready to defend themselves. —

Brothers. The U. States have now agreed to fulfil the Treaty as required, and in that case the posts will be evacuated. —

Brothers. Contrary to all expectations, after the treaty of 1783, the Governors of the U. States, did not respect your rights, pretending that the King had ceded your whole country, the Commissrs of which, Mr Pickering was one, acknowledged this Fact to the Western Indians, in a message from the mouth of Detroit River. —

Brothers. By the present treaty your rights are guarded and specifically placed on their Ancient footing: —

Brothers. I have the Treaty in my hands as printed in the United States, it establishes your rights upon the same Basis, that had been formerly agreed upon between the French and British nations, and which I repeated in October last to the Western Indians, in the following words. "Children, In the Victory over the French Nation the common Enemy, the interests of your Forefathers and of you their Children were not forgotten, in the Treaty between the English the conquerors and the French, it was stipulated that your rights should be preserved, those rights which you enjoy as an Independent People. — Children, It was declared that you had a right to go to the English and French fires for the purpose of Traffic, and that you had a right inseparable from an Independent people, to admit the Traders of either Nation to your Fires, as suited your interests or inclinations. —

Brothers of the Six Nations

Upon these principles the present Treaty is established, you have a right to go to the British Settlements, or those of the U. States as shall suit your convenience, nor shall you passing or repassing, with your own proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever. —

Brothers. You see therefore that by the Treaty,

As

a perpetual and constant communication is secured between you and the King's subjects, and our future Trade and intercourse, is guaranteed on the most unrestrained and general footing. —

Brothers. The unremitting kindneſs and friendship, between you, and the Kings subjects of this Province, your natural friends, which has lasted so many Years, will, I trust be perpetuated to our remotest descendants. —

Brothers. The King's benevolence to you is so well known, that I scarcely need aſsure you, that under every circumstance it will always be continued to you, and your descendants, and it will give me pleasure, in any respect, to be the instrument of his kindneſs to all his Indian Children. —

Reply of the Six Nations to His Excellency Governor Simcoe's Speech of 28th Aug.st 1795.

Fort Erie August 29th 1795

After the usual compliments were paſsed Cap.t Brant arose and addreſsed His Excellency in behalf of the Six Nations, to the following purport. —

Brother. We have received your Speech of Yesterday in which you mention the intent for which we were called to aſsemble at this place, which we perfectly understood, you then proceeded to explain some part of Mr. Pickering's Speech with which we are very well satisfied, and thank you for the explanations, we shall now proceed to other matters. —

Brother. We are happy to hear that the long friendship which has subsisted between our Fathers subjects, and us, is now renewed, we doubt not but that it will continue as hitherto. It also gives us great satisfaction to hear that our Fathers bounty will be continued to us. —

Brother. It is a custom with us always to tell our situation without reserve, we therefore hope you will not think it amiſs or that we are too free in now laying it before you. —

Brother. Since the War between the British, and Americans was concluded we have found ourselves getting poorer than ever, many of our Young men, and Warriors were killed in that War, whose widows, and Children were left destitute of any support except our Fathers Bounty; which of late has been leſs sufficient for their support than formerly, the reason is, that from the number of whites settling round us, the game has decreased, and our situation become more distreſsed, we are fearful that we shall be under the neceſsity of disposing of some part of our land unleſs it was poſsible that the Kings bounty could be encreased to us. —

Belt Black & White Wampum

Brother, The presents we do receive from the King our Father are generally given in the Fall, we wish if convenient, they might be delivered a month or two sooner.—

Brother. We are happy to hear that the late treaty has preserved our rights as a free and independt. people entire, we hope we may find better, and Cheaper articles, such as we may from time to time want, among the British, as we would prefer dealing with them.—

Eight Strings Wampum

Brother,

It hurts the feelings of the Six Nations to hear of the Treaty which our Western Brethren have made with the American Genl. Wayne, we cannot help mentioning our opinion on the subject, we expected something of this nature would take place, as the person who has the care of them was absent, we are a little surprised at his leaving them at so critical a period when they most wanted advice. for being in that situation, without a head or person to direct, and advise them, has we fear been the cause of their misfortunes. they were led away by Land Jobbers, and kept constantly intoxicated so that no regular business could be done with them.

His Excellency Answered

Brothers, It happened unfortunately that Sir John Johnson who has the care of you, has been detained in England upon his private Affairs longer than was expected, in consequence of which Lord Dorchester, wished to confer with Mr McKee the second Officer of the Department on the General situation of Indian Affairs. It must have been owing to this circumstance if any inconvenience did really happen, that he was absent from Detroit, but I am unacquainted with any such inconvenience.

His Excellency
[illegible]
[illegible]
at [illegible]
[illegible]

FROM JAMES MADISON TO ———.

(Draft of a letter probably sent in substance to several correspondents criticising the terms of the treaty with Great Britain adversely.)

ORANGE, Augt 23, 1795.

Dear Sir,

. . . .

The inequality of these terms is still further increased by concessions on the part of the U.S. which, besides adding to the Constitutional difficulties unnecessarily scattered thro' the Treaty, may in a great measure defeat the good consequences of a surrender of the Western posts.

The British Settlers and Traders within an undefined Tract of Country, are allowed to retain both their lands and their allegiance at the same time; and consequently to keep up a foreign and unfriendly influence over the Indians within the limits of the U. States.

The Indians within those limits are encouraged to continue their trade with the British by the permission to bring their goods duty free from Canada; where the goods being charged with no such impost as is payable on the goods of the U.S., will be offered for sale with that tempting preference; a regulation but too likely also to cloak the frauds of smuggling traders in a country favorable to them. The reciprocity in this case is ostensible only and fallacious.

Under another ostensible & fallacious reciprocity the advantage secured to the U.S. in the fur trade by their possession of the carrying places is abandoned to the superiority of British Capital, and the inferiority of the Canada duties on imports.

. . . .

(The Writings of James Madison, Edited by Gaillard Hunt, Vol. VI., pp 244-5.)

GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S SPEECH TO THE SIX NATIONS ASSEMBLED AT FORT ERIE THE 28TH AUGUST, 1795.

Brothers.—I have desired you to attend at this Fire-Place that I might communicate to you matters of great importance, and answer in general, the Speeches which I have received from the different Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations on my return to this part of the Province.—

Brothers.—I assure you that I am perfectly acquainted with the Messages formerly transmitted to you by the Commander in Chief to remain at Peace, and to follow your several occupations, and that I rely on your Professions of friendship, and steady attachment to the King your Father, however remote you may reside from his Council fire.—

Brothers.—I am to thank you for the communication of the Treaty which you have lately made with the United States at Konondaigua.

Brothers.—As some singular transactions occurred at that Treaty on the part of Mr. Pickering the Commissioner of the States, which as obviously was his intention, have been communicated to me, before I proceed to matters of importance, I request your patience to a few observations, which I think it proper to make thereon.

Brothers.—On my return from Detroit last year, I received a Message from you desiring that I would permit Mr. Johnston[1], whom you consider as one of yourselves, to attend the Treaty at Konondaigua.

Brothers.—I without hesitation, complied with your request.

Brothers.—Mr. Pickering in very singular language affecting great warmth, refused to hold the Treaty while Mr. Johnston remained on the Spot, and finally declared that he was instructed so to do, by the President of the United States.

Brothers.—You thought proper to desire Mr. Johnston to return.

Brothers.—What would have been the language of Mr. Pickering had I declined the permitting Mr. Johnston, a Person subject to my Authority, agreeably to your express and solemn request, from attending at the Treaty. Mr. Pickering might have said and with Justice, "See, Your friends the British are so angry with you for having broken thro' your ancient Customs in attending upon this Council-fire, for the convenience of the People of the United States, that Governor Simcoe will not allow Mr. Johnston, whom you always consider as one of yourselves, to be present at the Treaty, and to assist you thereat, as your Interpreter; a circumstance, which is very reasonable in itself, and particularly desirable to the United States, who wish that all their transactions, which are perfectly just and disinterested, may be made public, and by no means approved of their own established Interpreters being solely concerned in a Treaty between them and the Indian Americans, who do not speak their language, so Sachems and Warriors, the pride and want of attention to you, from the British, and that particularly, since Governor Simcoe knows very well, that the Government of the United States had acquiesced in the propriety of your request that Col. Butler should be present at the Treaty proposed to have been held last year at Sandusky."

Brothers.—Some such language I have little doubt, would have been held by Mr. Pickering.

Brothers.—It is also necessary that I should say, that what Mr. Pickering has asserted in respect to the Treaty with Your Western Brethren, having failed thro' the interference of the British, Is not true, and at present he knows it not to be true.

Brothers.—Mr. Pickering is now acquainted from the Papers of his respectable predecessor Genl. Knox[2], that the Sandusky not the Miamis, was the place fixed on for the Genl. Treaty, there only did your Western Brethren desire the King's Vessels might convey the Commissrs. until they rescinded that resolution, the Commissrs well knew it would not have been proper in me to have complied with any request of theirs, to alter its destination. Mr. Pickering knew more, he knew that I had declined permitting the Commissioners even to go to Detroit, as not expecting such a request, I had not time sufficient to advertise the Officer, Chief in Command, of it, under whose orders in all my transactions with the Commissioners, I necessarily acted.

Brothers.—I shall say no more on this Subject, but that if Mr. Pickering really suspected any duplicity on the part of the British Government, why has he not made public all the transactions of his Commission? If he had done this, I am certain that the People of the U. States, whomsoever they might have blamed for the continuance of the War with the Indian Americans, must have been satisfied with the good will, and equity of the British Government.

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[1] William Johnston, a lieutenant and an interpreter in the Indian Department, who resided among the Six Nations at Buffalo Creek.

[2] Timothy Pickering had lately succeeded General Knox as Secretary of War.

Brothers.—Mr. Pickering is now in possession of the Opinion of his predecessor in the War Office, that the real interests of the British Nation lead them to wish for Peace between the United States and Indians.

Brothers.—A similar Opinion has always directed my language and my conduct.

Brothers.—The Commissioners when at Niagara, asked my Opinion on the Boundary line, I always declined entering on the Subject, among other reasons, since the Western Indns had requested my mediation, as the King's representative, it was natural for me to expect the United States would concur in the request. I have still the same expectations, should I or any of his Majesty's Servants, receive directions to mediate between the U. States, and Hostile Indians, what would be the consequence? In all human probability, peace upon equitable terms, the United States would then acknowledge the Justice of the King's Officer, or as all proceedings must be made public, convict him on real grounds of any unfair transaction, and of that aversion to the United States, which Mr. Pickering has so generally imputed to the British Nation.

Warriors.—Upon Mr. Pickering's Speech being delivered, you asked one another, "Why are these Words spoken in the absence of Governor Simcoe? Were they Spoken Face to Face, we then might understand them."

You will therefore, Warriors, readily excuse my having trespassed on your time in this explanation.

Brothers.—Mr. Pickering also introduced an account of the Troubles in France.

Sachems.—You asked "to what purpose are the troubles in France mentioned to us? What have we to do with this long Story?"

Sachems.—The horrors that have been introduced into France, are too many to be repeated, did you know them, and should you ask where are the wise Councillors that Mr. Pickering mentioned to us, as having thrown down their King, and cut off his head? Why do they not prevent these Barbarities? Mr. Pickering would tell you that those wise Councillors have almost all thrown down one another, and have been, and are now cutting off each others heads.—

Should you ask "where are those intelligent French, who learnt of the wise Americans of the States how to conduct their business? Why do not they prevent such mischiefs?" Mr. Pickering would tell you that the greatest part of them had their heads cut off in defence of the King whom he calls a Tyrant, but whom till he was dead, He, Col. Pickering, had frequently celebrated as the Great and Good Ally of the U. States.

Brothers.—Should some of you remember with what respect and ceremony the Marquis La Fayette was treated and perhaps you may have seen him introduced among you, and should you enquire where is this celebrated Warrior? You would be told that he had fled from France, because he could not protect the King, and should he return thither he would doubtless have his head struck off.

Brothers.—The French Nation have not been able to prevent the King, Your Father, with his Ships from being Master of the Seas, and the Spirit of the Nation will by the blessing of God, preserve the envied superiority.

Brothers.—By the Treaty of 1783 Great Britain was to give up the Posts of Oswegatchie, Oswego, Niagara, Fort Schlosser, Detroit, Michilimackinac, &c. to the U. States.

Brothers.—The United States were also to fulfill certain conditions on their part, in this they failed.—

Brothers.—You know the King has retained the Posts ever since, and will retain them until the United States perform their promises.—

Brothers.—You are eye-witnesses that an assertion of Mr. Pickering's "that the British have been coveting all the Indian Country for themselves" Is not true, for you *see* that no buildings have been suffered to be erected near the Posts, and you have from time to time been made acquainted that when the U. States fulfilled the Treaty they would be evacuated.

Brothers.—You have been informed that the menaces of General Wayne to approach Detroit occasioned the Fort to be built at the Miamis Rapids.

Brothers.—Mr. Pickering has said "that the talk of Lord Dorchester was like that of Governor Simcoe" and that His Lordship said "A War was likely to take place."

Brothers.—Why did Lord Dorchester say this? hear his words, "from the manner in which the people of the States push in, and act, and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their Conduct towards the Sea, I shall not be surprised, if we are at War with them in the Course of the present year."

Brothers.—The language of Mr. Pickering and the manner in which he *talks* of the King, and the British Nation, are such as fully justified Lord Dorchester's expressions.

Brothers.—You see that the King's faithful Subjects, who fought in his cause not only against the United States, but three Nations, each of them separately of much greater consequence, have sufficient Lands in this Country, and of better quality for their purpose, than what is possessed by the United States.

Brothers.—You see therefore, the British Nation do not desire War for the Alteration of a Boundary, or extension of their Country.

Brothers.—The British are Warriors, and will always be ready to defend themselves.

Brothers.—The U. States have now agreed to fulfill the Treaty as required, and in that case, the Posts will be evacuated.

Brothers.—Contrary to all expectation after the treaty of 1783, the Governors of the United States, did not respect your rights, pretending that the King ceded your whole Country, the Commissrs., of which Mr. Pickering was one, acknowledged this Fact to the Western Indians, in a message from the mouth of Detroit River.

Brothers.—By the Present Treaty your rights are guarded, and specifically placed on their ancient footing.

Brothers.—I have the Treaty in my hands, as printed in the U. States, it establishes your rights upon the same Basis that had been formerly agreed upon between the French and British Nations, and which I repeated in October last to the Western Indians in the following words, "Children. In the victory over the French Nation, the common Enemy, the interests of your Forefathers, and of you, their Children were not forgotten, in the Treaty between the English the Conquerors, and the French, it was stipulated that your rights should be preserved, those rights which you enjoy as an Independent People. It was declared that you had a right to go to the English and

French fires for the purpose of traffic, and that you had a right inseparable from an independent people to admit the Traders of either Nation to Your Fires as suited your interest or inclinations."

Brothers of the Six Nations.—

Upon these principles the present Treaty is established, you have a right to go to the British Settlements, or those of the U. States, as shall suit your convenience, nor shall your passing or repassing with your own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever.

Brothers.—You see therefore that by the Treaty a perpetual and constant communication is secured between you and the King's Subjects and our future Trade and intercourse, is guaranteed on the most unrestrained and General footing.

Brothers.—The unremitting kindness and friendship between you and the King's Subjects of this Province, your natural friends, which has lasted so many years, will I trust be perpetuated to our remotest descendants.

Brothers.—The King's benevolence to you is so well known, that I scarcely need assure you under every circumstance it will always be continued to you and your descendants, and it will give me pleasure in any respect, to be the instrument of his kindness to all his Indian Children.

J.G.S.

Endorsed:—A—In Lt. Governor Simcoe's No. 28 to His Grace The Duke of Portland.

REPLY OF THE SIX NATIONS TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SIMCOE'S SPEECH OF THE 28TH AUGUST, 1795.

FORT ERIE, 29th Augt. 1795.

After the usual compliments were passed, Captain Brant arose and addressed His Excellency in behalf of the Six Nations, to the following purport.

Brother.—We have received your Speech of yesterday in which you mention the intent for which we were called to assemble at this place which we perfectly understood. You then proceeded to explain some part of Mr. Pickering's speech, with which we are very well satisfied, and thank you for the explanation, we shall now proceed to other matters.

Brother.—We are happy to hear that the long friendship which has subsisted between our Father's Subjects and us is now renewed, we doubt not but that it will continue as hitherto. It also gives us great satisfaction to hear that our Father's bounty will be continued to us.

Brother.—It is a custom with us always to tell our situation without reserve, we therefore hope you will not think it amiss, or too free in now laying it before you.

Brother.—Since the War between the British and Americans was concluded we found ourselves getting poorer than ever, many of our Young Men and Warriors were killed in that War, whose widows and children were left destitute of any support, except our Father's bounty, which of late has been less sufficient for their support than formerly, the reason is, that from the number of Whites settling round us the game has decreased and our situation

Fort Erie 29th August 1795

Dear Sir

I have before me your letter of the 1st August which I received some time ago and would have acknowledged sooner but had no Opportunity. You Mention to have received my letter which I am sorry you have made no remarks upon, and as the Subject appeared to me of importance I wished your Opinion upon it. —

I arrived with the Chiefs of the Six Nations at this Post a few Days ago by Appointment from His Excelly Governor Simcoe to meet him in Council and Yesterday I received information from the Westwards that some of the Chiefs had concluded a Treaty with General Wayne at Granville, which appears to have been conducted in an irregular Manner, and some of them begin already to complain of it I am apprehensive that it was not so Generally Attended as a Proceeding of so much importance required This I have long foreseen, and is what induced me to desire Mr Johnston to acquaint you therewith it was also the reason of my wishing to

meet

Capt Brants letter 29 Ap 95

meet you at Buffaloe Creek in Order to talk with you on this Important Subject & I still wish to See you for that Purpose

By my information from the Western I understand that Ten Forts are to be Erected within the Indian Territory by the United States at the following Places, Vizt Detroit — Michelimackinac, Sciota, Wabash, River Rasin Turky Point, Sandusky Cyahago, Chikago &c

I shall be happy to hear from you soon and will be ready to meet you if you find it Convenient to come in the mean time I am with my best respects to the Family Dear Sir

Your Most Obedient
and most Humble Servt
Jos. Brant

I. Chapin Esqr
Supt Ind Affairs

French fires for the purpose of traffic, and that you had a right inseparable from an independent people to admit the Traders of either Nation to Your Fires as suited your interest or inclinations."

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Brother.—It is a custom with us always to tell our situation without reserve, we therefore hope you will not think it amiss, or too free in now laying it before you.

Brother.—Since the War between the British and Americans was concluded we found ourselves getting poorer than ever, many of our Young Men and Warriors were killed in that War, whose widows and children were left destitute of any support, except our Father's bounty, which of late has been less sufficient for their support than formerly, the reason is, that from the number of Whites settling round us the game has decreased and our situation become more distressed. We are fearful that we should be under the necessity of disposing of some part of our land unless it was possible that the King's Bounty could be encreased to us.

Belt Black Wampum.

Brother.—The presents we do receive from the King our Father are generally given in the fall, we wish if convenient they might be delivered a month or two sooner.

Brother.—We are happy to hear that the late Treaty has preserved our rights as a free and Independent people entire, we hope we may find better and cheaper articles such as we may from time to time want among the British, as we would prefer dealing with them.

8 Strings Blk. & White Wampum.

Brother.—It hurts the feelings of the Six Nations to hear of the Treaty which our Western Brethren have made with the American General Wayne. We cannot help mentioning our Opinion on the Subject, we expected something of this nature would take place, as the person who has the care of them was absent. We are a little surprised at his leaving them at so critical a period, when they most wanted advice, for being in that situation, without a head or person to direct and advise them, has we fear been the cause of their misfortunes, they were led away by land jobbers, and kept constantly intoxicated so that no regular business could be done with them.

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Brothers.—It happened unfortunately that Sir John Johnson, who has the care of you, has been detained in England upon his private Affairs, longer than was expected, in consequence of which Lord Dorchester wished to confer with Mr. McKee, the Second Officer of the Department on the General situation of Indian Affairs.

It must have been owing to this circumstance if any inconvenience did really happen, but I am unacquainted with any such inconvenience.

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FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

UPPER CANADA,
No. 28. FORT ERIE, 29th August, 1795.

My Lord Duke,

Having obtained a Copy of the Treaty as published in the United States, and which seems to have been sufficiently authenticated for me to explain the grounds of mutual Advantage to the contracting Parties, and to our Commerce with the Indian Nations; I delivered the inclosed Speech to the Six Nations yesterday;

A. and received their Answer this day—

B. I beg to inclose Mr. Pickering's Speech to which it alludes.

C. An Opportunity occurring I transmit this Dispatch to be forwarded to your Grace by Sir John Temple.—

Upon my return from the Long Point and the Grand River, whither I mean immediately to proceed I shall do myself the honour of writing your Grace more fully on the Subject.

Canandarque Septr 7th 1795

Sir,

A party of the Caiyugas from the reservation come to me with a complaint that the Western Cayugas at the late treaty sold their land from under them, & crowded them into the Lake; as they term it.

Their complaint in the first place was that Governor Clinton had confirmed the Cayuga reservation to them that resided upon it treaty after treaty, & that Commissrs has come forward from the same Governmt, and purchased the whole of the reservation excepting a small piece, which is much too small to make them comfortable.

Secondly they said that they treated with the Indians from under the Brittish Government who were not subjects of the States, that those people had taken the sole prerogatives of their lands and confined them to a small tract, and that to be held as National property.

This they conceived to be a grievance and insisted I would make it known to you, and if it would be in your

power

to help them in the business their minds would be more at ease.

The party consisted of their principal Chiefs from the Cayuga reservation & delivered their speech on four strings of black and white wampum.

Capt. Brant informs me in a letter dated July 2d. that he returned from the westward a few days ago and was sorry to say that the affairs of that Country were in confusion among the different Indn. Nations.

He also mentioned he wished to see me extremely at Buffalo Creek, but did not receive his letter in season, and have determined on another meeting there, in a short time.

The Indians have been Counciling with Governor Simcoe at Fort Erie — the business of the Council I have not been able to learn more than they were Counciling with them in a friendly manner without any particular business.

I am Sir with great
Respect & Esteem
I Chapin

PS A prisoner from Genl. Waynes Army who was ſet at liberty at Detroit and come out by Niagara who is with me, gives me the ſame accounts as Capt. Brant does respecting the Wt. Inds. — he left Detroit about the ſame time.

JS

Coppy of a Letter to
Col. Pickering
Septr. 7th 1795.

Canandarqua Octr 9th 1793

Sir,

Your letter of Septr 12th is this moment recd, and therein inclosed one thousand dollars which I have recd. and inclosed a receipt to you for the same. I mentioned to you in my last I was under necessity for money for the use of the Six Nations, and had borrowed of Mr Pell 200 Drs & presumed to draw on you for the same & notwithstanding I have now recd a further supply I hope you will have the goodness to pay to Mr Pell the 200 Drs & make me accountable for the same, and for the expenditures of the whole I hope reasonably to acct, for. I am told by Mr Norris lately from Albany that the Oniedas have there sold to the Commissioners of New York one hundred thousand acres of their reservation the sum they sold for I have not been able to learn — Capt. John the Onida Chief died with sickness while at Albany — Govr. Simcoe has had the Senekas in Council at Fort Erie and I am told by Mr Wadsworth he gave them a written Speech in which he

Speak

very disrespectfull of you — I hear the Ind.s are about to bring it forward to shew to me, I intend to coppy the same & to let you know that their mischevious intentions towards us are not yet suspended.

The Six Nations remain very quiet & are repeatedly inquiring of me when their Supply of goods &c will arive.

Copy of a Letter
to Col. [illegible]
[illegible] 1785

Sir, War-Office Oct.r 17. 1795.

The Goods for the annuity of the Six Nations are purchased, and will very ſoon be forwarded to Konondaigua; excepting perhaps those for the Oneidas.

The treaty made between Gen.l Wayne and the Western Indians appears to have been very cordially agreed to by all the Indians present at the treaty: and altho' there ſeems not to have been ſo full a representation of some of the tribes as would have been desirable, yet of these some of the moſt important chiefs were present. The terms of the treaty muſt be deemed very satisfactory to the U.States; and the actual peace (for those tribes have remained quiet for a year) with the prospect of our obtaining the Western poſts, warrant a belief that the treaty will be adhered to. — The removal of Col.o McKee to Montreal (of which you lately advised me as intended) will leſsen the danger of future disturbances.

The inclosed letter to Gov.r Simcoe I request you to forward with care. I am y.r ob.t Serv.t

Captain Chapin Timothy Pickering

17
OC

War department
T. Pickering

Captain Israel Chapin FREE

Konondaigua

New York

Invoice of Public Stores, forwarded to Konondaigues, by John Arbuckle, to the address of Captain, Israel Chapin, for the use of the Six Nations of Indians, (Oneida & Tuskarorwas, accepted)

Philadelphia Octr. 21st 1795.

wid

Counter Marks.	Numbers	Marks —	Numbers	Contents	Weights.
T|I C Hhd. ..	2.	U.S. Six Nations	Hhd No. 2	14 Pieces Blue & Green half Thicks,	
T J C. Box ..	70.		Box No. 3	10 & ½ Gro. Quality Binding,	
				13 lbs White Thread,	
				13 lbs Coloured Thread,	
				8 doz, Black Silk Hhkffs,	
				3 & 7/15 of a Piece of Pullicat Silk Hhkffs, equal to 37 & 7 Hkfs	
Stored at Capt [illegible]				7 Pieces Irish Linen,	
2 large Bales & one —				17 & ½ doz. Butchers Knives,	
4 small Do Recd —				10 & ½ doz. Penknives,	10 " 2 " 0.
1 — Do —		Do Recd		3 & ½ Mo White Chaple Needles,	
1 Box —		Recd		10 & ½ doz. Ivory Combs,	
				9 & ¾ lbs Vermillion,	
				17 Pieces Blue & Green Plains,	
				26 pieces India Callicoes,	
				72/84 of a piece Red Coating, equal to 72 yards,	
				4 & 12/24 of a Piece Red Flannel, equal to 4 pieces & 12 yds.	
				40/46 of a Piece White Flannel, equal to 40 yards,	
				20/24 of a Piece Yellow Flannel, equal to 20 yards,	
				21 doz. Horn Combs,	
				10 & ½ doz, pairs of Scissars,	
. . . .	. . . . .	do . . . do . .	Bale No. 4	3 Pieces Blue Strouds. . . . . . . ✓.	0 " 2 " 21.
L & W. Bales	30 a 33	do . . . . do . .	Bales No. 5–8	40 Pieces Blue Strouds. the four are [illegible] ✓	0 " 3 . 0.
" "	60,	do . . . do . .	Bale No. 10	120 — 2½ point Blankets. . . . . ✓.	3 " 2 " 0
" "	61	do . . . do . .	No. 11	120 — 2½ point Blankets. . . . . ✓.	3 " 2 " 21.
" "	17.	do . . . do . .	No. 12	76 — 2½ point Blankets. 50 — 3 point Blankets. . . . . . ✓.	3 " 3 " 14.
" "	18	do . . . do —	No. 13	76 — 2½ point Blankets, 50 — 3 point Blankets. . . . . . ✓.	3 " 3 " 14
" "	20.	do . . . do —	No. 14	80 — 2½ point Blankets. 50 — 3 point Blankets. . . . . . ✓.	4 " 0 " 0.
J.W. M.	5. .	do . . . do —	No. 15	460 — 3 point Blankets. . . . . . . ✓.	5 " 2 " 7.
J|W. M	70.	do . . do —	No. 16	123 — 3 point Blankets,	
		Key —		5 point Blankets for Wrapping, . . . ✓	5 " 1 " 7.
		Governor Simcoe		5 Diaper Rugs.	49 " 3 " 0. —
				Garden Seeds	

duplicate

War Office October 22. 1795.

Sir.

This day the Goods for the Six Nations are to start from Philadelphia. The portion destined for the Oneidas and Tuscaroras living at Oneida, will be lodged at Whitestown, for the distribution of which, I will give the requisite orders. The Stockbridge Indians will receive their share of the annuity in money to pay for the building of their Saw-mill; part has already been advanced. So all the goods destined for Konondaigua will be for the use of the rest of the Six Nations, and their Aſsociates, agreeable to the treaty of Konondaigua; and are to be distributed in such manner as you shall think most beneficial; letting all the tribes who are comprehended in the treaty have their portions; but in the individual distribution so far as depends on you, paying particular attention to the poor and helpleſs of all ages.

I am, Sir,
your humbl Servt
Timothy Pickering

Capt. Israel Chapin.

OC 24

FREE

War department
T. Pickering

Israel Chapin Esqr

Kanondaigua

State of N New York

No. 27

Sir, War-Office Octr. 24. 1795.

Yesterday I was favoured with your numbers 8 & 9, and the treaty & proceedings with the Indians. I have laid the whole before the President, without reading more than your letters myself. from the treaty itself & your former communications concerning it, I entertain no doubt of its giving entire satisfaction.

The President cheerfully consents to your absence from the army the ensuing winter, after you shall have made all the necessary arrangements for the troops to be observed until your return.

The various matters mentioned in your letters will require more consideration than can be given at this moment: but by the next post you may be assured of receiving answers in full.

I am respectfully Sir

your obt. Servt.

920 Major Genl. Wayne. Timothy Pickering

a Copy of the
firſt Speech
of the Seneca-
Indians

Brothers of the Seneca nation

Your Father the Governor and the Executive Council of the State of Massachusetts disierous that justice should be done to the peopel of every Colour and Perticularly there Brothers of the Seneca nation have sent me with power to Superintend this treaty in there behalf —— Brothers

it is their Wish that you Should be happy and if my presence can [illegible] to you it will amply compensate for the Fatigue and trouble of my Journey at th Place —— Brothers

Previous to my leaving Home I was ascertained by the Publick Documents of the State of Massachusetts Which are Deposited among the Records of that State that Mr Robert Morriss has a title to bargan with you for your lands and that he alone has —— on this Subject - Brothers I can Speak with Confidence because his right was acquired from the State by which I am sent hear

Brothers

Mr Morris has appointed his Son and his friend Capt Williamson to attend to his buſineſs with you —

Brothers I have perfect Confidence in the Integrity of both theſe gentel men — but I Shall Neverthelеſs make it my buſineſs to See that the Negotiations between you is carried on upon principaples of juſtice and fairneſs

Brothers I am an old man much accuſtomed to do buſineſs for the State to which I belong I have always observed when thus employ'd that a Spirit of Harmony and Conciliation was attended with happy effects among us — therefore Brothers I recommend it to you — I hope that the voice of one will expreſs[illegible] the Sentiment of you all
I hope that all your minds will be united —

Brothers I have now Said all that I have to Say to you at Preſent — may the Great Spirit take you under his protection and give wiſdom and Unanimity to your Councils

Wm Shepard

Department of State Jan.y 25. 1796. 360

Sir,

I am yet without the treaty ratified by his Britannic Majeſty. In my letter of the 15th inſtant I acknowledged the receipt of your letter of Oct. 28th covering your copy of the mere form of the ratification: but you muſt be aware that ſuch a copy would be too informal to be communicated to Congreſs as evidence of a treaty duly ratified and exchanged. Nothing but the treaty itſelf, with the ratification ſigned by the King's own hand, & further authenticated by annexing ~~thereto~~ the Great Seal of the Kingdom, would be proper for ſuch a purpose. Three ſuch copies of the entire treaty and ratification, ſigned & ſealed, were the object of the inſtructions from this department dated the 25th of laſt Auguſt, directing that they ſhould be sent hither by the beſt & ſafeſt conveyances.

I

William Allen Deas Esq.

[AC 2716]

I have been thus particular from an idea suggested that from the instructions it was possible a mistake might be made as to the kind of copies desired to be forwarded ~~to the United States~~.

I hope earnestly that we shall be relieved shortly from the pain experienced from the delay of the arrival of the treaty formally ratified ~~and~~ am with great regard

Sir

your obt. Servt

Timothy Pickering

Timothy Pickering
Dept of State 27th Jany 1796
Recd 28th Feby 1796.
Respecting Duplicates of the Treaty & Ratification

To the great Sachems & Chiefs of the State of New York now [illegible]
the great Council Fire at New York —

Brothers

Before you cover your Council Fire, we beg your attention to the Voice of your Brethren, the different Tribes living Oneida Country — Sending you in remembrance of the Friendship you have manifested towards them in all our Treaties — We ourselves have held Councels at different times to contemplate the wellfare of our Nations, because we cannot but groan to see our situation, it is also melancholy to reflect on the ways of our forefathers —

Brothers

Your also sometimes sorry to see the deplorable situation of your Indian Brethren, for which you have given us ~~many~~ good Counsels, though we feel willing to follow your Counsels, but it has made no Effect as yet, our situation is still miserable — Our Ancestors have been conquered immediately after you came over this Island, by the strong Heroe who doe still Reign among Indian Tribes with Tyranny, who has Robbed us of every thing that was precious in our Eyes — We need not mention every ~~thing~~ particular how this Tyrant has used us, for your Eyes have been open to behold our dismal situation — By the power of our Enemy our Eyes have been blinded — Our Young Men became willing Slaves to this Despotic Heroe, so that we have despised the good Spirit, and we could not become civilized people — In looking back we see nothing but desolation of our Mighty Men — In looking forward we foresee the desolation of our Tribes — Our Chiefs have used their endeavours to reform their respective people, but having seen no success they seem discouraged & hang down their Heads

Brothers

In remembrance of your kind promises, we unite our cries to you for help — Perhaps you are ready to think what Man that must be that have abused so much of our Brethren, never was such Heroe or Tyrant heard of that were instilled with Indians — but in literally he is your own begotten Son and his name you call Rum, and the names of his Officers are Brandy, Wine & Gin, and we know ~~yt~~ that you have the power to controul him — [illegible] as we desire to live in peace & to become civilized Nations — We earnestly [illegible] intreat you to use your power and Wisdom to prevent all people, whether white or black, who may cause the Rum & the other Spirituous Liquors to come in the bounds of our Tribes, throughout your State — In your compliance with this our request we will ever acknowledge your Friendship — is from your

Brethren

3-5-1796

Done at Oneida Village
March 15. 1796

Chiefs & Warriors of Oneida Nation
John Skenondoh
Christian Thonigyguwenea
William Tataqueseta
Skoyaghyadaha
Kunnightch
Cornelius Skanoyiry

of Tuscaroras
Nicholas Cusick
David Sycanenagwendi
Peter Dyonquot

Chiefs of Muhheconnuck or Stockbridge Tribes
Hendrick Aupaumut
Joseph Quinney
Joseph Shauquethtquot
John Quinney

Sir, Phila. March 10. 1796.

In my other letter of this date I omitted one thing to which it is now time to attend.—While the Indian war continued at the westward, and a British war was apprehended, the Government was unceasing in its endeavours to secure the friendship of the Six Nations. Hence treaties were held and liberal supplies furnished, without regard to the stipulated annuities. *Now* the circumstances are so changed as to render a restriction of such supplies both proper and practicable. The annuity also of the Six Nations has been advanced from 1500, to 4500 dollars. From this annuity must be paid the blacksmiths, and schoolmasters if any are employed; and provisions and cloathing issued very sparingly. The amount of the annual expenditures for blacksmiths and schoolmasters should be stated by the superintendant, as near as may be, and deducted from the gross amount of the annuity which is to be furnished in cloathing &c. as by the treaty of Konondaigua in November 1794.

TP

Mr Chapin will not be able all at once to deny the customary supplies; but he may be instructed to curtail them more and more, until the expenditures come nearly to the fixed annuity: for some supplies to important Chiefs and distinguished individuals will long continue to be expedient. We have made too many professions of warm friendship for the Six Nations suddenly to abandon them, and particularly to neglect the Chiefs.

I am very respectfully, Sir,
Your obt Servant
Timothy Pickering

James McHenry Esqr
Secretary of War.

opposite to their respective Seals, severally seal and deliver the within written Ratification as their voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, he having previously thereto faithfully and truly interpreted the contents of the same from the English into the Indian Language unto the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors in such a manner that it was fully understood by them and that he also saw the Commissioners on the part of the State of New York in the said Ratification mentioned severally seal and deliver the same as their voluntary act and deed for the purposes and uses therein mentioned, and that John Lansing Junr. and the Eleven other persons whose names are signed as Witnesses were present and did see the said parties seal and deliver the said Ratification: And I having examined the same and found no material alteration therein do allow it to be recorded Jno. Sloss Hobart.

The preceding Instrument refers to the Treaty Recorded in pages 150 &c which is dated the 12th of September 1788, and is a true Copy of the Original, Examined and compared therewith this 5th day of April 1793, (the words "alias Land Carrier" in page 170 being interlined) By me,
Robt Harpur D Secy

Know all Men by these presents that We the Sachems Warriors and Women of the Oneida Nation of Indians in full Council assembled Have nominated constituted and appointed and by these presents do nominate constitute and appoint Our Brothers of the said Nation Peter Hanonghgwaya John Skenondo Martinus Atshinta Paul Rtsheiogon of the Wolf Clan, Anthony Shonongheriyo William Taghtaghqwisere Onontiyo Thomas Tehokearitha of the Turtle Clan Joseph Ogeaghratarighhea Nicholas Sagoraharongo

Nicholas Tehotskarion and Kanyoton of the Bear Clan Our lawful deputies and attornies for Us and in Our Name and in Our behalf to treat with the Commissioners appointed by An Act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An Act for the better support of the Oneida Onondago and Cayuga Indians and others purposes therein mentioned" and to bargain sell release and confirm unto the People of the said State all our right title interest Claim and demand whatsoever of in and to such part or parts of the lands within said State commonly called the Oneida reservation on such Terms and for such Sum or Sums of money or for such yearly Rents or annuities as Our said deputies and attorney shall deem proper and in our names to execute and deliver such Deeds conveyances or other instruments of writing, As shall be necessary for the absolute sale and disposal of such of Our said Lands or reservation as Our said Attornies shall think fit to dispose of to the said People as aforesaid with such clauses or covenants therein contained as they may think proper. And also to receive such monies or other considerations as shall be bargained to be paid to Us on the Execution of such conveyances as aforesaid Hereby ratifying and confirming what Our said Attornies shall do touching the premisses In Witness whereof We have hereunto set Our hands and Seals At Our Castle at Oneida the first day of September in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety five. —

Jacob Reed (LS) Peter his X mark Bread (LS) Thomas his X mark Whitebean
Johannis his X mark Thaweyagea (LS) Moses his X mark Ohaghhagighti (LS)
John his X mark Kaneatagon (LS) Paul his X mark Onregwaragighti (LS) Snell
his X mark Kanoriagon (LS) Cornelius his X mark Sagorathem (LS) Cornelius
her X mark Tawine (LS) William his X mark Spoiagwinte (LS) Ann her X mark Kagigwat
(LS) Leah her X mark Otariyo (LS) Elizabeth her X mark Gwagonsha (L
his X mark Owennogon (LS) Dinah her X mark Thaghsinat

Margaret her X mark Thowaronghati (LS)

M

Margaret her X mark Teyongruntielha (L.S.) Christina her X mark Tekaneaghuarigako (L.S.) Ann her X mark Soter (L.S.) Margaret her X mark Ojenghtionti (L.S.)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of James Dean Abrm. Van Eps. Philo Trowbridge Daniel Mun. State of New York ss. Be it Remembered that on the sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five personally appeared before me Egbert Benson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State, James Dean one of the within subscribing Witnesses who being duly sworn did depose that he saw the twenty one Indians whose names are subscribed thereto seal and deliver the same that he the deponent subscribed his name as a witness thereto, and also saw Abraham Van Eps Philo Trowbridge and Daniel Munn the other witnesses also subscribe their names And I having inspected the same and not finding therein any Erazures or interlineations do allow it to be recorded Egbt: Benson

The preceding Letter of Attorney is a true Copy of the original (line 7 word "Clan" and line 51 the letter "n" in the word sworn wrote on Erasures, and page 172 in the Margin thereof the signature "Margaret her X mark Thonwanonghoiti (L.S.)" is written, and is to be read before the name "Margaret" on the 32 line of said page) Examined and Compared therewith this 26th day of March 1796 By Me ("Egbt:" last line partly wrote on Erasure) Jasper Hopper D Secry.

This Indenture made the fifteenth day of September One thousand seven hundred and ninety five Between the Sachems, Warriors and Women of the Oneida Nation

Reed, Peter Bread, Thomas Whitebeans & others hereunto subscribed as Deputies and Attornies (authorized,

Margaret her X mark Tenongnanticha (L.S.) Christina her X mark Tekaneagh=tiarigaks (L.S.) Ann her X mark Sotie (L.S.) Margaret her X mark Ojeghtionti (L.S.)
Sealed and delivered in the presence of James Dean Abrm Van Eps. Philo Trowbridge Daniel Mann. State of New York ss Be it Remembered that on the sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five personally appeared before me Egbert Benson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State, James Dean one of the within subscribing Witnesses who being duly sworn did depose that he saw the twenty one Indians whose names are subscribed thereto seal and deliver the same that he the deponent subscribed his name as a witness thereto, and also saw Abraham Van Eps Philo Trowbridge and Daniel Mann the other witnesses also subscribe their names And I having inspected the same and not finding therein any Erazures or interlineations do allow it to be recorded Egbt: Benson

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Reed, Peter Bread, Thomas Whitebeans & others hereunto subscribed as Deputies and Attornies
(authorized,

Authorized and impowered for that purpose by a certain Instrument in Writing under the hands and seals of the said Sachems, Warriors and Women of the said Nation bearing date the first day of September instant, of the first part and Philip Schuyler John Cantine and David Brooks Agents in behalf of the People of the State of New York duly authorized and empowered by an Act of the Legislature of the said State passed the 9th day of April 1795 of the second part; Whereas at a Treaty held at Fort Schuyler in the County of Herkimer on the twenty second day of September One thousand seven hundred and Eighty Eight between the said parties of the first part and Certain Commissioners duly authorized and impowered in behalf of the State aforesaid, certain Tracts of Land in the said Treaty particularly specified and described were appropriated and set apart for the use, benefit and behoof of the aforesaid Tribe or Nation of Indians. And Whereas the said Tribe or Nation of Indians have requested of the Legislature of the said State to render a part of the Lands so appropriated and set apart productive of an annual income to them. Now Therefore this Indenture Witnesseth That the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the Sums of Money and other Stipulations herein after mentioned to be paid done and performed by and on the part of the said People of the State aforesaid Have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, remised, transferred, set over, released and Confirmed and by these presents Do grant bargain, sell, alien, remise, transfer, set over, release & Confirm unto the said People of the State aforesaid so much of the Lands and set apart in manner aforesaid as is contained within the limits and bounds following to wit: Beginning at a place on the East Bank of the Oneida Lake which place is a bisection of the distance between the Mouth of Wood Creek and the Mouth of the Oneida Creek, and runs from the said place of bisection Northerly along the Waters of the Oneida Lake to Wood Creek, thence up along Wood Creek until opposite Canada Creek being the North [illegible] ner of the Lands appropriated to the use of the said T [illegible] Indians in the Treaty aforesaid Thence along [illegible] lary lines of the Lands so approp [illegible] to the South [illegible] thence [illegible] st)

East along the Southern boundary thereof to the South West corner thereof, thence North along the Western Boundary thereof to the Deep Spring, thence Easterly by the boundary expreſsed in the said Treaty to the Chittelingo Branch of Canaſseraga Creek thence Southerly along the said Branch so far as to be one Mile distant from the Northern Boundary of the Tract of Land leased by the said Tribe or Nation to Peter Smith, thence East by a Line parallel to the said Northern Boundary so far as to a point four miles distant from the Eastern boundary of the Tract so appropriated as aforesaid thence Southerly by strait lines parallel to the Eastern boundary lines of the Lands so appropriated and keeping four Miles distant therefrom until it reaches a place four Miles distant from Wood Creek, thence with a strait line to the place of beginning. Excepting thereout so much of the Lands granted to the Stockbridge Indians as is included within the bounds aforesaid; And also Excepting thereout one Mile square to include a small settlement of the said Tribe or Nation on the West side of the Lands granted to the Stockbridge Indians; and also all the Lands lying on the North side of the Oneida Lake appropriated and set apart to the use benefit and behoof of the said Nation of Indians at the Treaty aforesaid, and also the Land at the fishing place in the Onondaga River mentioned in the Treaty aforesaid. To have and to hold all and singular the Lands aforesaid to the people of the State of New York aforesaid forever. On Condition nevertheleſs That the said people aforesaid shall immediately on the Execution and Delivery of this Indenture by the said parties of the first part pay to the said Indians the sum of Two thousand nine hundred & Fifty two Dollars and annually forever thereafter on the first day of June in each Year the like Sum of Two thousand nine hundred & fifty two Dollars, at Oneida in the County of Herkimer together with the sum of Six hundred Dollars stipulated by the Treaty aforesaid to be paid to the said Indians: And Whereas Doubts have arisen whether the Tract of Land lying between the

Streams known by the name of the Chellingo and the Canaseraga Creeks was intended by the Treaty aforesaid to be included within the limits of the Lands so appropriated and set apart for the aforesaid Indians or not; The parties aforesaid Do by these presents mutually agree That if the Legislature of the State aforesaid shall Quit-Claim to the said Indian Tribe or Nation the Lands between the said Streams as far South as an Easterly line from the Deep Spring to the Easternmost of the said Streams, to be drawn by the shortest distance between the said Spring and the said Easternmost Stream, and as far North as the junction of the said two Streams, That then and in that case the said tribe or Nation of Indians shall and they Do by these presents grant, bargain, sell, alien and release to the people of the State of New York aforesaid All that certain Tract of Land within the limits and bounds following Viz^{t} Beginning at the East end of the Oak ridge in the great Road leading from the Oneida Village to the Deep Spring, and runs thence South to the North Bounds of the Tract herein before described as released to the people of this State, thence East along the said North bounds two Miles, thence North to the East side of the said Road, thence North one half Mile & thence with a strait line parallel to the General course of that part of the said Road between the East and West Bounds of this Tract until the place of beginning bears South thence South to the place of beginning Provided always and it is the true intent of these presents That the said Tract shall be Surveyed at the expence of the people of the said State, and the quantity of Acres contained therein determined, and that for every hundred Acres contained therein there shall be Annuall paid by the people of the State of New York the Sum of Dollars the first payment to be made on the said fi day of June next, and a like Sum Annually fore thereafter on the first day of June in each Year at O aforesaid: but in case the Legislature of the said Stat not Quit Claim the Lands between the said Streams as last aforesaid that then and in that case the Lands described in this Article as Ceded to the said people shall be and remain to the said Tribe or Nation of Indians, as if this Article had never been made and concluded upon any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding And whereas there was appropriated and set apart to the use, benefit and behoof of the said Tribe or Nation of Indians by the Treaty aforesaid one half Mile of Land on each side of Fish Creek: And whereas the said Tribe or Nation of Indians incline to sell so much of the said Lands as lay to the Northward of a certain Creek falling into the said Fish Creek, and coming from towards Fort Schuyler. And Whereas it is not poſsible without a previous Survey to determine the quantity of Lands which they so incline to sell nor the junction of the Creek beyond which the said Tribe or Nation of Indians incline to sell The parties aforesaid Do therefore further mutually agree by these presents, That whenever the quantity of Land Comprized within the last mentioned bounds shall be aſcertained and the Legislature of the said State shall determine to purchase the same and paſs an Act for that purpose that then and in that case the said Tribe or Nation of Indians shall be and hereby are bound to convey and release the same to the people of the State of New York aforesaid:- Provided that the said people shall annually forever thereafter pay unto the said Tribe or Nation of Indians at and after the Rate of three Dollars per Annum for every hundred Acres contained in the said last mentioned Tract of Land provided always and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents That the said parties of the first part shall when thereunto required aſsign, transfer and set over to the aforesaid people the Lease by them heretofore given to Peter Smith of part of the Lands herein first above mentioned. In Witneſs whereof the

hese presents have hereunto interchangeably set their

Seals the day and year first herein before first above

John his X mark Skanondo (L.S.) William his X mark Taghtaghgeiesen (L.S.) Anthony his X mark Shononghirye (L.S.) Jacob Reed (L.S.) Martinus his X mark Alstiintha (L.S.) Peter his X mark Bread (L.S.) Jacob his X mark Doxtader (L.S.) Thomas his X mark Tehoheauetha (L.S.) Christian his X mark Hanyarodon (L.S.) John his X mark Denny (L.S.) Joseph his X mark Hot-Ashes (L.S.) Thanijoton his X mark (L.S.) Nicholas his X mark Tehotskaiaon (L.S.) Moses his X mark Chahagighte (L.S.) Peter his X mark Tekawigatighron (L.S.) Ezekiel his X mark Shonnstagowa (L.S.) John mark Jourdan (L.S.) Eleazar his X mark Shanewis (L.S.) Paul his X mark Tehonwatase (L.S.) Abraham his X mark Onegerenghti (L.S.) —

— Ph: Schuyler (L.S.) John Cantine (L.S.) D. Brooks (L.S.)

Sealed & Delivered in the presence of. Note, The words "four miles distant from the Eastern Boundary of the Tract so appropriated as aforesaid, thence Northerly by strait lines parallel to the Eastern boundary" lines of the Lands so appropriated, and keeping four Miles distant therefrom until it reaches a place" were Interlined before Execution — interlined between the twelfth & thirteenth Lines, between the words Point and four — the words appropriated throughout the whole of the above Instrument written on Erasures before the Execution thereof. Ephm Van Veghten, James Dean. State of New York Be it remembered that on the Sixteenth day of September One thousand seven hundred and ninety five personally appeared before me Egbert Benson Esquire one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State James Deane one of the within subscribing Wittnesses who being duly sworn did depose that he saw Philip Schuyler, John Cantine and David Brooks the Agents therein named and the twenty Indians whose names are thereto subscribed seal & deliver the within Indenture, And that he the deponent subscribed his name as a Wittness thereto. And saw Ephraim Van Vechten the other Wittness also subscribe his name thereto. and I having Inspected the same and not finding any erazures or Interlineations therein [illegible] than those noted to have been made before Executi[illegible] llow it to be Recorded Egbt. Benson —

The preceding Instrument is a true copy of the Original words first were written last line page 177 and words "Ph: Schuyler (L.S.) John" 15th line page 178 written on erasures and word said at 11th line page 174 interlined Compared therewith this 28th of March 1796 By me
Lewis A. Scott Secretary

At a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorized for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York with the tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas it is on this twenty seventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety five covenanted concluded and agreed upon as follows, Whereas there was reserved to the Cayuga Nation by the articles of agreement made at Albany on the twenty fifth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight and confirmed by Subsequent articles made at Fort Stanwix on the twenty second day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety sundry Lands in the said Articles particularly specified and described Now know all Men that in order to render the said reservations more productive of Annual income to the said Cayuga Nation, it is Covenanted, stipulated and agreed by the said Cayuga Nation that they will sell and they do by these presents sell to the People of the State of New York all and singular the Lands reserved to the use of the said Cayuga Nation in and by the herein before mentioned Articles of Agreement that is to say as well the Lands bordering on and adjacent to the Cayuga Lake commonly called the Cayuga reservation as the Lands at Seawyace and elsewhere heretofore or now appertaining — to the said Nation, except the Lands hereinafter particularly excepted and still to be reserved to the said Nation or the individual Sachem Fish Carrier) to have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and to their Successors forever, — Sec[illegible] it is Covenanted and agreed by and on the part of the [illegible] of the State of New York that for the Lands now sold [illegible]fied [illegible] preceding first Article the State of New York shall pay —,
(and)

it to be Recorded Egb.t Bensons —

The preceding Instrument is a true copy of the original words "first were written" last line page 177 and words "Ph: Schuyler (Ld) John" 1st line page 175 written on erasures and word said at 11th line page 174 interlined Compared therewith this 1st of March 1796 By Me
Lewis A. Scott Secretary

At a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorized for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York with the tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas it is on this twenty seventh day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety five covenanted concluded and agreed upon as follows, Whereas there was reserved to the Cayuga Nation by the articles of agreement made at Albany on the twenty fifth day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine and confirmed by Subsequent articles made at Fort Stanwix on the twenty second day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety sundry Lands in the said Articles particularly specified and described Now know all Men that in order to render the said reservations more productive of Annual income to the said Cayuga Nation, it is Covenanted, stipulated and agreed by the said Cayuga Nation that they will sell and they do by these presents sell to the People of the State of New York all and singular the Lands reserved to the use of the said Cayuga Nation in and by the hereinbefore mentioned Articles of Agreement that is to say as well the Lands bordering on and adjacent to the Cayuga Lake commonly called the Cayuga reservation as the Lands at Scawyace and Oisendine heretofore or now appertaining to the said Nation, (except the Lands hereinafter particularly excepted and still to be reserved to the said Nation or the individual Sachem Fish Carrier) to have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and to their Successors forever, - Sec[illegible] it is Covenanted and agreed by and on the part of the [illegible] of the State of New York that for the Lands now sold [illegible] fied in the preceding first Article the State of New York shall pay - (and)

and do now pay to the said Cayuga Nation in presence of the witnesses who have Subscribed their names hereunto the sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars and do further promise and engage to pay to the said Cayuga Nation in manner herein after specified the further Sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof and annually forever thereafter on the first day of June in each year the Sum of Eighteen hundred Dollars. Thirdly that as well the said Eighteen hundred Dollars to be paid as mentioned in the Second Article as the five hundred Dollars to which the said Cayuga Nation are annually entitled by virtue of the Treaty and articles of Agreement first abovementioned shall in future be annually paid on the first day of June in each year forever hereafter at Canadaghque in the County of Ontario to the Agent for Indian affairs under the United States for the time being residing within this State and in case no such Agent shall be appointed on the part of the United States then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York shall thereunto appoint to be by the said Agent or person so to be appointed paid to the said Cayuga Nation taking their receipt therefor on the back of the Counterpart of this instrument in the possession of the said Indians in the words following to wit "We the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the Sum of two thousand and three hundred Dollars in full for the several Annuities within mentioned as Witness our hands at Canadaghque this day of 179" which money shall be paid in the presence of at least one of the Magistrates of the County of Ontario and in the presence of at least two more reputable Inhabitants of the said County and which Magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid shall Subscribe their names as Witnesses to the said Receipt and the said Agent or other person so to be appointed shall also take a duplicate receipt for the said Money witnessed by the said Witnesses and which duplicate shall as soon as conveniently may be, be acknowledged and recorded in the records of the said County of Ontario and the Original duplicate transmitted to the Governor of this State for the time being. Fourthly the People he State of New York reserve to the Cayuga Nation and Posterity forever for their own use and Occupation Sold Leased or in any other manner aliened others unless by the express Consent of the Legislature of the said State A Certain Tract of Land part of the reservation aforesaid of two miles square at such place as the same shall be run out and marked — by a Surveyor appointed by the said Agents on the part of the People of this State together with such of the said Indians as shall attend for that purpose and also one other piece of Land of one mile — square part of the reservation aforesaid and the Mine within the same if any there be under the same restrictions and to be run out and marked in manner aforesaid, and also one other piece of Land of one mile square at Cannogai for the use of an Indian Sachem of the said Nation called Fish Carrier and for the use of his posterity forever under the restrictions aforesaid which said last piece of Land shall be leased by the People of the State of New York for such term and on such Conditions as the Legislature thereof shall direct and the Money annually arising therefrom shall be paid unto the said Fish Carrier or his — posterity at Canadaghque by the said Agent or by such person as the Governor of this State shall thereunto appoint and unto such person as shall produce a Certain writing Subscribed — by the said Agents and Sealed with their Seals taking and — recording the receipts therefor in the manner aforesaid —

Fifthly the People of the State of New York may in such manner as they shall deem proper prevent any persons except the Cayugas from residing or settling on the Lands so to be held by the Cayugas and their posterity for their own use and Cultivation and if any person shall without the Consent of the People of the State of New York come to reside or settle on the said Lands or any other of the Lands so reserved as aforesaid the Cayugas and their posterity shall forthwith give notice of such intrusion to the Governor of the said State for the time being And further the Cayugas and their posterity forever shall at the request of the Governor of the said State be aiding to the People of the State of New York in removing all such intruders and in apprehending not only such intruders but also — Felons and other offenders who may happen to be on the said reserved Lands to the end that such intruders, felons and other offenders may be brought to justice In Testimony Whereof as wel[illegible] the Sachems, Chief Warriors and others of [illegible]aid ca[illegible] behalf of their Tribe or Nation as the [illegible] Ag[illegible] to trea[illegible] Peo[illegible] the State of New [illegible] hav[illegible]nts in[illegible]ngage[illegible] their hands and (affixed)

affixed their Seals the day and year first above written. Ph: Schuyler (LS) John Cantine (LS) D Brooks (LS) John Richardson (LS) Ojageghti or Fish Carrier his X mark (LS) Dsinondawerhon his X mark (LS) Schaeayon by Thaweyagenrat his X mark (LS) Sagoyeghwatha his X mark (LS) Ogoroghsaniyonde or Hanging Face his X mark (LS) Ongweghkowa his X mark (LS) Thaweyagearat his X mark (LS) Hayendatirhon his X mark (LS) Thoronghyongo his X mark (LS) Sagoyatenghhawe his X mark (LS) Shaghneghtati his X mark (LS) Shoneghsowane his X mark (LS) Shatenghtharia his X mark (LS) Hanedagonra his X mark (LS) Ujanate his X mark (LS) Hanaghtogea his X mark (LS) Sealed and Delivered in the presence of the word (thereunto) being first interlined between the sixteenth and seventeenth lines and the words (at least) between the nineteenth and twentieth lines and the words part of the reservation aforesaid and the mine within the same if any there be under the same restrictions and to be run out and marked in manner aforesaid and also one other piece of land of one mile square between the twenty sixth and twenty seventh lines Israel Chapin James Dean Interpreter, Jasper Parrish Interpreter, Henry Aaron Hill, Aaron Hill Jun, Ben: Ledyard, John Morris, William Weston, Jno: B Schuyler, Rensselaer Westerlo, State of New York ss: Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six personally appeared before me Egbert Benson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State Israel Chapin one of the Subscribing witnesses to the within Articles of Agreement who being duly sworn deposed that he saw Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson the Agents therein named and the sixteen Indians whose names are Subscribed as parties thereto execute the same that he the Deponent Subscribed his name as a Witness thereto and that he saw the other nine persons also Subscribe as witnesses and I having inspected it and not finding therein any Erasures or interlineations other than such as are noted to have been made before Execution do allow it to be recorded Egbt. Benson —

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the
Original Compared therewith this 29th day of
March 1796 By

At a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents Authorised for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York with the tribe or nation of Indians called the Onondagoes it is on this twenty eight day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety five Covenanted Concluded and agreed as follows Whereas there was reserved to the Onondago Nation by the Articles of agreement made at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix on the twelfth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight and Confirmed by Subsequent Articles of Agreement made on the sixteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety Sundry Lands in the said Articles particularly specified and described and Whereas Subsequently thereto in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three the said Onondago Nation did sell and by a Certain Deed of Cession convey unto the People of the State of New York certain part of the Lands reserved to them by the Treaties first above mentioned refference being had unto the said Deed of Cession made in one thousand seven hundred and ninety three will therefrom more particularly appear by which said last agreement there was Stipulated to be paid to the said Onondago Indians on the part of the People of this State a perpetual annuity of four hundred and ten Dollars Now know all men that the People of the State of New York in order to render the Situation of the said Onondago Indians more Comfortable have granted and by these presents Do grant and agree that instead of and in lieu of the said four hundred and ten Dollars annually to be paid to them the said Onondagoes they shall be and hereby are declared to be intitled to a perpitual annuity of eight hundred Dollars and they having been already paid in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three four hundred and ten Dollars and the residue for two years being one thousand one hundred and ninety Dollars is now paid them in the presence of the Witnesses whoes names are subscribed to this Instrument and they are hereby declared to be intitled to and shall be paid eight hundred Dollars on th first day of June next ensuing the date hereof and annu thereafter on the [illegible] day [illegible] June in each year forever th sum of eig [illegible] undred Dollars in manner herein a

(Specif

Specified And whereas there was also reserved [illegible] said Onondago Indians by the Articles of Agreement first above mentioned a Common right with the People of this State to the Salt Lake and the Lands for one mile around the same and by the agreement made in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three there was also reserved to the said Nation and their posterity forever all the Lands lying on the west side of the Creek running from the Northern boundary of the square tract surrounding their village to the Salt Lake an extent of one half mile from the said Creek

Now know all men further by these presents that in order to render the said Common right and the said Lands adjoining to the Creek aforsaid more productive of an annual income to the said Onondago Nation it is Covenanted Stipulated and agreed by the said Onondago Nation that they will sell and they do by these presents sell to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever all and Singular the Common right in the said Salt Lake and the one Mile of Land around the same together with all and Singular the Lands Comprised within one half Mile of the Creek between the Northern boundary of the Land reserved to them by the agreement of one thousand seven hundred and ninety three and the said Salt Lake to have and to hold the same to the People of the State of New York and their Successors forever in Consideration of which Cession and grants it is Covenanted agreed and granted on the part of the People of the State of New York that they shall pay and do now pay to the said Onondago Nation in the presence of the Witnesses who have Subscribed their names hereunto the Sum of five hundred Dollars for the Common right aforesaid and also the Sum of two hundred Dollars for the one half Mile of Land adjoining the said Creek in the extent aforesaid and the People of the State of New York do further promise Covenant and agree that they will pay to the said Onondago Nation in manner hereinafter Specified the further Sums of five hundred Dollars and of two hundred Dollars and also one hundred Bushels of Salt to be delivered at the Salt Lake aforsaid on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof and annually forever thereafter on the first day of June in each year the said Sums of five hundred [illegible] of two hundred Dollars and the said one hundred Bushels [illegible] and it is further Covenanted and [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] eight hu [illegible] hereinbefore mentioned as the said several sums of five hundred and two hundred Dollars and the sum of five hundred Dollars stipulated to be paid to them by the Treaty at Fort Schuyler first aforesaid making together the sum of two thousand Dollars shall in future be annually paid them forever hereafter at Canadaghque in the County of Ontario to the Agent for Indian affairs under the United States for the time being residing within this State and in case no such agent shall be appointed on the part of the United States then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York shall thereunto appoint to be by the said Agent or person so to be appointed paid to the said Onondago Nation taking their receipt therefor on the back of the Counterpart of this Instrument in the possession of the said Indians in the words following to wit, We the Onondago Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York the sum of two thousand Dollars in full for the several Annuities within mentioned as witness our hands at Canadaghque this day of 179 which money shall be paid in the presence of at least one of the Magistrates of the County of Ontario and in the presence of at least two more reputable Inhabitants of the said County and which Magistrate and other persons in whose presence the same shall be paid shall subscribe their names as Witnesses to the said receipt and the said agent or other person so to be appointed shall also take a duplicate receipt for the said Money witnessed by the said Witnesses and which duplicate shall as soon as conveniently may be, be acknowledged and Recorded in the Records of the said County of Ontario and the Original Duplicate transmitted to the Governor of this State for the time being In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems Chief Warriors and others of the said Onondagoes in behalf of their tribe or nation as the said Agents on behalf of the People of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and affixed their Seals the day and year first above written

Ph: Schuyler {LS} John Cantine {LS}. D Brooks {LS}. John
Richardson {LS} Kahiktoton his X mark {LS}, Shoronghyowanea his X mark {LS}
Otgwentagoyuti his X mark {LS} Hanyatarigo his X mark {LS} Onyatajiwea
irowane his X mark {LS} Oghgwari Oghsita his X mark {LS} Atsiaghserarea
Kayanes his X mark {LS} Onyonyeari his X mark {LS} Sagoyenawashon
ghyeritha his X mark {LS} Shoronghyowanen for Ojinonghyata X
(Kanegh

Kanaghsale his X mark (L.S.) Kontaiagage his X mark (L.S.) Aghrawatis his X mark (L.S.) Sagoye-nawaskon his X mark (L.S.)

Sealed & Delivered in presence of the word, after, between the twelfth & thirteenth lines the word (one) between the thir-teenth & fourteenth lines the word, said between the eighteenth & nine~~teenth lines the word~~ taken between the thirty second & thirty third lines ~~and the word (said)~~ between the thirty third & thirty fourth lines having been first interlined, Altho it is stipulated in the above instrument that the Annuity of two thousand Dollars to the Onondagoes is to be paid at Canadaghque it is before sealing and delivery agreed by the parties that one half of that sum ought to be paid at Canadaghque and the other half at Onondaga by Comfort Tyler Esquire or to such person as the Governor shall appoint and it is also further agreed that Catucktoton and Sholonghyowa and Oneidagowet shall have one mile square of their present reservation as tenants in common in severalty at such place as they shall designate to a Surveyor who shall be sent to run out and mark the same Israel Chapin James Dean Interpreter, Jasper Parrish Interpreter, Thomas Hill, Aaron Hill Junr, Jno K Schuyler William Weston, Aghnearyaswas his X mark, Sagoyeghwatha his X mark, State of New York ss Be it remembered that on the twenty sixth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six personally appeared before me Egbert Benson one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said State Israel Chapin one of the witnesses to the within Articles of Agreement who being duly sworn deposed that he saw Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks & John Richardson the Agents therein named and the Seventeen Indians whose names are subscribed as parties thereto execute the same that he the Deponent subscribed his name as a Witness thereto and also that he saw the other eight persons subscribe as witnesses and I having inspected it and finding therein no erasures or interlineations other than such as are noted to have been made before execution do allow it to be recorded Egbt. Benson

The preceding Instrument is a true Copy of the Original Compared therewith this 31st March 1796 by the

Sam. A. Otis Secy

At a Treaty held under the Authority of the United States with the Mohawk Nation of Indians

T. P. to Adet — apr. 15 in 2 Waite. 2d ed. 409 — in State Pap. 1 For. Relat. 635
" " " 25 2 " 411 — 635
concerning the Cassius — — }

The Secretary of War.

Department of State April 18. 1796.

Sir

I return Governor Jay's letter respecting the claim of the seven Indian Nations of Canada to lands within the State of New York. Col. Louis and the other deputies from those Indians produced no Commission from their Nations. The only Commission I ever saw produced by any Indian Nation consisted of strings or belts of wampum. What the Deputies delivered to me, I now inclose; together with a paper, unsigned, written by Mr. Gray, the interpreter for Col. Louis and his colleagues, and delivered to me in their presence, as their speech. In this they say, that whatever is agreed on by them will be satisfactory to their nation.

I inclose the copy of a letter received to-day from Governor Jay. I suppose the papers of which he requests copies, are in the war-office.

I am very respectfully yours
Timothy Pickering.

Canandaigua Apl. 30 1796.

Dear Sir

I was detained much longer on my journey than what I expected to be, I however arrived home safe and well — I endeavored to think of every matter we conversed upon when I had the pleasure of seeing you at my house. I mentioned to Col. Pickering respecting the land on the east side of the Cayhayuga River on Lake erie and alſo that at the landing on the east ſide of the Niagara River. He said in relation to the first mentioned land that it has been ſeded to Connecticutt by a ceſsion of the General government some years past — and relative to the latter, he said, was in the hands of the general Government and he could not determine as any thing might be done with it, otherwise than to be occupied for the particular use of the United States and was ſo concluſive on the buſineſs, I thought it not expedient to make any further inquirey respecting it.

I saw Genl. Wayne and had conversation with him, I mentioned ſeveral circumstances relative to the late treaty he held with the Indians at the Westward, he manifested the strongest aſsurances of his having done every thing in the best manner and that all was quiet with those Nations — I made mention of some things in order to have him make some observations upon you, and informed him I believed you had always been willing that a general peace might be accomplished.

with the Western Indians & the United States, His answer was that he had the strongest testimonials from different Characters to the contrary.

Being therefore disappointed in obtaining that incouragement from any Department in that quarter that would have been desirable, I was determined to see the Connecticutt Company and inquire of them their intentions respecting making a settlement on the south side of Lake Erie above Presqu-isle — the Company were then met at Hartford. I mentioned to them they ought not proceed to survey that Country without first explaining to the Six Nations the whole of the business, for if they started a thing so entirely new it would create many suspicions among them and they would be undoubtedly interrupted — they consulted on the matter and one evening sent for me to call on them and concluded to hold a conference with the Indians at Buffaloe Creek before they proceeded on to the westward. — The business the Young Gentlemen went to New York upon they will be able to explain to you — The four Indians from Bay Quinty interfered with those from Grand River so much that the Assembly could not safely do any thing in the business under the present situation.

The Governor promised to give me a copy of the Resolution of the Assembly, but was much hurried and ommitted it — however the purport is, that the Attorney General of the State of New York be directed to make inquiry respecting

their

Claims and make a report to the Assembly the next Seſsion — They generally agreed the Mohawks had a legal claim but the difficulty was to rightly ascertain it. —

The Agent of the Connecticutt company will probably be here in ten days and about twenty five days I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you at Buffalo Creek when we can have more opportunity of conversation.

The War continues in Europe & its generally supposd there will not be a peace this year. I am Dr Sr Yours

Most Obedt

Isrl Chapin

Capt Brant

"Seven Nations."

To the Senate U. S. May 2. 96.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Sometime last year, Jeremiah Wadsworth was authorized to hold a treaty with the Cohnawaga Indians, styling themselves the Seven Nations of Canada, to enable the State of New York to extinguish by purchase a claim which the said Indians had set up to a parcel of land lying within that State. This negotiation having issued without effecting its object, & the State of New York having requested a renewal of the negotiation, & the Indians having come forward with an application on the same subject, I now nominate Jeremiah Wadsworth to be a commissioner to hold a treaty with the Cohnawaga Indians, styling themselves the Seven Nations of Canada, for the purpose of enabling the State of New York to extinguish the aforesaid claim.

Go. Washington.

United States, May 2, 1796.

(The treaty was held in city of N. Y. 31 May. '96.)

May 13th 1796

My Dear Sir

Yours of the 14th of April I recieved only a few days ago. the few Opportunities that have offered prevented me from writing to you more frequently than I have done since my return here. — I am sorry to find that you have consulted with Allen or comunicated your Intentions to him relative to the Indian purchase. his Character stands on so low at Niagara and with the Indians that he can be of no possible service to you. I shall on his return here endeavour to persuade him that nothing can be done this Year, and get rid of him as soon as possible, at the same time it will be necessary to treat him with some degree of delicacy for altho' he cannot do good he may possibly do harm if he is so inclined — I had prepared to sett out for Niagara when the News of the impediments thrown in the Way of the Brittish Treaty prevented me.

It will be essential to your Success that a delivery of the posts and a certainty of an adjustment of the differences between this Country and that should exist take place. It was your Opinion as well as my own when I was in Philadelphia that the Genesee River would be the best place to hold the Treaty at, but I have since been induced to think that Buffaloe Creek would be both cheaper and better, because in the first place it will be difficult unless a length of time to convene at any other the Indians who are most interested in the Sale, and in the second because Brittish Influence will be absolutely necessary and lea contracting with some of the most influential traders for the furnishing of the necessary Supplies will be a compensation almost sufficient for that Influence. Provision also can be procured at a cheaper rate there than here, and the treaty will be less thronged. A few ke of the leading Characters in that Country will be able to keep others of less influence in Check. the Expedition with which the business can be managed there will also be a strong circumstance in favor of that place being fixed upon the Influence of the traders there being once engaged they can soon prepare the Indians to listen to Offers, and that perhaps the whole purchase may be made before it is dreamt of in this Country, but if goods are brought back from below and the Indians are called upon publickly to meet at the Genesee River the whole Country will be prepared to throw difficulties in the way of the est purchase which it will take a great deal of Money to remove — We have just been informed that the house of Representatives has by a Majority of one agreed to make the Appropriations, I shall not stir in the business untill it is ascertained whether they are to be made or not, for you can well conceive that the Uncertainty of the footing upon which the two Countries are to be would prevent the

either the Brittish or Indians from giving any kind of
Encouragement to the busineſs until their the completion
of the Treaty. in the Opin Opinion I am strengthened
by Capt. Williamson who will willingly aſsist aſsist
me in making the purchase if you do not come up.
Your coming personally would be attended with a
happy Effect, and it would be much easier for
you to come by without its being very public to
Niagara than here as you could go all the way
by Water- I believe that there will be no real diffi
culty in attaining half the land if be the neceſsary
precautions are observed; you had had better there
fore procure Capt. Chapins Appointment imme
diately, and write to me as soon as poſsible your Ideas
relative to the Buſineſs. If you approve of the
Treatys being made at Buffaloe Creek and
thro' the Medium of the most influential Brittish
Merchants in Canada, I would wish as speedily as
poſsible to be informed of it.

Proceedings of a Ceremony of condolence for the Death of the late Lieu^t Col^o Butler, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs, and a Speech on the occasion, addressed to Government, by Capt^t Brant, and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, Newark 16th May 1796.—

Captain Brant Speaker

Brothers, We are now met to perform the ceremony of condolence according to our Ancient customs, which are handed down from your Fathers, and ours, for the loss of our departed friend, the Late Lieutenant Colonel Butler, from the time of your Ancestors first landing in this Country, we have not deviated from these customs, or do we ever wish.—

Brothers You are now as it were in the dark, for the great loss you have met with, of course the public business must be in the same State, and cannot go forward as usual, Your Eyes are blinded with Tears, and your throat is stopped with Grief, we now, agreeable to our Ancient customs, with these Strings of Wampum, clear Your throat, and wipe the Tears from your Eyes, that you may attend to business as Usual. 4 Strings white Wampum

Brothers,

On this melancholy occasion our grief

is equal to yours for our worthy Brother whose life has been spent with us, both in War, and in Peace, and was the last that remained of those, that acted with that Great Man, the Late Sir William Johnson, whose steps he followed, and our loss is the greater, as there are none remaining, who understands our manners, and customs as well as he did.—

Brothers. We again repeat, that we sincerely lament that our Brother who has so long taken care of us is now no more.

Brothers, We shall now conclude this melancholy Ceremony, and with this Belt according to our Ancient customs, we cover his Grave, that he may rest in peace. and his memory will ever be dear to us.—

Large Belt Blk Wampum

Brothers, With these Strings we remind you, of the covenant between your Ancestors, and ours, we have now agreeable to custom cleared the Council-fire, and removed every

obstruction occasioned by our loss,
so that business may go on as
Usual, ——

Brothers, We hope you will act like Your Forefathers, if we loose a Chief he is immediately replaced, we therefore hope you will not let this appointment die away, and we should look upon ourselves, and public business much neglected, should that happen, altho the Situation of the Six Nations is much changed, from what it was formerly, we look upon ourselves as entitled, to the same establishment, as we had heretofore

4 Strings Black Wampum

In behalf of the Six Nations

Jos. Brant

1796 213

Brants Speech
Relative to the
deeds of [illegible]
[illegible]

Speech in behalf
of the Inhabitants
[illegible]

of Chiefs from the Grand River, his Business, I believe is principally to confer with His Excellency the Lt. Governor about the Deed for their Land, the Vessel being ordered to sail immediately prevents my giving you any further information on that head at present. Capt. Brant hints as much, that if something is not done more satisfactory than has been hitherto, he will not mention the matter again, but take it wholly into their own hands, and do what they think best with the Land, the result of his present conference with the Lieut. Governor I shall acquaint you with as soon after it comes to my knowledge as an opportunity may offer.

I have this moment been informed that Colonel Butler died about nine o'clock last evening..
....

I am &c.

W. Johnson Chew.
Stkr & Clk. I.D.

Joseph Chew, Esq.
S.I.A.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO LORD DORCHESTER.

Navy Hall, May 14th, 1796.

My Lord,

I do myself the honor of acknowledging the receipt of Your Lordship's letter No. 49, and shall immediately proceed to carry into execution the directions therein contained.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. Simcoe.

The Right Honorable
Lord Dorchester.

PROCEEDINGS OF A CEREMONY OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLO. BUTLER DEPUTY AGENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CONTAINED IN A SPEECH ON THE OCCASION ADDRESSED TO GOVERNMENT BY CAPTAIN BRANT AND THE CHIEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS.

Niagara 16th May, 1796.

Captain Brant Speaker.

Brothers,

We are now met to perform the ceremony of condolence according to our antient customs—which are handed down from your Fathers and ours, for the Loss of our departed friend the late Lieut. Colo. Butler, from the Time of your Ancestors first Landing in this Country, we have not deviated from these customs nor do we ever wish.

Brothers,

You are now as it were in the dark for the great Loss you have met with, of course the Public Business must be in the same state, and cannot go forward as usual, your eyes are blinded with tears, and your throat is stopped with grief.

We now agreeable to our Antient Custom, with these strings of Wampum, clear your throat, and wipe the tears from your eyes that you may attend to business as usual.

Four strings White Wampum.

Brothers,

On this melancholy occasion our grief is equal to yours, for our worthy brother, whose life has been spent with us both in war and peace, and was the last that remained of those that acted with that great man the late Sir William Johnson, whose steps he followed and our Loss is the greater, as there are none remaining who understand our manners and customs as well as he did.

Brothers,

We again repeat that we sincerely lament that our Brother, who has so long had the care of us, is now no more.

Brothers,

We shall now conclude this melancholy ceremony and according to our customs with this Belt, we cover the grave that he may rest in peace, and his memory will ever be dear to us.

A Large Belt of Black Wampum.

Brothers,

With these strings we remind you of the Covenant between your ancestors and ours, we have now agreeable to Antient Custom cleared the Council Fire and removed every obstruction occasioned by our Loss, that business may go on as usual.

Brothers,

We hope you will act like your Forefathers, If we lose a Chief, he is immediately replaced we therefore hope you will not let this appointment die away, we should look upon ourselves, and the public business much neglected should this happen, although the situation of the Six Nations is much changed from what it was formerly still we think ourselves entitled to the same Establishment as we had before.

Four Strings Black Wampum.

In behalf of the Six Nations.

Jos. Brant.

REPLY OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MAJOR GENERAL SIMCOE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA, TO THE SIX NATIONS UPON THEIR CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL BUTLER.

Brothers of the Six Nations,

Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors,

Your Speech of Condolence upon the death of the late Lieutenant Colo. Butler has this moment been delivered to me.

Brothers,

I most sincerely lament the loss you have sustained in the death of this officer, he certainly was perfectly conversant with your manners, customs, and Interest, had fought with you in War, had administered the King's Bounty to you in Peace, was a Loyal and faithful Subject to his Sovereign—and a true friend to the Indians.

We now agreeable to our Antient Custom, with these strings of Wampum, clear your throat, and wipe the tears from your eyes that you may attend to business as usual.

Four strings White Wampum.

Brothers,

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Brothers,

It gives me pleasure to find you persevere in the continuation of the performance of your Antient Customs and ceremonies.

Brothers,

I shall immediately transmit your Speech to His Excellency, Lord Dorchester, His Majesty's Commander in Chief in America, and you cannot doubt but of His Lordship's disposition to take due care of you, for such is the will of your great Father the King.

Navy Hall, 16th May, 1796.

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

No. 38. Navy Hall, May 16, 1796.

My Lord Duke,

I have the honour to transmit to your Grace a Copy of the proceedings of the Executive Council of this Province upon State Matters commencing on the 8th day of July 1792 to the 4th day of November 1794 inclusive, and also a Copy of the Minutes of the Executive Council of Upper Canada relative to the waste lands of the Crown from the 17th day of July 1792 to the 6th of November 1794.

I have the honour to be &c.

J. G. Simcoe.

His Grace
The Duke of Portland
one of His Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State.
&c., &c., &c.

Endorsed: Upper Canada, Navy Hall, 16th May, 1796. Gen'l Simcoe. R. No 38. (two inclosures)

FROM J. G. SIMCOE TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Duplicate. Navy Hall, May 17th 1796.
No. 39.

My Lord Duke,

I do myself the honor of stating at present that I have received the duplicate of your letter of the 24th of October 1795.

I shall of course pay every attention to it and make every inquiry in my power; the sources from whence I derived my former means of the Communication made to Lord Grenville have been discontinued; and nothing I fear can be expected from that Quarter, tho' it would be proper and possibly not difficult with due precaution to attempt to R. 254 1 3 f 31 a 262 b 1 qu 15 (from 346 C 3 t 1 raise A 203 f 1 h 34) Vermont Regiment

I have to beg permission to refer your Grace to my Letter of the 20 of June 1794 to Mr. Dundas numbered 24, for the establishment of a Factory—this I think to be most practicable; Its rout with proper provisions sufficiently easy. I also dilated on this Subject in my general report to the Committee of the Lords of Trade and Plantations of the first of September 1794, a duplicate of which I trans-

Niagara 17th May 1796

Dear Sir

Since my last Letter to you my friend Dequania means to go to Canandagui & I take the Oppt. by him to drop you a few lines —

I have Nothing New to Mention Except that I arrived here a few days ago to Compleat the Lease of those Lands on the Upper Part of the Grand River; it appears His Excellency the Governor has given up all Ideas of Opposing that Matter but some of his Party are Working under Ground with the Senecas, But My Lord Dorchester Seems to favor us in all Points — If the Senecas Should be foolish enough to attempt to Oppose us after the Governor has given up that Matter, I shall not give my self the trouble to attend any more at their Meetings or Councils

And in Case you come

Capt. Brants
Letter May 17 96

come to Buffaloe Creek I shall be glad
you will let me Know as I wish to see you
and Nothing but the Pleasure of that will
bring me there — and that of seeing the
Connecticut People as we have a particul.
right where they Claim, & I hope they will
do Justice to us ———

I cannot omit of reminding
you that the Senecas in Council Gave
up all right of interfering in the Lands
of the Grand River, It was myself that
got those lands for the five Nations and
whenever any Chose to Settle there they
have an equal right with the rest for
the Profits of the Rents &ca but untill
they do live there they have Nothing to do
with it —— The Bearer Dequania was
a Particular Friend of Your Father and as
such he ~~was~~ be much disapointed if his Rifle
could not be Stocked, any favor you may shew him
shall be Gratefully Acknowledged – With
much respect I am
D Sir Yours very sincerely Jos. Brant

Indian Affairs/Affaires indiennes
Treaties and Surrenders/Traités et cessions

RG 10, Volume 1840

Number/Numéro 4 1/4
20 May/Mai 1796

Know all Men by these Presents that We the Sachems, War chiefs and principal Women of the Mohawk Oghquaga, Onandoga, Seneka, and Cayaga Nations residing at the Grand River in the Province of Upper Canada, for and in Consideration of the Goodwill, Friendship and affection which we have for Nancy Kerr, and Mary Margaret Kerr, in whose Veins flows our Blood they being Children of Robert Kerr and Elisabeth Kerr, Daughter of Mary Brant our Sister, and also in and for the further Consideration of the Sum of One Pound lawful money of the said Province, to Us in hand paid by the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr and before the sealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof We do hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and from every part and parcel thereof Do acquit, release and discharge the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr their Heirs, Executors and Administrators and every of them by these Presents Have given, granted enfeoffed, alienated and confirmed, and by these Presents Do give, grant, enfeoff, alienate and confirm unto the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr, as Tenants in Common, a certain Tract of Land situate and being on the said Grand River, Commencing at a post Standing on the South side of the aforesaid Grand River marked for the upper boundary of lands granted to Doctor Kerrs three sons, and running up the said River so far as to contain a front of full Forty Chains wide and running and extending back from the River to the Indian line × × × × × × containing Two Thousand × × – Acres be the same more or leſs, with all and singular the appurtenances to the said Tract of Land belonging or in anywise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions, remainder and Remainders, Rents and Services of the said Premiſses, and all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, property, claim and Demand whatever of Us the said Sachems, War Chiefs and principal Women or any one whatever of Our said Nations of, in and to the said Tract or Parcel of Land, or of, in and to every part and parcel thereof: To Have and To Hold the said Land and premiſses hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended to be given and granted, unto the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr, their or either of their Heirs and aſsigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr their Heirs and aſsigns for Ever; And We the said Sachems, War Chiefs and principal Women, for ourselves and the whole of our said Nations, Our and their Heirs, Executors and Administrators Do covenant, promise and grant, to and with the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr and every of them, their and every of their Heirs and aſsigns by these presents, that they the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr their Heirs and aſsigns shall and lawfully may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy the said Tract and parcel of Land hereby given and granted, with all and every of its appurtenances, free, clear and discharged, or well and sufficiently saved, kept harmless and indemnified of, from and against all former and other Titles, Troubles, charges and incumbrances whatever; had, done or suffered, or to be had, done or suffered by any of us the said Sachems, War-Chiefs and principal Women of the Mohawk Oghquaga Onandaga, Seneka & Cayugas Nations residing at the Grand River or by any ones whatever of the said Nation, our and their Heirs, Executors and Administrators. And by these Presents Do make this our Act and Deed irrevokable under any pretence whatsoever of the said Nations And Have put the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr in full possession and seizin by allowing Houses to be built on the premisses; In Witness whereof, We the said Sachems, War Chiefs and principal Women, Have unto these Presents affixed our respective Marks, Signatures and Seals, at the Mohawk Village on the Grand River the Twentieth Day of May in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Six ——

N.B. The words "Oghquaga, Onandaga, Seneka, & Cayugas" were interlined, before signing and sealing.

Signed, Sealed and delivered
in presence of us —

Henry Dekarighogea
Jacob Lewis Ayonghwatha
Daniel Oghnawera
Peter Dewatagharanegea
Aaron Hill Deghanasongotha
Jos. Brant Thayendanegea
Joseph Dewaseragegh
Thomas Davis Dewaseragegh
Joseph Oghnaongoghton
Paulus Shagoyatiyoughtha
Seth Kanwaharegowaght
Young Brant Agowanattha
Nicholas Tayoronyoghte
Adam Thawenyagarat
Abraham Onerenskanekon

Christian Owenogon
Esther Dekaghentaghagwa
Cathrine Gonwaghtentyatha
Sarah Aonghwintseyo
Cathrine Gonwenghnsngon
Cathrine Otyanaghon
Cathrine Tsyotewaneagh

Witness
Ralfe Clench
Philip Stedman Jun.

£1.0.0

Received the day of the Date of the above written Deed of and from the within named Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr the sum of One Pound, being in full for the Consideration money mentioned to be paid as by the before written Deed — We say received —

Shelton [illegible]
Ct filed [illegible]
[illegible] Clk

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 595.
James [illegible]
[illegible]

the said Six Nations: Provided always, and be it understood to be the true intent and meaning of these Presents, that, for the purpose of assuring the said lands, as aforesaid to the said chiefs, warriors, women and people of the Six Nations, and their heirs, and of securing to them the free and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of the same, it is our royal will and pleasure that no transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease, property or possession, shall at any time be had, made or given of the said district or territory, or any part or parcel thereof, by any of the said Chiefs, warriors, women or people, to any other nation or body of people, person or persons whatever, other than among themselves the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people, but that any such transfer, alienation, conveyance, sale, gift, exchange, lease or possession shall be null and void, and of no effect whatever, and that no person or persons shall possess or occupy the said district or territory or any part or parcel thereof, by or under any pretence or any such alienation, title or conveyance, as aforesaid, or by or under any pretence whatever, under pain of our severe displeasure.

And that in case any person or persons other than them, the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people of the said Six Nations, shall under pretence of any such title as aforesaid presume to possess or occupy the said district or territory or any part or parcel thereof, that it shall and may be lawful for us, our heirs, and successors, at any time hereafter, to enter upon the lands so occupied and possessed by any person or persons other than the people of the said Six Nations, and them the said intruders thereof and therefrom, wholly to dispossess and evict, and to resume the part or parcel so occupied to ourselves, our heirs and successors : Provided always, that if at any time the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory or any part thereof, the same shall be purchased for us, our heirs and successors, at some public meeting or assembly of the Chiefs, warriors and people of the said Six Nations, to be holden for that purpose by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or person administering our Government in our Province of Upper Canada.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed. Witness, His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Colonel Commanding our Forces in our said Province. Given at our Government House, at Navy Hall, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of Our Reign.

J. G. S.

WM. JARVIS, Secretary.
Recorded 20th Feby, 1837, }
Lib. F., Folio 106. }
D. CAMERON, *Sy. and Regr.*

No. 4¼.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, the Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women of the Mohawk, Oghquaga, Onandaga, Seneka and Cayuga Nations, residing at the Grand River, in the Province of Upper Canada for and in consideration of the Goodwill, Friendship and affection which we have for Nancy Kerr, and Margaret Kerr, in whose veins flows our blood, they being children of Robert Kerr and Elizabeth Kerr (daughter of Mary Brant, our sister), and also in and for the further consideration of the sum of one Pound lawful money of the said Province, to Us in hand paid by the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr, and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof We do hereby acknowledge and thereof and therefrom and from every part and parcel thereof do acquit, release and discharge the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr their heirs, executors and administrators and every of them by these presents have given, granted, enfeoffed, alienated and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, enfeoff, alienate and confirm unto the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr (as tenants in common) a certain Tract of Land situate and being on the said Grand River, commencing at a post standing on the south side of the aforesaid Grand River marked for the upper boundary of lands granted to Dr. Kerr's three sons, and running up the said river so far as to contain a front of full forty chains wide, and running and extending back from the river to the Indian line containing two thousand acres be the same more or less, with all and singular the appurtenances to the said tract of land belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion, and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents and services of the said premises, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatever of Us, the said Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women or any one whatever of our said nations, of, in and to the said tract or parcel of land or of, in and to every part and parcel thereof, to have and to hold the said land and premises hereby given and granted, or mentioned or intended to be given and granted, unto the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr, their or either of their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr, their heirs and Assigns forever.

And we the said Sachems, War-Chiefs and Principal Women, for ourselves and the whole of our said Nations, our and their heirs, executors and administrators, do covenant, promise and grant to and with the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr and every of them, their and every of their heirs and Assigns, by these presents, that they the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr their heirs and assigns, shall and lawfully may from time to time, and at all times hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy the said tract and parcel of land hereby given and granted, with all and every of its appurtenance free, clear and discharged, or well and sufficiently saved, kept harmless and indemnified of, from and against all former and other Titles, troubles, charges and incumbrances whatever; had, done or suffered, or to be had, done or suffered, by any of us, the said Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women of the Mohawk, Oghquaga, Onandaga, Seneka and Cayuga Nations residing at the Grand River or by any one whatever of the said Nation, our and their heirs, executors and administrators, and by these presents do make this, our act and deed irrevocable under any pretence whatsoever of the said Nations. And have put the said Nancy Kerr and Mary Margaret Kerr in full possession and seizin, by allowing houses to be built on the premises.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we the said Sachems, War Chiefs and Principal Women, have unto these presents affixed our respective marks, signatures and seals, at the Mohawk village on the Grand River the twentieth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us:

RALPH CLENCH,
PHILIP STEDMAN, Jun.

HENRY DEKARIGHOGEA, [L.S.]
JACOB LEWIS AYONGHUATHA, [L.S]
DANIEL OGHNAWERA, [L.S.]
PETER DEWATOGHARANEGEA, [L.S.]
AARON HILL DEGHEANOSONGOTHA, [L.S.]
JOS. BRANT HENRY AARON HILL, [L.S.]
JOSEPH DEWASERAGEGH, [L.S.]
THOMAS DAVIS DEWASERAGEGH, [L.S.]
JOSEPH OGHNAONGOGHTOR, [L.S.]
PAULUS SHAGOYATIYOUGHSTHA, [L.S.]
SETH KANEAHAREGOWAGH, [L.S.]
YOUNG BRANT AGOWANATHA, [L.S.]
NICHOLAS TAYORONYOGHTE, [L.S.]

ADAM THAWEYAGEARAT, [L.S.]
ABRAHAM ONEVASKANIKON, [L.S.]
CHRISTIAN OWEANOGON, [L.S.]
ESTHER DEKAGHENTAGHAGUE, [L.S.]
CATHERINE GOMEAGHTENTYATHA, [L.S.]
SARAH AONGHWINTSUJO, [L.S.]
CATHERINE GONWENGHNONGON, [L.S.]
CATHERINE OTYANOGHON, [L.S.]
CATHERINE TEYOTWANEAGH, [L.S.]

£1. 0s. 0d.

Received the day of the date of the above written deed of and from the within named Nancy Johnson and Mary Margaret Kerr the sum of one pound; being in full for the consideration money mentioned to be paid us by the before written deed—we say received.

I certify that the within Instrument is recorded in my office the twentieth of October, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty, at One o'clock P.M., Lib. B., Fol. 114, Memo. 595.

JAMES DURAND,
Register for District of Gore.

No. [illegible].

(Translation.)

PHILLIPPE DE RIGAUD, &C.
MICHEL BEGON, &C.

On the petition presented to us by Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, in which they represent that it would be to the advantage of the Indian Mission of Sault au Recollet, in the Island of Montreal, which is under their care, if the said Mission was permanently established above the Island of Montreal on the lands lying on the north-west side of the Lake of Two Mountains, which said Mission would be advantageous not only for the conversion of the Indians, who being at a greater distance from the city, would thus have no opportunity of falling into intemperance, but also to the colony, as by this means it would be protected from the incursions of the Iroquois, in time of war, praying us to grant them for the said Mission a tract of land of the extent of three leagues and a half of frontage, commencing at a brook which falls into the Great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, and ascending along the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, under the title of fief, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction, with the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within the said tract of land as upon the said lake and River St. Lawrence, offering for the same to bear themselves all the expense which may be incurred in the transfer of the said Mission as well as to cause a stone church and fort to be built on the place where the said Mission will be transferred, in consideration of which,

We, in virtue of the powers to us jointly entrusted by His Majesty have given and ceded and by these presents do give and cede to the Sieurs Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice established at Montreal, a tract of land of an extent of three leagues and a-half of frontage beginning at a brook which runs into the Great Bay of the Lake of Two Mountains and ascending along the said Lake of Two Mountains and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, to enjoy the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns for ever, *even if the said Mission be taken away from thence,* in full property under the title of fief and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction, with the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within as opposite the said Mission, on the said lake and River St. Lawrence, on the condition that they shall bear the whole expense necessary for the removal of the said Mission and also cause a church and fort to be built there of stone at their own cost, for the security of the Indians according to the plans thereof which shall be by them handed over immediately to be by us seen and approved, and

At a Treaty held at the City of New York by the Unite
the Nations or Tribes of Indians denominating themselves
of Canada – Abraham Ogden Commiſsioner for the United S
to hold the Treaty – Ohnawiis, alias Good Stream a Ch
-nawagas, Oteatohatongwan alias Colonel Lewis Cook a C
Regis Indians Teholagwanegen alias Thomas William
Caghnawagas and William Gray Deputies Authoriz
these Nations or Tribes at the Treaty, and Mr Gray
Interpreter.

Egbert Benson Richard Varick and Jame
Agents for the State of New York.

May 23d 1796.

The Deputy Thomas Williams being confined at his Lodgin
by Sickneſs was unable to be present the other Three Deput
nevertheleſs to proceed to the Buſineſs of the Treaty – Th
thereupon informed them generally that he was appoi
the Treaty – that the sole object of it was to enable the
York to extinguish by Purchase the Claim or Right of
or Tribes of Indians to Lands within the limits of the
agreably to his instructions from the President. he wou
that the Negociation for that purpose between the Agents o
State and the Deputies for the Indians should be conducted
Candor and Fairneſs.

Mr Gray then read and delivered the following Spe
as from the Deputies written in English.

A Talk from the Seven Nations of Indians residing in
State of New York and Upper and Lower Canada To th
Commiſsioner of the United States and State of New Y
cerning a Claim of Lands in the State of New York

Brothers We are sent from our Nations to you and fully impow
by them to Treat with you concerning our Lands or on any oth
occasion that might be attended with a good meaning or cause to
en and Strengthen the Chain of Friendship betwixt you and
This Power given us now present Colonel Lewis Cook, Ohnawii

Good Stream, Teholagwanegen Thomas Williams and W
Interpreter, at Cahnawaga the place where our great Council Fire
and where our nations were all assembled and in full council a
to convince you Brothers and in Order that our Business might
attended to with care and speed they gave us their full power to
behalf of our Nations. and that whatsoever should be agreed
you and us the same should ever hereafter be indisputal
for just to us or any of us- This Power was given to us
Signed by all our Principal Chiefs and the same Paper lodge
hands of our Great Brother George Washington the President. one
we had too much Confidence in to beleive that he would have m
a Paper of that consequence, however it does not alter our Power
we have before mentioned- We are sent to you for the Purpose o
-ing a Final Settlement with you before we return to them- and
-thers. our Chiefs last Charge when we parted with them at the
Council at Caghnawaga was to reason the case with our
and to Act with Judgement for that whatsoever was agreed on
Meeting thro us should stand for Just to the whole of our Nation

Brothers

At our meeting last Fall at Fort George you after some con
desired us to point out the Land we claimed in this State and a
-ingly we did-

Brothers

You then brought in several objections against our Claim, bu
could not find either of them to be reasonable or in any measure
-ciently weighty; if we had ever sold any of our Lands either to the K
France or Britain, or either of the United States we should of cou
have Signed our names to the agreements, which if that were the
we are sensible that such Papers would be brought forwards
and that too with great justice; but so far from any thing of the k
that we bid defiance to the World to produce any Deed or Sale, or
or Lease of any of the Lands in Question or any part of them from
to either the King of France or Britain or to either of the United St
or to any Individual, excepting those we have adopted into our Natio
and who reside with us

Brothers.

03E

hers You produced to us a Copy of a Deed from several Mohawks for
hundred Thousand acres of Land which those Mohawks had as good a
Right to sell as they have to come and dispose of the City of New Yo
withstanding this, you at the Treaty of Last Fall pointed those People
us, to be too just a People you thought to do a thing of the kind
makes them just in your Eyes we expect is because they stole
sold to you. this is what makes them a just People

Brothers Had we several Years ago done as those have whom y
People, that is had we sold of all our Lands then underhan
Brothers, then fled our Country, took up Arms and come an
Women and Children indiscriminately, Burnt Houses and c
other act of Devastation and in short done every thing we c
our once nearest Friends, then according to what you say of t
you would have esteemed us a just People and therefore would not ha
our Claim —

Brothers From what we have seen within these few Years, we hav
beleive that a People as those, are most esteemed in your Eyes, w
not mention to you the Conduct of the Western Indians nor of their
you can judge who we mean but it seems those who injure yo
most you are the readiest to serve —

Brothers It seems before a Nation can get justice of another they must fi
go to War and spill one anothers Blood, but Brothers we do not like th
mode of settling differences, we wish justice to be done without, and it i
so far from the conduct of a Christian People, that we are fully determined
we never will resort to such means unleſs driven to it by neceſsity —

Brothers It is our earnest wish to live in Friendship and Unity with y
and we have allways endeavored to persuade our Brother Indians
take pattern by us, and live peaceably with you and to think that
Brothers of the United States were a just People and never would wr
them of any of their Lands that justly belonged to them —

Brothers This we did on the Strength of your former promises to us w
we think you remember too well, to need them to be repeated — You who
depend on Ink and Paper which ought never to fade must recollect b
ter than we who cannot write and who depend only on Memory,

your promises are fresh in our minds—

Brothers

We ask for nothing but what is our just due, and that we e
shall expect to get, untill such time as you deny your own Words, but w
could wish that never to be the case for if it was to be it would not
be breaking your promises but making false speakers of us in all t
ever we said to our Brother Indians in your behalf and encouragin
who allways have been endeavoring to injure both you and
that ever lay in their Power—

Brothers.

We entreat you only to look back and consider the privi
your Brother Indians formerly enjoyed before we were interrupted by
Nations of White People who feign themselves to us as Brothers; and
Justice take place betwixt you and us, in place of Arbitrary Power; for
that, Brothers you very well know is a thing that never gave contentment t
any People or Nation whatsoever.

Brothers.

Formerly we enjoyed the privilige we expect is now called
-dom and Liberty, but since the acquaintance with our Brother
People that which we call Freedom and Liberty becomes an ent
stranger to us, and in place of that comes in Flattery and De
deprive poor ignorant People of their property and Bring them
poverty and at last to become Beggars and laughing Stocks to the

Brothers.

This is what we have already seen but however we wish ne
to reflect on what is past but trust in the Great Spirit who made u
to so order it that Justice may take place and that better is to c

Brothers.

We pray you to take this matter into good consideration a
by us, as you would wish to be done by Brothers this is what
for that every Brother might have their Rights throughout this
-tinent, and all to be of one mind and to live together in peace and
as becometh Brothers and to have a Chain of Friendship made betw
you and us too Strong ever to be broke, and Polished and Brightene
pure as never to Rust— this is our sincere wishes.

Brothers.

We wish likewise to enjoy our own Laws and you yours so far
that is any of our People Indians should commit a Crime to any of their
Brothers the White People of the United States, that he may be punis
by

- TIE

by his own Nation and his Chiefs to make good all damages – a
likewise on the other part if any White Person should commit a Crim
any Indian that we the Indians are not to take revenge on the Per
but resign him up to Justice and there let him be punished acc
to the Laws of his Nation.

Brothers. This we think will be one great step towards Strengthen
the Chain of Friendship and to prevent all differences an
hereafter, and that is what we could wish that after this Sett
you Brothers that there never may hereafter arise any diffe
disputes betwixt you and us, but rather if any nation People
dual should attempt to cause any difference or dispute betw
us or to intrude or wish to injure either you of us that we may be a
agreed to drive such ill minded People from off our Continent th
does not wish to live amongst us in Peace.

Brothers. These are our sincere wishes and we hope that you will con
this matter well and let us make a good Path for your Children
ours to walk in after us, this Brothers is our greatest desire to
in Peace and Love with you.

Brothers. As to our Lands, we wish our Children after us to sh
their part of the Lands, as well as us that are now living and we
sensible Brothers that if you do by us as you would wish to be don
were it your case as it is ours, and let Justice speak, and make us
an offer for our Lands yearly, exclusive of a small piece we wish to
reserve for our own use, we are satisfied that as you know the Value of
Lands so much bett than we do, that your offer will prevent an
further Contention on the Business.

Brothers. We with patience wait your Answer.

May 24th 1796

Speech from the Agents of the State to the Deputies for the Indi

Brothers We have considered your Speech to us of yesterday, and we f
the Question respecting your Claim, remains as it was when the Con
-ferences betwixt you and us at the Treaty held at Lake George last Fa
were closed – Without some further Evidence it appears to be scarcely rea
-sonable in you to expect we should admit your Claim – and the on

inducement with us to have it released or extinguished is as we
before stated to you, because we desire to live in Peace and good nei
bourhood with you, and to avoid all Controversy in future and co
quently not any supposed merit or justice in the Claim itsel, but
Contentment and Satisfaction o you are the considerations in dete
ing as to the Amount of the Compensation to be allowed y
We have heretofore offerred you Three Thousand Dollars, whi
declined accepting without any offer or proposal in return fro
and although it was then intended as a definitive offer from u
are still willing to add to it or to vary it to an Annuity~ in order
which however you must now inform us what your wishes or expec
tations are~ This will be necessary otherwise the Negotiations wil
not be conducted on Terms duly fair and equal between us—

May 25th 1796

Mr Gray read and delivered to the Agents the following Spe
as from the Deputies written in English—

A Speech from the Seven Nations of Canada and State
New York to their Brothers of the State of New York.

Brothers We have considered your answer of yesterday to our Speech
on the day before, wherein you say you find the Question respecting ou
Claim remaining as it was when we parted last Fall ~~at~~ from the D
at Lake George. Very true so it does for if we remember right, you told
you would give us Three Thousand Dollars for a Release or quit Claim
all the Lands in our Claim exclusive of Six Miles Square to be reserved
the use of the Village of St Regis and that was all you could offer as you
sent there by them that was greater than you. We told you that we was no
to comply with your offer as we did not wish to bring our children to Pov
by an Action of that Kind, neither did you ask us what we did expect t
for our Lands if you had we should immediately have told you.

Brothers. Now you say without some further Evidence you still cannot see fit
admit our Claim— We pray you Brothers to tell us what further proof
you wish us to shew than what we already have shewn— We have told
you time past and we tell you now that our Claim is just and as to
finding

finding any other Nation or People that can say that our Claim
not just or that theire is a better Title can be produced or than ours
as we told you before we are sensible that cannot be done in justice
however for your satisfaction Brothers as we have mentioned seve
times before that if you was not convinced that our Claim was ju
to be at the expence of calling the different Nations whose Boundar
join our Claim and let them be Evidences for and against the
We likewise tell you that if we ever have sold any part of the Land
now Claim to bring forward the papers signed by our Chiefs and
will end the Business betwixt you and us- and for farther evidence
Brothers we think it unnecessary —

Brothers.

We will now tell you what we expect to have and do justice to
and ourselves - That is to reserve for our own use in Land, to begin
the Village of St Regis and to run east Ten Miles on the Line of the
Latitude of Forty five, then up the River St Lawrence from the Villa
of St Regis to a Place called the Presque Isle which we think is
Thirty five or Forty Miles from the Village and that Distance to con
Twenty Miles in Breadth, this Piece we wish to reserve for our own
which is but a very small Piece - And the Principal we do offer for
your Settlements or any other use you may see fit to put it to - We
think it no ways out of Reason or Justice to allow us the Sum of Th
Thousand Pounds Yearly which will come to a trifle over one Dollar
for each Person that is now living and has a right in this Claim -
which is but a small sum towards Clothing a Person Yearly, when befor
your Clearing up our Hunting Grounds we supported ourselves both in
Victuals and Cloathing from what Nature provided for us from off those Lands -

Brothers

Your Compliance to these Terms will give contentment to th
minds of your Brothers the Indians of the Seven Nations

26th May 1796

Speech from the Agents to the Deputies

Brothers

We had intended to have avoided all further Examination of the
Merits of your Claim and that the Conferences between you and us shou
have been confined only to adjusting the Compensation to be allowed to you
for the Extinguishment of it - but there are some parts of your Speech

yesterday which we suppose ought not to remain wholly unnoticed by

Brothers you say there is no other People can be found who can say your Cl is not just, and if we are not convinced your Claim is just, that we sh be at the Expence of calling the different Nations whose Boundaries jo your Claim to be Evidences for and against your Claim —.

Brothers It would be sufficient for us merely to say that considering Objections we have made to your Claim and the [illegible] manner in which you have endeavored to answer them, that i not reasonable in you to propose that we should be at the Expen of procuring the attendance of the Indians to whom you refer as Witnesses — we will however state to you a Fact to convince you that if they did attend, such is the probability that their Testimony would against your Claim as to render it unadvisable even for you to call them

Brothers The Six Nations of Indians by a Deed dated the 30th day of N vember 1787 and in Consideration of an Annuity of Two Thousand Dollars sold to John Livingston and his Associates for the Term Nine hundred and Ninety Nine Years, Lands described in the s Deed as follows "All that certain Tract or Parcel of Land commo "called and known by the Name of the Lands of the Six Nations of "Indians situate lying and being in the State of New York and no "the actual Possession of the said Chiefs or Sachems of the Six Nation "Beginning at a place commonly called and known by the Name of "Canada Creek about Seven Miles West of Fort Stanwick now Fort Schuy "thence Northeasterly to the Line of the Province of Quebec, thence "along the said Line to the Pensylvania Line thence East on the "said Line or Pensylvania Line to the line of Property so called by "the State of New York, thence along said Line of Property to Canada "Creek aforesaid". These Boundaries you perceive include nearly if no all the Lands you claim within this State, and the Deed is signed by Forty Five Indian Chiefs and among the Witnesses to it, is Colon Lewis the Deputy here present — This Deed was confirmed by anoth bearing Date the 9th Day of July 1788 signed by Sixty Six Chiefs and among the Witnesses are Colonel John Butler and Captain Joseph Brant — These Deeds having been given up to the State by the Persons

-sons to whom they were made have been Lodged in the Secretary office and they are now produced to you in Order that you may them - This Purchase by Mr Livingston and his Associates having been made without the Consent of the Legislature was contrary to th Constitution of the State and therefore void, it is notwithstanding su -cient to the purpose for which we principally mention it, as it is n to be presumed that these Indians would ever declare, that Land which they intended to sell and be paid for as belonging to them did belong to others not only so but if the Persons who have subscri the Deeds as Witnesses, and having a knowledge of Indian affa and some of whom, even Colonel Lewis himself if we are not m misinformed, assisted Mr Livingston & his Associates in making the Purchase, were called on as Witnesses between you and us, the must declare that they never had heard or believed that any p of the Lands described in these Deeds belonged to any other Ind than the Six Nations, otherwise they must declare, that they w Witnesses to a Transaction which they knew to be intended fraud and injurious to you: so that it must evidently be fruitless in you depend on the Testimony of the Neighboring Nations to establish your Clai

Brothers.

When we first came together at the Treaty held last Fall, a before any formal Speeches had passed between you and us, you men -oned that you Claimed the Lands also on the East side of the Line between this State and the State of Vermont; but the intent of that - Treaty being only for the Extinguishment of your Claim to Lands withi this State, the Lands in Vermont were therefore omitted out of the Boundaries of your Claim as you afterwards described it to us - This you again affirmed to us verbally Yesterday and you described the La claimed by you within the Limits of Vermont, as running from T -deroga to the Great Falls on Otter Creek, thence Easterly to the Heig of Land dividing the Waters which run Eastwardly from the Waters which run into Lake Champlain, then along those Heights and the Heads of the Waters running into Lake Champlain to the Forty Fifth Degree of Latitude - and we take it for granted you mean your Claim is the same as well with respect to the Lands in Verm -ont as to the Lands in this State - The King of Great Britain however when that Territory was under the jurisdiction of this Stat as the Colony of New York made Grants of Lands within the Bou-daries of your Claim as extending into Vermont without requiring previous purchase from you or any other Nation or tribes of Indians which is a farther proof against the Existence of any Title in you the Lands you Claim —

Brothers

In 1788 and 1789 we Purchased from the Oneidas, Ca Onondago's the whole of their Lands, except some Tracts, which reserved for their own use and the Lands which we purchased f each of these Nations and exclusive of the Reservations, are certainly not less in Value than the Lands you claim as comprehended within this State — Their Title was not disputed — your Title is not only disput but utterly denied by us — We are still willing however, but from Motives Prudence and Good will only, to place you in respect to the amount Compensation, on an equal footing with them, and therefore will allo you, the average of what was then allowed to them, which will b immediate Payment of One Thousand Two hundred and thirty three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight Pence, and an Annuity of Two h-dred and Thirteen Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence. The Tr equal to Six Miles Square near the Village of St Regis still to be appli your use is reserved in the Sale to Alexander Macomb —

If this offer is accepted by you it will then remain to be adju between you and us, as to the Time Place and Manner in which Payments are to be made —

Brothers.

We shall now wait for your Answer —

28th May 1796

Speech from the Deputies to the Agents —

Brothers

We have considered your offers to our last Speech and we think that we understand the greater part of them and we are happy to think that after so long a time you have thought fit to take some part of our Speech into good Consideration —

Brothers.

We did say there was no People could with justice say our Claim is not just, and we still repeat to you Brothers that those Deeds you have shewn to us are unjust, that is we mean according to all information

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information we can get from Colonel Lewis who was present when purchase should have been made, and according to all the conversa we have had with the different nations that should have Sold this Tract of Land belonging to us and we never understood by those N that they had disposed of any Lands within our Boundaries— we strictly examined Colonel Lewis, that was present when these Purch were made of those Nations, and he solemnly declares that he did know of their selling any part of our Lands, or any other only th that belonged to them, and we take him to be a man of better ples than to be Witness to so great a piece of Misconduct against ~~to~~ his Tribe and then not to inform us of it before this Time— we th must needs tell you that we think there is a great deception in Deeds, as there has been in many other former purchases from ou Brother Indians, and to convince you Brothers that we do not an unjust Demand was it not for our Poverty we should not requested you to have been at the Expence of calling the different tions for Witnesses between you and us as we wish to convince you, we are a people that always have acted on honest principles and to continue in doing the same— however it seems you are indiff about having these Nations to come forward and for our parts Brothe think it a great honor to settle matters that concern you and us amo ourselves and not trouble our neighbors with our Business— We the-fore are willing to comply with any thing in reason and justice rather than that it should be said by those ill minded People that are always tryi to invent Mischief between us that we could not agree— But there is one Question we wish to ask you Brothers had you not known us to be the righ Owners of these Lands why did you direct your good advise to us at the beginning of the trouble between you and the King of England— we ar sensible that a nation or People without Lands are like Rogues without Frien neither is notice taken or any Confidence put in them— But we received your Counsel, heard your advice, and your promisses to us and took them to be sincere and we ~~have~~ ever since have endeavored to live up to them with yo as near as possible was in our power— And we believe we can with safety say that since we have been Neighbours that we never have injured you your Properties even to the Value of a Fowl, neither have we made any d

-mands from you while we could support ourselves by Hunting and a
-ways thought it to be a favor to our Brothers in the New Settlements, rat
than to think or have the least mistrust that it would be a detriment to
your justifying our Claim when made — No Brothers we put too much c
-fidence in your Good and fair Promises to have the least mistrust of a
thing of the kind —

Brothers. Respecting our Lands in Vermont our Claim in that Stat
same as in this State, which is just; and as to the King of Grea
giving Grants for Settlements without requiring a Purchase of us,
not much for him to do at that time; if that had been the only mistep h
taken towards the Welfare of his Children we dare say you would not hav
Rebelled against the Government and Laws of Great Britain for the s
of obtaining Liberty — So we think that but a very small part of a R
why we should be deprived of our Rights — and as we have mentione
you in a Speech ~~last Fall~~ at the Treaty of last Fall at Fort Georg
he did request us to Sell those Lands to him, and our Answer was
that we could not Sell our Lands and that we had reserved them
Maintainance of our Children after us, and that has always been t
advice of our Forefathers never to Sell any Part of our Lands, but to
them for an Annuity if it was ever so small, and we shall never fo
their advice to us; And on these Principles our Lands were settled
that was when we could not support ourselves by Hunting, that th
who resided on our Lands must expect to give us some assistance
the use of our Lands —

Brothers. And in respect of your last offer to us for our Lands in t
State, we must beg you to have a little Patience and consider this
once more, and we will now make you an offer that we are sure you
not think unreasonable, that is Brothers we are not able to bring th
Reserve into so small a Compass as Six Miles Square — But for the A
we have or settling this matter to your satisfaction as well our own, w
will bring our Reserve into as small a Compass as possible without i
-terfering with our Habitations, which will be resigning up to you abou
Two Thirds of the Reserve which we never did intend to dispose of on an
Consideration whatever — Still as we have before mentioned that we are

willing to comply on any terms in reason for the sake of Good Neighbo
and Friendship with you you will allow us to reserve to our own
follows — Beginning at the Head of the Second Island above Long Sau
River St Lawrence and run down the Stream of the said River Ten
below the Village of St Regis, then back into the Woods Twenty one
then Westwardly in Rear the same Distance as in Front, and
to the River opposite said Island to the place of Beginning — This
Brothers we will not be able to make any less without interfering
Plantations of our People which is out of our Power so to do — An
nuity of Four Hundred and Eighty Pounds with all Expences fre
place where we may agree for the Delivery of said Payments, if so
may see fit to agree to this offer which we are sure you cannot th
reasonable for we are sensible it will not be more than Half a Ce
Acre Yearly — And the immediate Payment to be as you propose —

Brothers

We hope you will not request us to vary from this offer which
you rightly to consider and let us live as well as yourselves

We will wait your Answer —

28th May 1796

Speech from the Agents to the Deputies

Brothers

The offer which we made to you the day before Yesterday wa
matur consideration and appeared to us to be as liberal as you pos
could expect and it is now to be considered as definitive between you an
so that it only remains for you to give us your final Answer whether yo
are willing to accept it or not, in order that the Negociations at the pre
Treaty may be brought to a close — We would however explain to you that
reasonable allowance to you as Deputies for your Services and Expences in
tending this Treaty and such Presents as are ~~reasonable~~ usual on these
will be made to you, exclusive of the Compensations which we
proposed should for the Nations or Tribes whom you represent

30th May 1796

Speech from the Agents to the Deputies

Brothers

After we had made our Speech to you the day before yesterday
verbally suggested to us that the Indians of St Regis had built a Mi
on a River which you call Salmon River and another on a River
you call Grass River and that they had always supplied themselv

with Hay from the Meadows on Grass River — You described these Rivers generally only, as emptying into the River St Lawrence and be in the Vicinity of St Regis, and it is uncertain whether they and espec the places on them where the Mills are built will be included in t Tract equal to Six Miles Square Reserved in the Sale to Mr Macomb

If you had seasonably informed the State of your Claim the might then have reserved Lands for your use to any extent whi have been judged proper, but they have now sold all the Quarter to Mr Macomb, and as Reservations cannot be made w the consent of the Persons who have purchased from him, We h spoken to them on the subject and they have consented that we further offer to you, that a convenient Tract at each place where th are built and the Meadows ~~at each~~ on both side ~~whereof~~ of the Grass River though they may hereafter be discovered not to be within the ab Tract equal to Six Miles Square shall be reserved to the use St Regis Indians — —

31th May 1795

The Deputies having declared their acceptance of t tion as proposed to them by the Agents — Three acts of the and Date, one to remain with the United States another to the said Seven Nations or Tribes, and another to remain with were thereupon this Day executed by the Commissioner for the States, the Deputies for the Indians, the Agents for the State niel McCormick and William Constable for themselves and sociates purchasers under Alexander Macomb, containing a Release and Quit Claim from the said Seven Nations or Tribe of all Lands within the State, and a Covenant from the S the Payment of the said Compensation, and also certain Res of Land to be applied to the use of the Indians of the Village of as by the said acts, referrence being had to either of them, more f may appear

(Signed) Abm Ogden

Proceedings at the Treaty
with the Seven Nations of Canada
held at the City of New York on the
23 May 1796

George Washington, President of the United States of America To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting: Whereas a Treaty between the United States and the Nations of Indians [illegible] [illegible] Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States and the Deputies [illegible] [illegible] Thomas Williams two Chiefs of the Caughnawagas [illegible] [illegible] authorized to represent these Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians at the Treaty Mr Gray serving also as Interpreter Egbert Benson Richard Varick and James Watson Agents for the State of New York [illegible] William Constable and Daniel McCormick [illegible] which Treaty is in the words following —

At a Treaty held at the City of New York with the Nations or Tribes of Indians denominating themselves the Seven Nations of Canada; Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty —— Ohnaweio alias Goodstream Teharagwanegen alias Thomas Williams two Chiefs of the Caughnawagas Atiatoharongwen alias Colonel Lewis Cook a Chief of the St Regis Indians and William Gray Deputies authorized to represent these Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians at the Treaty and Mr Gray serving also as Interpreter — Egbert Benson Richard Varick and James Watson Agents for the State of New York William Constable and Daniel McCormick ——— Purchasers under Alexander Macomb.

The Agents for the State having in the presence and with the approbation of the Commissioner proposed to the Deputies for the Indians the compensation hereafter mentioned for the extinguishment of their claim to all Lands within the State, and the said Deputies being willing to accept the same It is thereupon granted agreed and concluded between the said Deputies and the said Agents as follows — The said Deputies do for and in the name of the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians cede release and quit claim to the People of the State of New York forever All the Claim Right or Title of them the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians to Lands within the said State Provided nevertheless that the Tract equal to six Miles square reserved in the sale made by the Commissioners of the Land Office of the said State to Alexander Macomb to be applied to the Use of the Indians of the Village of St Regis shall still remain so reserved — The said Agents do for and in the Name of the People of the State of New York grant to the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians that the People of the State of New York shall pay to them at the Mouth of the River Chazy on Lake Champlain on the third Monday in August next the Sum of One thousand two hundred and thirty three Pounds six Shillings and eight pence and the further sum of two hundred and thirteen Pounds six shillings and eight pence lawful money of the said State and on the third Monday in August yearly forever thereafter the like Sum of two hundred and thirteen Pounds six shillings and eight pence Provided nevertheless That the People of the State of New York shall not be held to pay the said Sums unless in respect to the two Sums to be paid on the third Monday in August next at least twenty and in respect to the said yearly Sum to be paid thereafter at least five of the principal Men of the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians shall attend as Deputies to receive and give Receipts for the same — The said Deputies having suggested that the Indians of the Village of St Regis have built a Mill on Salmon River and another on Grass River And that the Meadows on Grass River are necessary to them for Hay in order therefore to secure to the Indians of the said Village the use of the said Mills and Meadows in case they should hereafter appear not to be included within the above Tract so to remain reserved It is therefore also agreed and concluded between the said Deputies the said Agents and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick ————

———— for themselves and their associates Purchasers under the said Alexander Macomb of the adjacent Lands that there shall be reserved to be applied to the Use of the Indians of the said Village of St Regis in like manner as the said Tract is to remain reserved a Tract of one Mile square at each of the said Mills and the Meadows on both sides of the said Grass River from the said Mill thereon to its confluence with the River St Lawrence

In Testimony [illegible] the said Deputies the said Agents and the said William Constable and of the said Mills, In case the said Mills and Meadows in case they should hereafter appear not to be included within the above tract of six miles square; and it is therefore also agreed and concluded between the said Parties, the said Agents and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick ——— for themselves and their associates Purchasers under the said Alexander Macomb of the adjacent Lands, that there shall be reserved to be applied to the Use of the Indians of the said Village of St. Regis in like manner as the said Tract is to remain reserved, a Tract of one Mile square at each of the said Mills and the Meadows on both sides of the said Grass River from the said Mills thereon to its confluence with the River St. Lawrence.

Signed Sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Saml Jones Recorder of the City of New York
John Tayler Recorder of the City of Albany
[illegible] Attorney General
[illegible]

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner, the said Deputies, the said Agents and the said William Constable and Daniel McCormick ——— have hereunto and to two other Acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York, and another to remain with the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians set their hands and seals in the City of New York the thirty first day of May in the twentieth Year of the Independence of the United States, One thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

Jer. Wadsworth

Ohnaweio his mark Good Stream

Atiatoharongwen his mark alias Colonel Louis Cook

William Gray

Teharagwanegen his mark Thomas Williams

Egbt Benson

Richd Varick

James Watson

[illegible]

Daniel McCormick

Now Know Ye, that I having seen and considered the said Treaty do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States accept, ratify and confirm the same and every part and clause thereof. In Testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Philadelphia this thirty first day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety seven and in the Twenty first Year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States.

Go: Washington

By the President

Timothy Pickering Secretary of State

No. 24

Treaty with the Seven Nations of Canada at
New York; May 31, 1796

Treaty with the
Seven Nations of Canada
concluded at New York 31 May
1796

#24

Extract of a Treaty held at the City of New York

with the Nations or Tribes of Indians denominating themselves the seven Nations of Canada, Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold The Treaty, Onawio, alsias Good Stream Teharagwanegen alias Thomas Williams two Chiefs of the Coghnawaga, Atiatoharongwen alias Louis Cook a Chief of the St Regis Indian and William Gray Deputies authorized to represent these seven Nations or Tribes of Indians at the treaty and William Gray serving as Interpreter Egbert Benson Richd. Varick and James Watson Agents for the State of New York Daniel M Cormick & William Constable Purchasers under Alexander Mac Comb.

The Agent for the State having in the presence and with the approbation of the Commissioner proposed to the deputies for the Indians, the compensation herein after mentioned for the extinguishment of their Claim to all Lands within the state and the said deputies being willing to accept the same. It is thereupon granted agreed and concluded between the said deputies and the said Agents as follows: The said Deputies do for and in the name of the said seven Nations or Tribes of Indians cede release and quit Claim to the People of the State of New York forever all the Claim Right or Title of them the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians to Lands within the said State, Provided nevertheless that the tract equal to Six Miles Square reserved in the sale made by the Commissioner of the Land Office of the said State to Alexander Mac Comb to be applied to the use of the Indians of St Regis shall still remain so reserved, The said Agents do for and in the name of the People of the State of New Yorks grant to the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians that the people of the State of New York shall pay to them at the Mouth of the River Chazy on Lake Champlain on the third Monday in August next the Sum of one Thousand two hundred and thirty Three pounds Six Shillings and eight pence, and the further Sum of Two hundred and thirteen Pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence lawful Money of the Said State, And on the third Monday in August yearly forever thereafter the like sum of Two hundred and thirteen pounds Six Shillings and Eight pence. Provided nevertheless that the People of the State of New York Shall not be held to pay the said Sum unless, at least Five of the principal Men of the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians shall attend as Deputies to receive and to give receipts for the same.

In testimony whereof the said Commissioners the Said Deputies the said Agents and the said William Constable and Daniel Mc Cormick have hereunto, two other acts of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York and another to remain with the said Seven Nations or Tribes of Indians set their Hands and Seals in the City of New York the thirty first day of May in the twentieth year of the Independance of the United States 1796

Abm Ogden (L.S

Ohnawio his x mark good Stream (L.S

Signed Sealed
and delivered in
the presence of
Samuel Jones
Recorder of the City
of New York.
John Taylor
Recorder of the
City of Albany.
Joseph Ogden
Hoffman, Attorney Genl
of the State New York

Otiatoharongwen his x mark good Stream (L.S

(Signed) William Gray (L.S.

Teharagwanegen his x mark Thomas Williams (L.S.

(Signed) Egbt. Benson (L.S

(") Richd. Varick (L.S

(") James Watson (L.S

(") Wm. Constable (L.S

(") Danl. McCormick (L.S

Certified a true Copy from one of the originals
St. Regis 29th October 1840 (Signed) S. Y. Chesley
Resdt. Indn. Dept.

Mr Moses Cleveland

Director of the Connecticut Land
Company &c. &c. &c. –
Canandaigue.

No 10 [illegible]
Recd June 12th –

Grand River 6th June 1798.

Sir

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

I acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated Canandaigue May 27. 1798 and assure you that the disposition you manifest, to act honorably &c respecting the Lands owned by the Five Nations west of the Pensylvania line, gives me and those of my people to whom I have communicated your Letter, great satisfaction— I have ever, and do still place the greatest confidence in the Assurances of the Government of the United States, never to attempt to take our Lands without fair and honorable purchases.

In twelve days from the date of this I shall be at Buffaloe Creek to wait on you for a further explanation of the subject of your letter, at which

Mr. Cleaveland.

time I hope the business may be amicably adjusted.

I am,

Sir, with sentiments of respect,

Your friend and humble Servant,

Jos. Brant

NB. Will you please by the bearer to let me know by a Line whether you will meet me at the time I have mentioned.

To
Henry Drinker John Parrish William Savery
Benjamin Sweett John Hunt Thos Harrison
John Elliot Jos Sanior Joseph Sloan James Cooper
John Biddle and John Stapler. quakers—

Brothers We Received your letter dated the fifth day of the first Month AD 1796 in which you Express a desire to do us every good, Brothers we thank you for your Good offers and good wishes to Continue the friendship of your Grand Father Onas Towards to us— Brothers we know ourselves to be in the dark and are willing to be Brought to the light by your Aid & assistance Brothers we acknowledge the Truth in your letter with respect to small tracts of land & the Scarcity of Game in our Country. Therefore Brothers we stand in Need of your Instruction to Improve our land and some of your usefull tradesmen such as Blacksmith Carpenter &c also some property to begin with Brothers we shall be Very glad to have school Masters for to Instruct our Children. Brothers we feel a Disposition to comply with your wishes in every Respect and Make no doubt but it may be productive of lasting good to us, Brothers we are glad that the good Spirit Inspired your heart to think on the poor Indians. Brothers you say you have Spoke from your heart we do answer from our heart Brother Onas, as soon as we saw your letter we Sieyed hold of it as the Trout lays hold of the Bait Brothers May the good Spirit Inspire you to proceed in well doing—

Brothers this is all we have to say we hope you are all alive and well that have placed your Signatures to the letter and also all your friends we are your Brothers

Tutteghka
Eetegewaka
Undeninga
Gquindeghta
Sagueyenounko
Tunehisa
Coronier
Conealeren
Oneiuyegwta
Afrekenta
Tonnaeties
Aronisda
Tuehkalain

Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga Tribe of Indians

Brothers we have One thing more to Request of you (Viz) to Speak to your great Chief George Washington to have Comfort Tyler a man who lives near us to Superintend our Business and Epharim Webster appointed as an Interpreter for we cannot Understand what you say to us and all the Other Tribes have persons appointed to serve them & we are poor & small in Number and at so great a distance from Mr Chapin that many Times we Suffer and these men will not do for us unless directed to do it we wish to have them have a Compensation for such Services out of What ever may be allowed us — —

Done in Council at Onondaga June 5th 1796

Comfort Tylers
Letter
June 10 1796

To
Henry Drinker John Parrish
William Savery & others

Philadelphia

To the care of Capt Chapin

Comfort Tylers [illegible]
Letter

Buffaloe Creek June 25, 1796

General Cleaveland to Jasper Parrish Dr

to going and Calling a Counsil at this place being leven Days at 4 Dollars pr. Day	£17:12-0
to expences dureing the Same time — — —	5-16-0
to hors hire for the journey — — — —	2-4-0
to going and tending the Counsil as an Interpreter foreteen Days at 4 Dollars pr. Day	22-8-0
to hors hire — — — — — — —	2-0-0
to expences in returning to Cannodaigua	1-4-0
	£51-4-0
May 31 1796. Cr. By Cash Recd. of A Porter	5"10"0
	45"14"0
Deduct — — —	1"14"
	£44"0"0

Porter

Recd. June 25 - 1796 of Augt Porter

£44 — in full of the Above Account — Jasper Parrish

Canand.ª 8 July 1796

Sir

In my last letter I mention'd to you respecting goods for the six Nations — I have since met them in a very general Council and they requested that I would petition in their behalf that they might receive money instead of goods, if this proposal should be conceived proper I believe it would relieve the U States from much trouble and expense as the distance is so great from Phil.ª money could be brought to them with much less trouble — their reason was they could with much more ease devide the annuity among the several tribes and make the division with ~~greater eas~~ more equal and with dollars they could purchase cows and other cattle. If there is no arr=angement respecting goods already made, I believe it would answer a better purpose to send them money.

I informed them the U States were not bound to make them ~~no~~ any other payment ~~[illegible]~~ but that stipulated in the treaty, but would use my influence that they might receive dollars in stead of goods.

During the last year the Indians have commi=tted some thefts such as robbing a Store and steeling some other things. I called on them to satisfy those people that they had injured — they appear'd willing to do it but declined in some measure

on

account of an older offence that was committed by the white people and which they said was not satisfied. The latter circumstance is well known to Col. Pickering who can inform you respecting it.

The latter alluded to is the Soldier who killed the Indian at Ft. Venango a year ago last April.

Col. Pickering told me last winter he had sent money to the Commanding officer at Ft. Pitt to make satisfaction to the family of the deceased which was 250 Dollars. I beg that this matter may be enquired into and Satisfaction made, as they say they have waited a long time, and have not returned any private revenge for the horrid murder committed on one of Capt. Abeels people, and as I have become responsiable for the payment myself (in order to appease them) I beg Sir, it may not be ommitted.

Capt. Abeel was very anxious that their annuity might be paid in money as they were obliged to make good injuries Done committed by the Indians on the White people & if they rcd. money they would be enabled to do it. He made me promise also I would write you to remove the white people who are settled about them — as they are a bad people, and place the people called Quakers in their place. I mentioned in my last I should be in want of money and at this time.

I take the opportunity to request you to send me some the first safe conveyance. I stated the expense of the Indians at 2000 Dr a sum as little as will be possible to defray their expenses during the year — they will then have to receive and divide among the Nations 2500 which I hope you will see fitt to send in money agreeable to their request.

Jas: McHenry
Secy at War

July 8 1796

Proceedings of an Indian Council,
Caughnawaga, 6 and 7 August, 1796

VII, 253-59

Translation of a Report made by Mr Lorimier of the Proceedings of a Council held at Caughnawaga the 6th & 7th August 1796, by the Indians of the Seven Nations of Lower Canada

The Words of the Caughnawaga Indians addressed to the Ottowa Indians or "Courtes oreilles" by seven Strings of wampum.

Brethren, We open your Ears that you may understand what we have to say to you &ca.

We have called you to our Fire in answer to the Friendship which you testify in us; and as you say that you have always looked on us as the First Indians on Earth, Gratitude obliges us to tell You with sincerity every thing that we think respecting you.

Brethren,

You the Ottowas or "Courtes Oreilles" of Michilimackinac you thank us for having espoused your Interest, by telling us that whatever We do will be well done, We thank You for your confidence, and are always employed to merit it.

Brethren,

On our return from the Great Council we were not so earnest in any thing as that of going to our Father the General and representing to Him that we were the First Nations. We indians whom God had placed on this earth which was taken from us on all Sides, Our Common Father promised that Justice Should be done to us on the arrival of Sir John Johnson, We afterwards Went to the Americans on the Same Errand and wanted to open a Negociation for your Lands, to our great Surprise they made us answer that they had Concluded with you, that they had paid the Hurons of Detroit a Thousand Dollars, and as much to the Wolves (Loups) Shawanese, Miamis, Haut boys and you, the Possessors of so much Land sold, you got almost nothing.

We know the Wolves (Loups) and Shawanese had no pretentions on those Lands, If they had only been let on Lease your great Grand Children would feel it, But no, You have sold them and there does not remain with you a Sol

Brethren,

What was you Thinking of, when You committed such a fault; all those Nations which have received payment from the Americans had no right to receive it and that for having allowed them to sit down on your property, think better in future, We are oblig'd to tell you so, to discharge our duty towards you. since you repeat to us every day that all your trust is in us, and if things should some day go ill you will reproach us.

Brethren

By that Brotherly Friendship of which we never cease to give you Proofs, We tell you once more to be on your Guard against the Surprises and Snares which are laid for you, You know our Brothers the Mohawks have sold all their Lands, and that through their Bounty, Government purchased others for them from the Mississagas and that of those very Lands they have sold the half, they at present ask of you to be allowed to light a council Fire in your Villages, You know that they have smooth Tongues and have Sense, there is the Snare that is Laid for you, if you allow them to get a footing on your Lands they will act in Future like those to whom you had given a place through Charity

Montreal August 28th. 1796

Translated from Mons.r de Lorimiers Report it being in French by The Hon.ble John Lees Esq.r

Joseph Chew
S.I.A

256.

(Translation) ~~100~~

I do certify that on the 13th of August 1796. I was Called to a council held at Caughnawaga of the Seven Nations of Lower Canada, The "Courtes oreilles" or Ottowas of Michilimackinac, Mickmacks Muskrats &c. of which the following are the true Speeches addressed to his Excellency General Prescott. —

Father,

We have heard your word (parolle) which our Brethren repeated to us & which does not agree with what We have lately heard, you have promised Father to protect us always and to support our Rights and Customs, after having Seen your Speech (parolle) We cannot believe What we now hear

Father,

It is with pain we hear that you forbid Our Brothers the Right of Hunting and fishing (a). Is it possible that you would wish to render a part of your Children wretched altho' we know you filled with goodness for all your subjects, so We think that these Steps are taken thro' the interference of some ill disposed white Men, We beg of you Father to reflect that

We are the true Native Inhabitants of this Country and that God had placed us first on these Lands, & 'tis there that our ancestors to preserve peace had resolved to make use of only one dish and one platter (micoine) and to eat all together (this parable signifies that there was no Limits for the indian Hunting, that all the country should be free): When the King of France set foot on our Ground He did not conquer us, He came as a Father who wishes to protect his Children. We communicated to Him this parable of the dish and Spoon, He approved of it and encouraged us to Continue in our way of acting, He did not tell us Children I want to share in your dish and have the best Bit in it. When our Father the King of England drove away the King of France We were so earnest in nothing as Communicating to Him this parable, He did more than the King of France, for he had the goodness to prop up the Dish, telling us that He did not wish that we should make use of knives to cut our Meat least they should hurt us, and, as a proof of it, We preserve his Word (parolle) He did not tell us that He wished to eat with us being accustomed to a different kind of Food, You have often told and repeated to us that you wished to make no distinction in the Number of your Children, wherefore We beg / of you in the name of all the Nations to take back your word (parolle) and to give us another that may gladden the Hearts of yo Indian Children from the rising to the Setting of the Sun, dont think Father that we speak alone, We speak on behalf of all the indian Nations, and we would be to blame if we did not make our just Remonstrance, to preserve the Life of our Brothers, for if you persist in your Opinion they must die of Hunger.

Father,

You are not ignorant that the great Council Fire of all the Indian Nations is kept in our Village of the Falls of Saint Louis, or Caughnawaga, We therefore beg of you to give us an answer that we may make it known as soon as possible to our Brethren the Ottawas (courtes oreilles") who are on the point of setting out for Michilimackinac, We beseech you to believe us your true Children who will not cease to pray to the Supreme Being to preserve you in good Health for your indian Children

(Signed)

Chr. de Lorimier

a, This is supposed to refer to a Speech lately delivered with a Belt of wampum by General Prescott to the Mikmacks and ~~the~~ other indians inhabiting the South side of the River St. Lawrence, about and below Quebec, forbidding them to hunt on what is called the Kings Domain, or the Lands of the Montaignais who inhabit the north side of the River St. Lawrence from St. Pauls Bay down to the Islands of Mingan and extend back to Hudson Bay, they are a very harmless inoffensive Race of People, much affraid of the Mixmacs and other Southern Nations and have made repeated complaints of the Incroachments made by them on their hunting Ground, in consequence of which, Lord Dorchester some Years ago in a Council held at Montreal forbad them to make such incroachments and on a new Complaint made last winter by the Lessees of the Domain of Incroach by the Caughnawaga's Lord Dorchester desired Mr. Lees, on his Return from Quebec in May last, to direct Mr. Lorimier to go to the Village of Caughnawaga and repeat to the indians, that part of His Lordships speech, with fresh injunction not to go on those Grounds, which he says He executed

Montreal 28th. Augt. 1794

Translated from Monr. Lorimiers French
Report by The Honble John Lees Esq

Joseph Chew
S. I. A.

Philada. August 25. 1796

Sir

In the year 1791, I purchased of the State of Massachusetts a Tract of Country lying within the boundaries of the State of Newyork which had been Ceded by the latter to the former State under the Sanction & with the Concurrence of the Congress of the United States, this Tract of Land is bounded to the East by the Genesee River to the North by Lake Ontario, to the West partly by Lake Erie & partly by the Boundary Line of the Pensylvania Triangle & to the South by the North Boundary Line of the State of Pensylvania. A Printed Brief of my Title I take the liberty to transmit herewith. To perfect this Title it is necessary the purchaser of the Seneca

Nation of Indians their Native right, which I should have done soon after the purchase was made of the State of Massachusetts, but that I felt myself restrained, from Motives of Public consideration. The War between the Western Indian Nations of the United States did not extend to the Six Nations of which the Senecas Nation is one, and as I apprehended that if this Nation should sell ~~their~~ its right during the existence of that war, they might the more readily be induced to join the enemies of our Country, I determined not to make the purchase whilst that War lasted. When peace was made with the Indian Nations I turned my thoughts towards the purchase which is to me an object very interesting, but

upon its being represented to me that a little longer
patience untill the Western Posts should be
delivered up by the British Government
might still further public utility
I concluded to wait for that event also
which is now happily accomplished and
there seems no obstacle remaining to restrain
me from making the purchase, especially
as I have reason to believe the Indians
are equally desirous to make the sale
and the delay which have already
which
taken place, arose solely from the
consideration above mentioned have
being extremely detrimental to my private
affairs but still being desirous to comply
with formalities prescribed by the
certain Laws of the United States, whilst
those laws probably do not reach my
case, I now make application to the
President of the United States and
request that he will Nominate and
Appoint a Commissioner to be present

and Preside at a Treaty which He
will be pleased to Authorize to be held
with the Seneca Nations for the
purpose of enabling me to make
a purchase, in Conformity with the Formalities required by the Laws, of the Tract of Country
for which I have already paid a very
large Sum of Money. My right to
the preemption is unequivocal, and the
Land is become so necessary to the growing
Population and surrounding Settlements that
it is with difficulty that the white People
can be restrained from squatting upon
these Lands, which if they should do it may
probably bring on hostilities with the
Six Nations; this will be prevented by
a timely fair & honorable purchase.
This proposed Treaty ought to be held immediately
before the Hunting Season, or another year
will be lost, as the Indians cannot be collected
during that season. The loss of another year
under the payments I have made for
them

Lands, would be ruinous to my affairs, and as I have paid so great deference to Public considerations whilst they did exist, I expect & hope that my Request will be readily granted ~~I shall have it~~ ~~[illegible]~~ now when there can be no cause for delay, especially if the Indians are willing to sell, which will be tested by the offer to buy

With the most perfect
Esteem & Respect. I am Sir
Your most Obed.t & most
Hble Serv.t RM

Geo. Washington Esq.r
President of the
United States

Philada. 25 Augt. 1796
draft of a letter to
the Presidt. of the U. S.

The Talk of the Senecas and others of the Six Nations on the 23d of September, being an Answer to mine [Capt Bruff's] of the 21st same month. –

The Farmers Brother, began by calling the attention of all present, to what was to be considered the Answer & Voice of the Nation, and hoped the Warriors would make their minds easy, altho' the Answer of the Chiefs (their uncles) should be a great way from their Expectations. –

Red Jacket, then rose and spake literally or in substance what follows

Brother – We have heard remember and have well considered your talk – I therefore beg your attention, and the attention of the Warriors and chief Women while I speak for the Nation. –

Brother – You have spoke against our pursuing Deserters and the consequence of our interfering with disputes between white People – We are well pleased with what you have said on that subject, agree with you in Opinion that Indians have nothing to do with your affairs, we therefore grant your Request about Deserters. –

Brother – You have presented us a Flag of your Nation, and hope that the American Stars may enlighten the Six Nations and their Western Bretheren – We accept the Flag but must remark, that our Chiefs have never been much enlightned by them, except when you have burnt our Towns where they have been flying; for such a Flag was once presented to the Onandaga Nation with a Pipe and Protection, yet your People came and burnt their Town without Regard to either Protection or the Flag that wa flying in it. –

Brother – You hope we will bury the remembrance of last War, We have done that long ago, but are apprehensive you have not — Your mind we suspect is a good deal on War, Ours on saving our Land — You are a Cunning People without Sincerity, and not to be trusted, for after making Professions of your Regard, and saying every thing favorable to us, you then talk about a Road and tell us that our Country is within the lines of the States — This surprizes us for we had thought our Lands were our own, not within your Boundaries, but joining the British, and between you and them, But now you have got round us and next the British, you tell us we are inside your Lines —

Brother — You spoke yesterday more at large about the Road and said, the priviledge now asked was not the same, nor as extensive as that asked by Col.o Pickering — You only wanted Permission to widen mend and straighten our Path from this to Cannawagoras which would be a benefit not only to you, to your Settlements and your British neighbors but to us also, that the Lands and the Road would Remain as much ours as before, we therefore could not be injured by the Grant. —

Brother — We hope you will consider the present situation of the Six Nations, that it is critical, that we are poor, helpless and distressed and perplexed — The great Spirit looks down, sees this and how hard we are used by the white People, who after getting between us and the British tell us we are within the territories of the United States — We had always thought that we joined the British and were outside your lines — We are perplexed & beg you will not ask too much of us.–

Brother– Our nation grants you the priviledge of widening mending and straightening our path from Niagara to Conawagoras as you request, for one Waggon to paſs at a time, or not more than three fathoms wide– We hope this will satisfy you, and that you will ask no more.– for we know you white People are Witches, too cunning and hard for us.–

Brother,– And now we have granted you all you ask.– We have something to ask in turn, the granting of which will be a better proof of our Brotherhood and your Regard for us than sending us a flag– We are much disturbed in our Dreams about the great Eater with a big Belly (Mr Morris) endeavoring to devour our Lands– We are afraid of him, believe him to be a Conjurer, and that he will be too cunning and hard for us, therefore request Congreſs will not licence nor suffer him to purchase our Lands–

Brother– We hope you do not consider yourself as only spoken to, but that we speak to Congreſs also who has aſsured us of their Protection and that they would always inform us before they gave any the Permiſsion to buy our Lands– Now as we have accepted your Flag and granted you every thing you have asked, we expect that Congreſs will grant our Request, and assure us of it as soon as poſsible in an Answer to this.–

Red Jacket sat down, and The Farmers Brother concluded by saying–

Brother– You have the Answer of the Men by Red Jacket The Women wish to be heard a few Words by me.– As they sat in Council, and their Land and the Warriors belong to them, they hope the Requests of the Warriors about the Road may be attended to, and that it may only be straightened and widened for one Carriage to pass at a time — They are surprized to find themselves within the Boundaries of the united States, they also dream much & think a great deal of Dreams, are much disturbed in them about the Great Eater devouring their Lands, and join in the Request that he may not be permitted to purchase them. —

I replied to this Speech nearly in the terms of my letter with adding, That the States claimed no other Jurisdiction over their Lands than the British had made over to them, that they must have known the Territory of the U. States extended ~~from~~ to the Great Lakes and the Water Communication between them, also that the Forts were to be given up and that the Indian Rights for some distance round this Post, and the River from its Bank some distance into the Country was extinguished from this to Fort Slosser —

Niagara Septemr. 23d. 1776

Cpt. Bruff

Vide a "letter" of Capt. Bruff, & his "talk" (as he writes it) on the preceding pages. The letter, the talk, & the reply of the Indians thereto, have been obtained by me from different sources, for illustration in this connexion. See Mason & Morris's letters.
July 1860. Henry O'Rielly

Indian

Constitute and Appoint our Brother Sachem and [illegible] Warrior Thayendanegea Alias Captn. Joseph Brant our true and lawful Attorney for us and in our names and on behalf of our said several Nations to surrender Release and for ever quit Claim to His Majesty his heirs and Successors all and singular the use, Interest, Right, title, equitable Claim, Demand, Property, and possession which we or any of us have either in our own Right or the Right of our said several Nations to and for ourselves and our posterity of, in, and to the following Tract or parcel of Land lying on the said Grand River viz. Commencing where the Easterly limit of the Six Nation Indians Land intersects Dundas Street, thence North sixteen Degrees West fourteen hundred and twenty Chains fifty four Links thence North thirty eight Degrees and a half West four hundred and sixty one Chains, thence North seven Degrees and a quarter East two hundred and fifty Chains, thence North forty [illegible] Degrees East to the boundary of the purchase from the [illegible] [illegible] hundred and [illegible] Chains [illegible] [illegible] thence [illegible] [illegible] Degrees East along the said purchase line [illegible] hundred [illegible] Chains thence South [illegible] Degrees West eight [illegible] Chains thence South [illegible] Degrees [illegible] quarter West one thousand Chains thence South thirty eight Degrees and a half East [illegible] hundred and [illegible] Chains thence South sixteen Degrees East a quarter [illegible] [illegible] hundred and sixty [illegible] Chains more or less thence North seventy seven Degrees East nearly along Dundas Street [illegible] hundred and sixty Chains more or less to the place of beginning containing according to Mr. Iredell the Deputy Provincial Surveyors Report about one hundred and ten thousand three hundred and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] part of the same being regranted by His Majesty to such person or persons as our said [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] may think meet and [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] His Majesty's Commissioner

Such person or persons as aforesaid, [illegible] the Great Seal of the Province may Issue for [illegible] Satisfaction; And we do hereby further Auth[illegible] Brother and Attorney after the passing of such [illegible], to ask Demand Receive and take such Security or Securitys Either in his own name or the names of others to be by him then and there Nominated, as he or they may deem necessary for securing the payment of the several sums of money that may become due, and owing from such purchasers And Likewise to receive all such sum or sums of money, as may be due and owing thereon, And on receipt of all or any part thereof, full and sufficient Receipts, Acquittances and Discharges to give in as full and absolute manner as we [illegible] and each [illegible] could do if personally present hereby allowing, ratifying, and in the fullest manner Confirming whatever our said Brother and [illegible] Attorney may lawfully do or cause to be [illegible] the Premises. In Witness Whereof we have for [illegible] our Brethren the Mohawk, Cahuga, Senecas, Onondagas and Tuscarora, the Nations aforesaid and at their [illegible] and [illegible] hereunto set our [illegible] and affixed [illegible] At Barton Burlington Bay the second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred [illegible] And in the Thirty seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in presence of
[illegible] Interpreter
Robert Kerr
John Young
Alexr. Stewart

Isaac Tahyonunghe (L.S.) Adam Sokhonhyhend (L.S.)
Aaron Oadehannek (L.S.) Younghrant [illegible] (L.S.)

Tonadarenenswarongo (L.S.) [illegible] (L.S.)
[illegible] (L.S.) [illegible] (L.S.)

Niagara, November 22. 1796

Dr Sir

I now send you the two young men according to the letter I sent you by the New England Indians and by them I will expect to hear from you

I furthermore have to remark, that when I was in Canada, I found those Indians known by the name of the Seven Nations to be uneasy and disturbed in their minds, on account of their having been informed that we the Six Nations had disposed of, to the State of New York, the lands lying to the Northward of the Mohawk river towards Canada, on which account they were much enraged against us.— The report originates from a Col. Louis, a half negro, who says he was informed so by the Commissioners, at the two different meetings they had with them on the part of the State of New York— Now, as next next Spring we are to have a Council at Buffaloe creek to clear up this affair, (for we will not suffer such things to be laid to our charge without knowing why,) I wish you would make enquiry who it was that had propagated this report and on what grounds they did so; as perhaps such a thing might have been transacted unknown to the main body of the Mohawks or Six Nations.—

I believe that the lower Mohawks did make some sales of land just before the war; but then it did not

Capt. Chapin.

extend any farther than what belonged to them, that is on their own beaver hunting grounds. — besides I am certain the Caghnawagas have lately enlarged their claims, which can be easily proved.

The bearer Isaac has a note on one Lewis Swift, who lives in your quarter, I wish you would be so good as to give him all possible assistance to get the payment of it. — The Cayugas also desire me to mention to you that they wish you would be so good as to procure for them some black wampum to the value of sixty dollars, which you can deduct out of their next years income.

Dr Sir
I am
Your Sincere friend
and Humb. Servt.
Jos. Brant

Capt. Chapins.

Sir   Philada. Decr 23 1796

On the 25th of August last I had the honor to state in my letter of that date what had been the tenor of my Conduct in regard to ~~my~~ the preemption right which I had acquired by purchase of the State of Massachusets to a Tract of Country within the State of New york and to request of the President of the United States that He would "Nominate and appoint a Commissioner to be present and preside at a Treaty which he would be pleased to authorize to be held with the Seneca Nation of Indians for the purpose of enabling me to purchase the Native right to the said Tract of Country &c."

On the 27th of August I received a Note from the Secretary of State enclosing

an Opinion of the Attorney General
by which it would appear that the
President had not authority to appoint
such Commissioner without the
advice & consent of the Senate &
upon the receipt of this opinion
I forbore to pursue my object
untill the Senate should be in
Session & now that they are so
& when there cannot exist any
reason for further delay, I beg
leave to refer to my said letter that
of the Secy of State with the
Opinion of the Atty General
and to renew the request that a
Commissioner may be Nominated for
the approbation of the Senate

~~and that licence~~ in order that a Treaty may be held with the Seneca Nation of Indians at such time & place as may hereafter be fixed for the purpose

to be read before hearing
of the Indians talk this
was suppressed. Ben